"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, continued warm to-day and probably to-morrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,187. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1913.— TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

WILSON DECLARES BOSSES MUST GO

Warns Them in Two Speeches in New Jersey of the Rising Temper of the Masses.

ELECTION DIDN'T FOOL HIM

It Wasn't a Democratic Victory, He Says, and the Party Is Only Now on Trial.

IS FIRM FOR JURY REFORM

And Promises to Build a Fire Under the "Old Gang" in New Jersey That Seeks to Prevent It.

President Woodrow Wilson, asserting his right to exercise the responsibilities of private citizenship, re-entered the arena of active politics in New Jersey last night to do his part in obtaining State reforms. He made no reference to the fact that his activities were precedent-making, and frankly took his place on the firing line.

Although his re-enlistment was for the announced purpose of helping in the crucial fight now being waged in his home state for jury reform and a constitutional convention, he took occasion to voice messages intended for the Nation at large.

Speaking in Newark and Elizabeth, he warned political bosses that the sovereign will was the will of the people and must be obeyed. He expressed the belief that the self-control, the public spirit, and the legal conscience of the Nation would protect it against conditions that were menacing. He said the Democratic Party must make good its pledges or merit complete repudiation.

"The people of this country and of this State are going to have what they know they ought to have by one process or another," he said in his Newark speech. "I pray that it may not be a wrong process. I do not myself believe that the dangerous things will happen. But I want to warn these men (the bosses) not too long to show the people of this country that justice cannot be got by the ordinary processes of law. I warn them to stand out of the sovereign way."

Warns Bosses of People's Might.

"I have traveled from one end of this country to the other. I have looked into the faces of many audiences. I have never seen any symptoms that men were going to kick over the traces of the laws they have made, but I have seen a great majesty seated upon their countenances, and infinite patience. Thus they are sitting now.

"This is the test; this is the trial, this is the ultimate seat of judgment, and if these men will not serve the people they will be swept away like chaff before the wind. Other men more honest, more active, more wholesome, with the freshness of a new age upon them, with eyes that see the country as it is—men who are cool and thoughtful and determined—will go to the front and lead the people to the day of victory.

"Then America will be crowned with a new wreath of self-revelation and of self-discovery, and these creatures will have disappeared like the dust in the wheels of the chariot of God. It is this hope, it is this confidence that keeps the President of the United States alive. It is this confidence that makes it good to come back to Jersey and fight for the old cause."

There was a long-continued demonstration in the New Auditorium in Newark, where the first speech was made, when President Wilson appeared and was recognized in the somewhat worn gray suit known as his uniform in his pre-election campaigns. He advanced to the front of the platform, his eyes beaming with pleasure, and waved his hand repeatedly in response to personal salutations from many in the audience which filled the flag-decorated building to its capacity. Hundreds missed their suppers to make sure of getting seats. There were more than 2,000 present at 7 o'clock.

The Reform Bills Which Failed.

It was nearly an hour later when President Wilson arrived with his personal aid, Major Rhoads; Private Secretary Tumulty, and his bodyguard of four Secret Service men, who accompanied him from Washington. The President was met at the station in Newark by Judge Harry V. Osborne, Mayor Julian A. Gregory, and Theodore S. Fettinger. Citizens throughout New Jersey were keyed up to a high pitch of interest in what the President would have to say on the only two reform measures which failed of being enacted into laws during his term as Governor.

He indicated in his two speeches last night that his liveliest interest was centred in the bill rejected by the New Jersey Legislature a month ago, providing that the power of drawing panel jurors be taken from the Sheriff's and lodged in Commissioners to be appointed by Justices of the Supreme Court. The bill as drawn last month was saddled with a joker in the form of a referendum. President Wilson insisted that the measure be mandatory. He was opposed by the Smith-Nugent machine, which he fought successfully until his elevation to the Presidency.

It was known that President Wilson before his departure for the New Jersey battleground had held conferences with National Democratic leaders in Washington, and that it was the opinion of the conferees that the defeat of the proposed reform legislation might mean the return of New Jersey to the Republican column. That was the view of

Continued on Page 2.

'NONE HURT' AMAZED DEWEY

Higher Power Than Fleet, He Says, Fought Battle of Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In spite of his 75 years, Admiral George Dewey looked hale and hearty as he sat to-night at a dinner in the Willard Hotel surrounded by officers who fought with him at Manila Bay.

"A small family party," the Admiral called this gathering to celebrate the naval victory of fifteen years ago to-day. More than twenty officers who served in the engagement were present.

Admiral Dewey read a poem, written by Edward C. Curran of Pennsylvania, entitled "Lest We Forget." Speaking of Mr. Curran's production prior to the dinner, the Admiral said:

"This poem will have particular interest for us because it sets forth why the battle of Manila Bay was remarkable. It was that, indeed, although, of course, nothing like Togo's great modern naval victory in the Sea of Japan. I shall never forget the day fifteen years ago, when the battle was over and the six Captains of the squadron came aboard the Olympia, one by one. I said to them:

"'Well, how about it? How about your men? Are you hurt? Did you come through it all right?' And when they answered, 'Not a hurt,' 'Not a wound,' and so on, I just couldn't believe it, at first. Finally I came to the conclusion, and I said: 'Well, gentlemen, a higher power than we fought this battle to-day.'

"And so it was a remarkable battle, for the Spaniards fired twice the number of shots that we did, and we killed and wounded hundreds of the enemy's men, but they did us no damage, except on the cruiser Baltimore, where six men were injured by the explosion of one of that ship's shells. And even at that, all six of those men were right back on duty almost immediately."

KNICKERBOCKERS AT YALE.

Seniors Adopt the Garb—May Day Revels at Bryn Mawr and Wellesley

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—Knickerbockers as a distinctive costume have been adopted by the Yale senior class, and the fashion is so popular that other classes have requested permission to adopt it. The seniors, who celebrated May Day by going forth in their new garb, feel that the idea is theirs, and are reluctant to allow other classes to take it up. At least, they object to the others adopting the light gray which they wear.

The garb will be worn by the seniors until commencement week.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The students at Bryn Mawr celebrated May Day with the usual ceremonies. Four poles draped in light blue, navy blue, green, and red were planted at the four corners of the green, with their streamers trailing. The students were massed in the middle of the field, and at a given signal took up the May Day dance. Miss M. Carey Thomas, Dean of the college, presented to the May Queen, Miss Kathleen Page, daughter of Walter H. Page, Ambassador to England, a necklace of jade beads.

WELLESLEY, May 1.—Wellesley College's 1,300 girls joined in May Day revels to-day. A scrubbing party ensnared the early morning, when seniors, carrying pails of soapsuds and dressed as scrubwomen, scoured the statues in and about the college grounds until they fairly shone. A May pole dance followed. Miss Edith F. Jones of Los Angeles, the freshman President, was the May Queen.

POSTAL EARNINGS ADVANCE.

Balance of $186,508 in Government's Favor in First Half of Year.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The quarterly report of Charles A. Kram, Auditor of the Post Office Department, made public to-day, shows a balance of $186,508 in postal receipts over expenditures for the first half of the current fiscal year, ended Dec. 31.

The audited revenues for the December quarter amounted to $70,275,582, an increase of $11,188,798, or 19 per cent. over the preceding three months. Expenditures amounted to $66,027,987, an increase of $2,847,849.

The largest expenditures of the quarter were railroad mail transportation, $12,383,583; rural delivery service, $11,823,961; Assistant Postmasters and clerks in Post Offices, $11,220,537, and city delivery service, $8,922,424.

There were 24,437,725 domestic money orders issued amounting to $176,797,645, while 1,237,205 international money orders were valued at $25,377,577.

HOLD VACCINATION PARTIES.

Swedish Smallpox Epidemic Gives Rise to a New Fad.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GOTHENBURG, May 1.—So many people have been vaccinated as the result of the outbreak of smallpox in Stockholm that the supply of vaccine is exhausted. Sufficient vaccine for over 100,000 persons has been ordered from abroad.

"Vaccination parties" are now fashionable in Stockholm. The guests are invited to an "at home" at 5 o'clock, and a doctor arrives and vaccinates them. When this is over the guests dine together.

KENDALL MUST TESTIFY.

He Will Be Called Before the Grand Jury in the Stilwell Matter.

Attorney General Carmody went over yesterday with District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Nott the testimony taken before the Senate in connection with the charge of attempted bribery made against State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell by George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company.

At the end of the conference Mr. Carmody said that there was some doubt as to whether Mr. Kendall would appear before the Grand Jury as a willing witness, as he had said he would not should the Senate refuse to act upon the Stilwell matter. Mr. Nott, who is in charge of the investigation, said that if nothing at this end effected the case, carefully he would call Mr. Kendall as a witness. It was said that Mr. Kendall will be [illegible] Jury before the middle of [illegible]

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DEMOCRATS FIGHT TO HALT LAND BILL

Efforts of Wilson, Bryan, and California Minority Delay Action Another Day.

PRESIDENT SENDS WARNING

Tells Gov. Johnson Webb Bill Will Cause Delicate Litigation—Bryan Visits Japanese Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, May 1.—Appeals by telegraph from the President and the visit of Secretary Bryan had the effect to-day of delaying action upon the Webb Alien Land bill at least for another day. The Democrats in the Senate pleaded for more time to study the proposed legislation, but the delay was granted only on the understanding that no further time would be asked. The bill is scheduled for consideration by the Senate at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

It was the original plan of the majority to force the bill to a vote at once, and the Administration leaders exacted a pledge from the minority that it would abide by the results as shown in the final roll call to-morrow, and not demand a reconsideration. Thus the Progressives feel that although apparently they lost a day, in reality they saved several by checking further efforts to impede their plans.

The brief debate to-day on the motion to postpone disclosed the fact that the Democrats had hearkened to the advice from Washington as delived by Secretary Bryan, and would make a formal stand in support of the National Administration. In order to meet the issue squarely Senator Curtin, Democrat, introduced a resolution setting forth the fact that President Wilson is opposed to the alien land bill, and including the following declaration:

Be it Resolved, That the people of the State of California do hereby defer to the views of the President of the United States, and this Legislature will not at this session pass the bills herein mentioned.

It is believed that to the extent of supporting Mr. Curtin's resolution, the Democrats will defer to Secretary Bryan. Beyond that, however, their party platform in California calls upon them to aid in the enactment of an anti-alien land law, and most of them are expected to cast their votes for the Webb bill in its present form if it succeeds in escaping amendment.

Senator Caminetti, a Democrat, working independently of his colleagues, is preparing several amendments to the bill to be offered to-morrow.

President Sends Warning.

President Wilson sent a telegram to Gov. Johnson to-day warning him of litigation involving treaty rights likely to follow the adoption of the Webb bill. The President's message was as follows:

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the Webb bill, which would involve an appeal to the courts on the question of treaty rights, and bring on what might be long and delicate litigation.

Gov. Johnson immediately replied:

I thank you very much for your suggestion. The fault may be due to the fact that the have assumed to preserve affirmatively upon the face of our bill the existing treaty. I have referred the matter at once to our Attorney General, and I would be extremely grateful for any suggestions that would avoid the objection you mention.

Gov. Johnson transmitted the correspondence to Senator Thompson, one of the authors of the original bill, with this comment:

In consultation with Attorney General Webb, we were unable to see how any language can be employed which might not be ultimately subject to the same objection that is suggested in the President's telegram. The Attorney General in the bill prepared has endeavored affirmatively to preserve all treaty rights, and any bill that might be passed upon the subject of alien land ownership, necessarily would, from our standpoint, endeavor in the most emphatic fashion to protect our National good faith in the matter of treaties that have been executed, and none of the world impair—no matter what might be the legal question involved—the obligation of any treaty that may have been heretofore made. It is being our desire, it seems to the Attorney General and myself that no language can be employed that will not be equally open to the objection suggested.

In order that the widest publicity may be given to the views of the President, although this telegram, I take it, was not given for transmission in a message to the Legislature, I shall give the telegram to the press, and you are at liberty to present it or any of the matters contained in this note.

Say Litigation Is Certain.

The President's warning seems to have aroused no apprehension in the ranks of those who favor the bill. Gov. Johnson and Attorney General Webb both believe that, regardless of its wording, any alien land act that the State may adopt will be appealed to the courts.

The Attorney General in a statement to-night said:

I have seen the President's telegram to the Governor to the effect that the proposed Webb bill might involve an appeal to the courts, and it has been in the minds of every one having to do with this subject of legislation since the beginning of the session that any character of bill must necessarily involve the same thing.

No method of avoiding an appeal to the courts by the parties interested has occurred to us, and if the Federal Government has any method to suggest whereby to avoid this question without a complete and unwarranted surrender of the rights of the State, it is to be regretted that such method is not pointed out to us.

If this act should be passed, I quite realise that hereafter some person might contend for greater rights than the act would seem to give him, and in such case it would be quite proper for the courts to pass upon the question. I am at a loss, however, at this time to understand how the Federal Government could become in any way involved in or be responsible for such a contention.

Secretary Bryan, who was in his temporary office at the Capitol Building all day with the exception of a few hours spent in inspecting the Japanese colony at Florin, declined to discuss the question raised by the President.

There is much interest in the future movements of the Secretary of State, who has given out no word as to his immediate plans other than to say that he expects to remain in Sacramento for several days. He had no suggestions to make and no communications to transmit to the Legislature to-day. This afternoon he received and talked with

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CRADLE OF TERMINALS, NEW YORK. Lackawanna Valley passengers from upstate arrive and depart from the C. R. R. of N. J. at foot of Central Avenue, Jersey City, with ferries to and from Cortlandt Street and Liberty Street.—Adv.

Spending Billions for Europe's War Expenses.
Yves Guyot, French economist, analyzes this enormous expenditure and shows how America profits by it.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR CALLS WAR COUNCIL

Montenegro Offers to Compromise, but Immediate Action Against Her Is Feared.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, May 1.—Intense excitement has been caused here by the announcement that Emperor Francis Joseph has summoned for to-morrow a Crown Council, to be presided over by himself. The Premiers and War Ministers of Austria and Hungary will attend it.

War correspondents will leave here to-morrow for Cattaro, Dalmatia.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 2.—The Ambassadors' Conference on the Balkan question met in London yesterday and adjourned until Monday.

The fact that the Austrian Ambassador agreed to the adjournment is in itself a hopeful sign, but even more satisfactory is the offer of Montenegro to accept compensation for the abandonment of Scutari.

While all along there had been a suspicion that King Nicholas was bluffing the powers with the object of getting the utmost possible out of the bargain, there remained the fear that the little kingdom, relying on Slav developments in Russia and Austria, might carry its intransigeance to a point where active measures of coercion would be inevitable.

Though the war feeling still runs high in Vienna, in all the other capitals of Europe the belief is growing that with time and patience Montenegro will be induced to climb down.

While recognizing some slackening in the European tension, The Times says:

"Though the adjournment of the Ambassadors' Conference to Monday is everywhere regarded as a hopeful sign, there is no reason whatever to imagine that Count Mensdorff (the Austrian Ambassador) did not get on the instructions he is known to have received. Those instructions, it is understood, were to warn the Ambassadors' meeting yesterday that Austria now held herself at liberty to take independent action.

"At any moment news may come that independent action has actually been taken.

"Every effort is being made to induce Austria to refrain from immediate action, especially now that Montenegro for the first time has declared herself ready to abandon Scutari if paid the price.

"The price, unfortunately, includes territorial compensation which Austria regards as utterly inadmissible."

LONDON, Friday, May 2.—No date has yet been fixed for the reassembling of the Peace Conference in London, but the powers are urging Turkey and the Balkan allies to send their delegates here as quickly as possible, in the belief that the conclusion of peace will assist in the settlement of the other problems.

The plenipotentiaries on meeting in London will be invited to sign a draft of the preliminaries which the powers have already drawn up. This course has been adopted in order to prevent prolonged discussions.

Reports through Vienna say that the Montenegrins are preparing Scutari for a siege.

The reply of Montenegro to the demand of Europe for the evacuation of Scutari had previously been received by the powers. It is non-committal in character and keeps the door open for further negotiations.

The little kingdom of the Black Mountain tells its big neighbors that it has the greatest deference for them and declares the capture of Scutari to be in no way a defiance of their announced decision to give the former Turkish fortress to Albania. At the same time, Montenegro suggests that there is room for discussion, and reserves the right of bringing up the question of Scutari in the course of the peace negotiations when the definitive delimitation of Albania comes before the Balkan allies and the European powers for settlement.

King Nicholas thus, while he has not consented to yield Scutari, opened the way for further discussion.

CETTINJE, May 1.—The Russian Minister to-day presented a curt note to the Government, urging immediate compliance on the part of Montenegro with the demands of the European powers for the evacuation of Scutari and intimating that a policy of defiance was likely to lead to the ruin of Montenegro.

SOFIA, May 1.—The Premier to-day informed the representatives of the powers that at the conference to negotiate peace which is to be held in London Bulgaria would be represented by the same delegates as at the first conference.

TIE-UP IN THE SUBWAY.

Short Circuit Forces Turning Off of Power for 15 Minutes.

Trains in the subway were held up for fifteen minutes last night and traffic on the entire system was delayed for more than an hour after a Lenox Avenue local caught fire from a short-circuit between the shoe and the third rail at 10:55 P. M., between the Eighty-sixth and Ninety-first Street stations. The motor car had gotten playing beneath it until the power was turned off on all of the tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to Fifty-third Street. Some of the passengers were alarmed and fled from the car to the train cars, but they were in no danger as the motor car was of steel.

After the power had been turned off the shoe of the motor was broken off. The train was then moved by the motor in the second car. The long lines of stalled trains were not running according to schedule for almost an hour after the accident. Wireless inquiries was believed to have caused the trouble.

AT LAKEWOOD.—The pleasures of Lake and Woodland are most delightful in May. Golf, motoring, and all sort of diversions. Hotel Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood. Modern spring and summer.—Adv.

STOVER AGAIN LOSES HIS PARK ARCHITECT

Mr. Lay Says He Didn't Have Help Enough, and Commissioner Didn't Co-operate.

For the second time in the administration of Park Commissioner Stover the department has lost the services of a landscape architect with the resignation yesterday of Charles Downing Lay. Mr. Lay gave up because he did not have adequate help for the work he deemed necessary to protect the natural beauties and save the soil in the city's parks. Mr. Lay had been in favor of a comprehensive plan of park development, and he asserts that he got no co-operation from the Commissioner, owing to the present department regulations.

Mr. Lay is a Columbia and Harvard graduate, and prior to his connection with the Park Department had charge of the planning and renovating of some of the costliest estates in New York and New England. He was appointed to the office of landscape architect following the removal by the Park Board of Samuel Parsons, Jr., on May 10, 1911.

Most of his work has been confined to Central Park, although he has given personal attention to the other parks under his jurisdiction. In Central Park he was responsible for the closing up and fencing off of the North Meadow temporarily in the Fall of 1911, when it was plowed up, fertilized, and seeded with rye. The rye was afterward plowed under the permanent grass seed sown. This course of treatment restored to Central Park one of its most expansive fields, and won the approbation of soil experts who had doubted the land could be restored.

At the southern end of the Park Mr. Lay instituted other needed improvements. He caused to be cut down old and decaying trees, and had them replaced where he deemed it necessary by younger trees. He also instituted a new system of cleaning shrubs and trees, and replanted some of the slopes which had been too steep and unsightly at the southern end of the Park. On the slopes adjoining the Park walls at various points he caused to be planted sturdy shrubs in order to induce a thick growth, through which children would hesitate to rush pell-mell, and which would keep out disorderly persons.

Mr. Lay has been frequently complimented by landscape architects for his achievement in exterminating the weeds which formerly overgrew all of the rocky hillsides.

It has been known for some time that serious differences on matters of policy existed between Commissioner Stover and Mr. Lay.

At the time of his appointment Mr. Lay said that he did not believe that even tennis playing should be permitted in the Park under all conditions, because of the difference in the wear and tear upon the lawns at various times. At certain seasons or under certain weather conditions, he explained, the lawns might endure hard wear which at other times would destroy them. Commissioner Stover, on the other hand, has always favored the unrestricted use of the parks by the people.

Mr. Lay at the time of his appointment by the Park Board was reported to have been the personal selection of Mayor Gaynor. He was born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1877, and was educated at J. H. Moss's private school in this city, after which he entered Columbia University. After completing a course in architecture with the class of 1900, he entered Harvard University, where he studied landscape architecture under Prof. Frederick Law Olmstead, graduating with a degree of B. S. in 1902.

His predecessor in the office of landscape architect to the Park Department was removed by the Park Board after several months of bitter controversy with Commissioner Stover. Mr. Parsons had been connected with the Park Department for thirty years, and his policies had been warmly commended and indorsed by Gustavus B. Maynadier, a soil expert of the United States Department of Agriculture. Charges made against him were investigated by Raymond D. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts, who recommended his dismissal.

LIFE KEPT BY FREEZING.

Johns Hopkins Tests Tend to Show a State This Side of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Recent investigations in the laboratories of the Johns Hopkins Medical School seem to indicate a state intermediate between life and death, since life in many organisms may be suspended by freezing in liquid air, and by other processes, and then may be resuscitated.

Bacteria, the lowest plant organisms, have enormous powers of resisting death. Bacteria of various diseases are seen in the laboratory frozen in liquid air at a temperature of 360 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are instances of the lives of frogs, seals, snails, and fish being suspended by this freezing process, yet on being "thawed out" after several weeks they revive.

These animals are perfectly normal when placed in a refrigerating jar filled with liquid air at a certain temperature for a short time the animals appear lifeless. A month later they are removed, and on being massaged show signs of life, often reviving completely.

Recently successful efforts were made in the Johns Hopkins school to revive the apparently dead heart of an animal. As explained by Dr. Alexis Carrel, who recently lectured before the student body here, in about five cases out of ten the heart of a chicken took on renewed energy several hours after death. Immediately after death the heart was frozen and preserved. A few hours later it was resuscitated by massage.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Caronia, (Cunard Line), Liverpool to New York, was 1,031 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M., due 4th, 8:30 A. M.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR OFFICES. The Lily Drinking Cup is the one of all sanitary cups. It is made by the Public Service Cup Co., 264 Fremont Brooklyn. Samples mailed free.—Adv.

SULZER BILL BEATEN IN ASSEMBLY ALSO

Primary Measure Rejected This Morning After Long Debate—Governor Plans His Tour.

WILL START OUT ON JULY 4

Battle Has Only Begun, He Asserts—Makes Ready for Reprisals by Use of Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, May 2.—After a debate lasting for five hours the Assembly early this morning defeated Gov. Sulzer's Direct Primary bill, following the example of the Senate.

The final vote, which was taken at 3 o'clock, stood: For, 47; against, 93.

Despite the late hour, scores of spectators, including several women, remained in the Assembly Chamber listening to the debate.

The Governor had half a dozen office-holders lobbying for his bill while the debate was in progress.

Most of the advocates of his plan spoke to rows of empty benches in the Assembly Chamber, while the lawmakers lounged about the lobbies and committee rooms.

Mark Eisner, the Democratic representative of Abe Gruber's district, who introduced the Governor's bill, was the first to speak. He defended the Governor's course.

"The motives behind this bill have been questioned," said Mr. Eisner. "I have no apology to make for placing this measure before the Assembly. But even if my motive was open to question that would not have any more to do with the merits of the case than the flowers that bloom in the Spring."

"Tra-la" broke in a derisive chorus of scoffing opponents from all parts of the chamber. The laughter drowned the voice of Gov. Sulzer's spokesman in the House, while a procession of his colleagues started for the doors. Assemblyman Gibbs of the Bronx and Mr. Schaap, Bull Moose leader in the Assembly, also spoke in favor of the bill. The friends of the measure took up all the time until well after midnight.

Sulzer Tour to Begin on July 4.

Before the Assembly met last night for the purpose of debating the Sulzer bill there was much talk among the members about the extra session which will be called probably in August. The members knew that the extra session would be preceded by a mid-Summer campaign in the course of which Gov. Sulzer intended to visit every district where the leaders and the representatives in the law-making body had shown hostility to his direct primary plans.

It is the intention of Gov. Sulzer and his friends to make this Summer campaign as spectacular as stage craft and fiery oratory can make it. Unless there is a change in the tentative programme mapped out, Gov. Sulzer, accompanied by a large retinue of supporters will open the war on July 4. Gov. Sulzer's friends who are aiding him in mapping out the campaign are in favor of red fire, band music, and a gala display of flags all along the route. A special appeal will be made to the farmers.

"The Governor expects to hit hard," said one of Mr. Sulzer's spokesmen yesterday. "He will call a spade a spade, and will not permit himself to be deterred by any feeling of delicacy in laying bare the record of legislators who have aided in this nefarious work, and defeated the party will as expressed in the platform. I predict that when Gov. Sulzer is through some of his opponents in both houses of the Legislature and many of the bosses will not have a shred of their reputations left."

Gov. Sulzer himself was very wrathful yesterday over the defeat of his bill by the Senate.

Primary Battle "Just Begun."

Gov. Sulzer made public yesterday the following formal statement concerning the primary situation.

The battle for direct primaries has just begun. The fight will go on until the cause of the people triumphs.

The success of direct primaries in the State of New York is just as certain as that we are alive. The voters of the State are determined to have this reform, so that they can nominate as well as elect candidates for office, and I have never known the time when the people wanted to write on the statute books a great reform that they did not ultimately succeed in doing so.

The vote in the Senate yesterday expressed nothing except what the people know—that the Senate of the State of New York is not a free agency. The Senators did not discuss the merits of the Direct Primary bill. They amused themselves by ridiculing the Governor and attempted to exculpate their votes by finding fault with the Executive. What a spectacle was presented in the Senate!

For the first time in the history of this State, so far as we have been able to ascertain, both political parties caucused to defeat a bill to carry out the solemn pledges of their platforms. Very often one political party will caucus to defeat a bill but this is the first time, I venture to say, when both political parties had a caucus to defeat a meritorious measure. It goes to show the desperation of the personnel of political combination in the Legislature.

We are advised that if the Direct Primary bill had not been severely mutilated by both political parties it would have passed and if it had been supported by only one political party the bill would have received twice as many votes as it did.

The bill was not bottled up in secrecy. It was defeated openly by the party leaders and the bi-partisan caucus combination dictated by influence outside the Capitol. When the people understand the facts as the State these facts will be brought home to the voters, and I undertake to say that when the extraordinary session of the Legislature convenes in August, it will carry to every one of its members of the measure for direct primaries, and best of all, as it was in session only a few days, all the party bosses in the State will be powerless to defeat the will of the people. All credit to the brave and farseeing Senators who had the courage of their convictions and voted for the bill. They will never have cause to regret it. They will never have to offer excuses, explanations or make explanations.

Reprisals Planned by Sulzer.

Gov. Sulzer will not make a separate appeal to the people" his only recourse in the fight for a new Primary law, but in his own mailing, it is well known that the Governor at this early moment is planning reprisals all along the line against those who

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ARCHDUKE MEANT TO VANISH

"John Orth" Arranged for Communication by Cipher Advertisement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—Countess Marie Larisch, niece of the late Empress Elisabeth of Austria, interviewed to-day regarding the reasons that prompted her to write "My Past," declared that it was not for the sake of acquiring cheap, ephemeral notoriety. She added:

"Many anonymous venomous publications have appeared on the subject, and I owed it to my family to exonerate myself from the slanderous charges leveled against me."

As regards the unsolved problem of the existence or non-existence of Archduke John, (John Orth,) Countess Larisch emphatically declared that he was still living. "A day or two before he set out for an unknown destination," she said, "John Orth begged me, if I ever got into trouble over the Meyerling affair, to communicate with him by means of a cipher message in the Berliner Tageblatt."

This, she added, she had not done, for the simple reason that the Austrian authorities had never interfered with her.

BANKER'S SON A BELLBOY.

Gets 60-Cent Tip for Carrying His Father's Grips.

For the last two weeks Leigh W. Harrington, 23 years old, son of a Philadelphia banker, has been working as a bellboy at the McAlpin to learn the hotel business from the bottom up. He had been away from home for several months and his family did not know where he was working.

Yesterday morning, while Harrington was sitting at the head of the bench, the room clerk called "front," and handing him a room key, said: "Take care of Mr. Harrington," indicating a guest, in whom the bellboy recognized his father. Mr. Harrington, paying no particular attention to the boy who was carrying his bags, did not recognize his son until they were in the elevator.

Harrington received a 60-cent tip, and a dinner at the Engineers' Club. The elder Mr. Harrington will sail for Europe on May 13. On returning to his home in Philadelphia last night, he set the seal of fatherly approval on his son's job by telling him to stick to it.

OTIS SKINNER'S CONDITION.

Actor Is Seriously Ill After an Operation for Mastoiditis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—An operation performed at the Methodist Hospital this morning on Otis Skinner, the actor, showed that he was in a more serious condition than had been supposed, and there is much apprehension concerning the outcome. Mr. Skinner has been suffering for about four weeks with mastoiditis, an affliction of the ear. An incision was made behind the ear, and it was found that the abscess had reached the membranes of the brain, but had not yet affected the brain.

Dr. Page says he believes Mr. Skinner will recover in a satisfactory manner if brain trouble does not set in. Mrs. Skinner did not get here in time to be at the hospital when the operation was performed.

MRS. PRESTON JOINS ANTIS.

The Former Mrs. Cleveland a Vice President of Association.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 1.—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, the former Mrs. Cleveland, was elected a Vice President of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage at the annual meeting here to-day. Other officers chosen were:

Honorary President—Miss Anna Dayton, Trenton; President—Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, Trenton; Recording Secretary—Miss Annie McIlvane, Trenton; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Julia Minnegerode, Trenton; Treasurer—Mrs. J. M. Forst, Trenton; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ledyard Blair of Bernardsville, Mrs. Thomas Craven of Salem, Mrs. Cornelius Hook of Trenton, and Mrs. Alexander F. Jamison of Lawrenceville.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Horace Brock, President of the Pennsylvania Society; Mrs. Arthur H. Dodge of New York, President of the National society; Mrs. John E. Martin of New York, Mrs. John W. Church of New York, and Mrs. Francis W. Lowthorp, President of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

MICHIGAN OFFICIAL COUNT.

Republicans Polled Nearly Twice the Strength of Progressives.

LANSING, May 1.—According to the official count made by the State Board of Canvassers to-day the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Parties finished in the order named in the recent Spring election in Michigan. The entire Republican State ticket won with pluralities ranging from 28,000 to 47,000. Governor Ferris, who was elected a close State last November was defeated by a majority of 90,144. The Republicans polled nearly twice as many votes as the Progressives.

The amendment relative to the initiative and referendum and constitutional amendments carried by a majority of 47,496. The amendment concerning the initiative on statutes carried by 38,682, while the recall Amendment had a majority of 92,87. The Governor's pension Amendment was defeated by a majority of 30,456.

CITY OFFICIALS CARRY HODS.

Mayor and Police Commissioner of Geneva Take Places of Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 1.—Mayor Reuben H. Gulvin and Police Commissioner John Monroe donned overalls and carried hods for several hours this afternoon after 85 members of the Hod Carriers' Union and 117 members of the Carpenters' Union had struck for higher wages. The men were employed on repairing the New City Hall.

At half-dozen bricklayers remained at work after the walk-out. While an admiring audience gathered from the streets, the Mayor and the Police Commissioner proceeded to the spot and kept [illegible] workmen at their work. The two officials seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

ADJUSTABLE RITTERS originated 1124, and defend; an effective during [illegible] Adv.

THOMPSON HIT HARD AT TRIAL

Witness Picks Him Out in Court and Tells of Bribe Offer for Fox.

CONSPIRACY NET TIGHTER

Fox, Sipp, and Mrs. Walsh Give Damaging Testimony Against Four ex-Inspectors.

$2,800 REFUSED BY FOX

Whitman to Call His Last Witness To-day—Defense May Seek to Prove Alibis.

When Justice Seabury adjourned court at 10:10 o'clock last night all of the District Attorney's star witnesses against ex-Inspectors Sweeney, Murtha, Thompson, and Hussey, on trial for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, had been heard excepting Lawyer Edward J. Newell. A big volume of testimony, far more damaging than had been expected, had been leveled against the four defendants during the three court sessions, and when they left for their cells in the Tombs last night the graft net was drawn much tighter around them.

Sweeney and Thompson, particularly, were hard hit by the day's grind. Sweeney got most of his blows in the morning and afternoon session, and Thompson at the night session. Hussey was also deeply involved, but the real knocks for him are to come to-day, when his former lawyer, Newell, will testify against him. Of the four Murtha was spared most, his only real discomfiture appearing when Lawyer Jacob Rouss pointed him out in the courtroom as one of the men he had seen at Police Headquarters as an interested spectator at the hearing of ex-Patrolman Fox.

The greatest bomb of the whole days proceedings was hurled at Thompson shortly after 9 o'clock last night. It was thrown by an insignificant witness, Olaf Nelson, a nephew of the wife of Fox. Not once had Nelson's name been mentioned in connection with the graft investigation. Awkward and unnerved, he was placed on the stand to corroborate some testimony given earlier in the day. No one took him seriously when he cast a shy glance around the courtroom to get his bearings.

Nelson Sent to See "a Man."

"Did you have a conversation with Patrolman Fox on the evening of Jan. 29 last?" asked Assistant District Attorney Clark.

"I did," replied the Swede. "Fox called me up at the Western Union Telegraph office at Broadway and 116th Street, where I work, and told me he wanted to see me at his home in the Bronx. I went to see him."

"What did Fox say?"

"He told me to go to Broadway and 100th Street at 11 o'clock that same night, Jan. 28. He told me I would find 'a man' there. He said that I should listen to what 'the man' had to say."

"Did he tell you the man's name?"

"No."

"Do you see that same man in the courtroom now?"

"Yes, I see him," replied Nelson, while every one in the crowded courtroom leaned forward to see what would happen.

"Where is he!" asked Mr. Clark.

"That is the man," said Nelson, "that man sitting there third from the end with the hand up to his chin."

His finger pointed straight at Thompson, and Thompson twitched his mustache nervously.

"I met that man at 100th Street and Broadway at 11 P. M. on Jan. 28," continued Nelson, "and I told him Fox had sent me. Then he took me by the arm and led me to Amsterdam Avenue, and while we walked he said, 'I understand that Gene Fox wants to squeal. Doesn't he know he'll lose his job if he squeals? He has everything to gain by sticking. There's no chance in the world for them to put him away. We'll pay all his expenses and we'll pay the wife $175 a month while he is away. We'd like to make it more, but we can't on account of the holler that is being made. It will be a large sum in the end. It will be just like paying for furniture on the instalment plan.' Ah, I says, 'but suppose you beat it with the furniture?'"

"When did you find out that you had talked to Inspector Thompson?" asked Mr. Clark.

"When I reported the conversation to Fox later that night."

Fox a Damaging Witness.

The way for this witness had been prepared in the afternoon by Patrolman Fox himself. Fox, a giant in stature, proved a stone wall for the darts of the combined lawyers for the defense. He launched to their [illegible] He parried their blows at his character with able repartee. His story was not shaken in the least detail. He frankly told the story that he had squealed because the Inspectors promised him only $2,400 to [illegible] pay, whereas he wanted $10,000.

The next strongest witness was George Sipp, formerly owner of the Hotel Seville, from which Fox collected graft money, according to the prosecution. Sipp came on the stand with vengeance in his eye. His bitterness was all directed toward Inspector Hussey, who had obtained the affidavits which had blackened his character. He, too, opened successfully with the able lawyers for the defense, and succeeded in dragging his blackened character into the record, but Sipp never budged an inch from District Attorney Whitman's line of attack.

The other witnesses [illegible] Mrs. Walsh, who gave damaging testimony against Fox. The defense [illegible]

husband's graft money for all her finery and automobiles; Howard Sipp, who corroborated his father and earlier witnesses regarding money which he gave to Fox; Jacob Rouss, the lawyer, and several minor witnesses, who helped to impress points brought up in the testimony of the witnesses who will be charged by the defense with being parties to the alleged conspiracy.

From the line of cross-examination yesterday the first inkling of the defense, which may be put up by the Inspectors was gleaned. It appeared that alibis might be introduced for Sweeney and Thompson, and possibly also for the other two defendants, and that an attempt might be made to smash the whole network of the District Attorney's by establishing that George A. Sipp was inspired to appear against Sweeney and the other Inspectors because of enmity incurred by raids against his disorderly house.

Mrs. Walsh Takes Stand.

Mrs. Nellie Walsh, wife of ex-Capt. Walsh, was the first witness to be called when court reconvened in the morning. She was dressed in lavender and she did not wear a veil as she did in the Hartigan trial. Under the questioning of Assistant District Attorney Clark she told of witnessing her husband's giving $950 to Patrolman Hartigan, and said that she had heard Hartigan say that $900 of the money came from Sweeney. It was in connection with his perjury regarding this transaction that Hartigan was sentenced to Sing Sing about six weeks ago.

Mrs. Walsh, on direct examination, also told of Sweeney's visits to her home and said that on one occasion she herself handed Sweeney $300 as her husband's share for the "hush" fund for Patrolman Fox. Mrs. Walsh appeared a little nervous. The large array of counsel within the rail and directly in front of her appeared to be the disturbing influence. The story of Hartigan's visit had been told at the Hartigan trial, but Mrs. Walsh had never before testified concerning the fund for Patrolman Fox. Here is her testimony on the Fox fund:

Q.—Did you know the defendant, Sweeney? A.—Yes.

Q.—See him at your house? A.—Yes, he called two or three times a week.

Q.—Did Inspector Sweeney come around again any time after Dec. 30? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you keep track of Fox being arrested again, did you hear about it when it happened? A.—I read about it.

Q.—After Sipp came back? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you read the papers at the time? A.—Not very much, because my husband was so sick.

Q.—And you knew Fox was going to be brought on trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the date? A.—It was about Feb. 3.

Q.—Did you see Sweeney after that at all? What was the last time you saw him? A.—The Friday night before.

Q.—Fox pleaded guilty on Monday morning? A.—Yes, I remember it, because I went to church on that morning.

Q.—What happened when you came home that night? A.—My husband wanted $500 for Inspector Sweeney, and he wanted another $100. I got the other $100.

Q.—You got another $100? Where from? A.—From the table.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I gave it to him. I gave it with the $500 to Inspector Sweeney.

Q.—At the time when Capt. Walsh asked you to get the other $100 was the Inspector present at the time? A.—Yes, Sir. In my husband's bedroom. I got it and gave it to him with the other money.

Walsh's Two Automobiles.

Francis Wellman, counsel for Hussey, took up the cross-examination at this point and asked about some of the luxuries in which Walsh indulged on the salary of a Police Captain. He laid particular emphasis on the possession of two automobiles, one of them a $5,000 car. He also asked Mrs. Walsh about the propriety of associating with the wife of George A. Sipp, the keeper of a disorderly resort. Here is some of the testimony:

Q.—Did you go every Monday with Mrs. Sipp to the Waldorf? A.—No, only every two weeks.

Q.—You went there with her to card parties? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had no idea she was associated with a disorderly house; part of the Baltic Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—You never suspected the character of the hotel? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever know of raids on the Baltic Hotel? A.—Yes, I had heard it. Mrs. Sipp was a very good woman and a very nice woman.

The climax came when Mr. Wellman appealed to her sense of honor in spending money which had been collected from disorderly resorts.

You admit that you shared your husband's graft, don't you?" asked the lawyer.

The head of the witness dropped. The courtroom became very quiet, while every one strained to hear her answer. When Mrs. Walsh lifted her head again her face was crimson.

"Yes," she replied, "I suppose I did."

Fail to Trap Mrs. Walsh.

The lawyer, pursuing his plan of the day before, tried in vain to get substantial contradictions of testimony regarding the Sipp bribery fund. In this case he tried to get Mrs. Walsh to admit guilty knowledge concerning the $850 which Hartigan took from Fox. If she had admitted such knowledge it is probable that the defense could have held that Mrs. Walsh, like her husband, was an accomplice to the bribery. But Mrs. Walsh did not fall into the trap.

"You knew the money was going to Fox, didnt you?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, I knew where it was going," she replied, "but I didn't know what it was for."

Abraham S. Gilbert, Murtha's lawyer, took a volume to have Mrs. Walsh admit that her husband was a "professional grafter." Alfred J. Talley, Sweeney's lawyer, took up the example of Mr. Wellman and tried to lead Mrs. Walsh into contradictions. In one instance he quoted from the record in the Hartigan trial incontinently. Mr. Whitman was on his feet in a moment and he succeeded in driving Mr. Talley to his seat.

Mina Mischel, the nurse in the Walsh home, was the next witness. She testified that she saw Sweeney at Walsh's home on Dec. 30. This was the day that both Walsh and Mrs. Walsh testified Sweeney got the $600 as Walsh's preliminary quota for the $10,000 Fox bribery fund. There was no cross-examination, for Miss Mischel had said nothing about actually seeing money passed.

Fox Tells of "Collections."

Ex-Patrolman Fox, a big, broad-shouldered six-footer, was put on the stand at 11:45 A. M. He said that he had been a patrolman for sixteen years until his dismissal from the force in March. He admitted freely that he was Walsh's "collector," and that he had been "busy" until Dec. 1 last year. He collected, on the average, from fifteen places, he said. The man who collected before he was assigned to Walsh's precinct, he said, was John Summers.

"Who was the Inspector when you began your collections in 1907?" asked Mr. Clarke.

"Thompson," replied Fox.

"How did you know from which places to collect?"

"Capt. Walsh handed me a list of the places."

"And the collections continued through the administrations of other Inspectors?"

"Yes."

Fox said that he continued his collections in the East 126th Street Precinct even after he was transferred in June, 1910, to the West 152d Street Station. He continued to get his percentage of all collections, he said.

Mr. Clark took Fox over his testimony before Deputy Commissioner Dillon. Had he done that with Capt. Walsh on Wednesday he would have saved the Captain's humiliation at the hands of Mr. Wellman. Mr. Clark did not want to repeat his mistake it appeared, for he got Fox to admit on direct examination that he had given his superior police officers the lie in order to save himself and all those who had become involved in Sipp's graft story before the Curran committee.

"I saw Thompson at Police Headquarters," said Fox. "He said: 'Don't worry, old man; everything will be all right.'"

Fox also told how Jacob Rouss, the lawyer, approached him at Police Headquarters, and begged him to be allowed to take his case.

"I didn't know Rouss," said Fox. "He showed me his card. I told him I had no money for counsel fees. He said: 'Don't worry about that.' I said: 'Well, who'll pay the bill?' 'Oh, that will be all right,' said Rouss, 'Sweeney sent me to you.'"

The jury listened to every word of Fox. The witness was corroborating in every detail the story of Capt. Walsh in describing the story of the actual collection of blackmail, and, as such, was more interesting than that of the man who merely took the [illegible] collected [illegible] spectacle.

[illegible] began cross-examination of Fox. He, also, tried to get an admission of a "bargain" with the District Attorney in reward for services to the State. He did not succeed and Fox smiled. Even the knowledge of getting the full maximum sentence of 10 years, he said, would not have changed his determination to plead guilty.

District Attorney Whitman took up the rebuttal himself and allowed Fox to bring out even more emphatically that immunity had never been promised. Fox was excused as a witness at 4:30 P. M. He had proved a better witness even than Mr. Whitman had hoped for.

Sipp the Fourth Witness.

George A. Sipp was the fourth witness. Here is some of his testimony:

Q.—Did you ever pay graft to Fox? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the last time you paid graft to Fox? A.—In November, 1912. Fox gave him $100 in cash, and said: "Take this to that boss, Sweeney, and tell him its the last dirty dollar he'll ever get from me. I'm going to close my place up next week."

Q.—Who was your lawyer? A.—Edward J. Newell.

Q.—Did you see Newell after you testified before the Aldermanic Committee? A.—Yes, he told me I ought to be ashamed of myself for raising such a "stink." He said I ought to go away for a while. He wanted me to go to Europe, but I told him I had so many checks to sign that I couldn't go so far away. Then he suggested that I go South for a while. "If I arrange for all your expenses," said Newell, "will you go away for a while?" I said: "Well, if you think it is so urgent, I'll go away, but I want my expenses."

It was not necessary for Mr. Clark to ask Sipp many questions. Sipp volunteered more than was asked of him, and had to be stopped frequently by the lawyers for defense. His story continued:

"When Newell talked to me the next time he called up Rouss in my presence. That was in Newark after I had left the city on my way to Atlantic City. Newell asked Rouss what he was going to do. Newell put his hand on the transmitter and turned to me and said, 'They are willing to give you $1,000.'

"A few days later Rouss gave me $250 and took out $100 for fees. This was the Friday before Fox's trial, at which I was to appear as a witness. Rouss told me to go to Red Bank, N. J., and that he would pay the rest of the money the next day.

"'Did you get the money the next day?' he was asked.

"'No, Sir,' said Sipp. "I went to Jersey City to meet Newell, but he said he didn't have the money. He said he would have to have an affidavit from my son, Howard, setting forth that he had never seen the $250 passed. I said he would never get my son to sign any false affidavit. I said I was getting tired of the business, and that I would go back to New York. 'Oh, keep up your nerve, stand pat,' said Newell, 'I'll give you the money on Monday.'

"'On Monday, Dec. 30, I saw Newell again in a Jersey City hotel, but he didn't have the money. He again wanted me to get my boy to sign those false papers, but neither I nor my wife would hear of it. Then Newell went to a telephone and called up Rouss and Hussey. I heard him tell Rouss that he couldn't get Howard to sign the affidavits.

Got $550 Without Affidavit.

"At midnight that night Newell gave me $550 without Howard's affidavit. I went to Atlantic City, where I was arrested on charges prepared in New York. While in Atlantic City I saw Mr. Groehl of District Attorney Whitman's office."

"Did you ever communicate with any of the defendants?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, I wrote a letter to Sweeney."

Counsel for the Inspectors protested to the introduction of this letter as evidence, and then Mr. Wellman surprised everybody by saying that he himself would introduce the letter. Mr. Clark concluded the direct examination at this point and Mr. Wellman immediately introduced the letter, with a copy of Sweeney's reply attached.

In this letter, written in February, 1912, Sipp called Sweeney's attention to three alleged disorderly houses in Harlem, and asked him to take action against these places.

"Did you have any animosity toward Sweeney?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"Not particularly," replied Sipp.

"Didn't he close your hotels?"

"He did not."

"Didn't you say to Thomas Dorian that you would get even with Sweeney if it cost you your last cent?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"Didn't you say to Michaels that you'd get even with Sweeny if it cost you $10,000 and Sweny years of your life?"

"I did not."

Mr. Wellman tried to get Sipp to admit that he had fled to Atlantic City because he knew of the Grand Jury charging him with a serious crime which were being gathered against him. Sipp denied it.

"They brought me back as soon as I could get back," retorted Sipp.

"Why didn't you come back immediately?"

"I couldn't because I was in jail."

Mr. Wellman got an admission from Sipp that he had not told the truth in a Magistrate's court in 1911, when he had sworn he was not worth $10,000. But Sipp insisted that it was a mistake; that he thought the amount was $10,000. Shortly afterward, he admitted, he went into voluntary bankruptcy. The session was adjourned at 6 o'clock.

After Sipp had been recalled at the night session and questioned about raids on three Harlem hotels, his son, Howard Sipp, succeeded him in the witness chair. He corroborated the testimony of his father regarding their ignoring subpoenas to appear at Police Headquarters on Dec. 23, and of their flight to New Jersey.

Fox's Brother Tells of $250.

James A. Fox, brother of ex-Patrolman Fox, was called. He said his brother drew $250 on Dec. 27 from the bank, which he took to the office of Attorney Rouss at his brother's request.

Olaf Nelson, a clerk in the Western Union office, 116th Street and Broadway, and a nephew of the wife of Patrolman Fox, then told of the conversation with Thompson, about paying money to Fox.

On cross-examination by John B. Stanchfield for the defense Nelson denied he had previously related to any one any part of their conversation. Nor did he make any notes of what Thompson had told him, but his memory enabled him to recall it perfectly, he insisted.

Bessie J. Kidd, telephone operator in the Continental Hotel, Newark, was called to identify "call slips" bearing the numbers of the telephones which Sipp asked for, and with which connections were made with Newark and Manhattan. These calls, Audubon 472, were conceded by Mr. Wellman to be the private telephone number to the home of Rouss.

Rouss's Part in Conspiracy.

At 9:30 P. M. Jacob Rouss, who for many years was the partner of the late Louis J. Grant, took the stand. When he first reached the witness chair he was pale and nervous, and his first glance was directed at the four defendants, who were watching him intently.

He was brought into the bribe plot, he testified under leading questions from Assistant District Attorney Clark, by the invitation of Newell. He was a go-between, according to his testimony, in the collection and handing over the fund of $5,000 to Sipp.

Beginning with his appearance at Police Headquarters, where Commissioner Waldo started an inquiry following the arrest of Fox, Rouss detailed the various moves in the bribery case to the time he delivered the money, or part of it, to Sipp in Jersey City. Describing the situation after Sipp had fled from the city, Rouss said:

"Newell told me that Sipp was anxious about the money that he was sick and wanted funds. I told him that it was no matter to me what he wanted. Fox could not get any more money, it being Saturday and the banks closed. Newell then said that Sipp felt that he was being held up for some reason that he did not understand, and suggested that he might be able to get the money from another source."

"Die he mention the source?" asked Mr. Clark.

"No. He intimated that he would telephone to some party."

Rouss then related his efforts to get a statement from Howard Sipp to the effect that Sipp had not paid any money to Fox nor seen any one else pay money to the policeman. Rouss then said he made an appointment over the telephone and saw the Sipps in Jersey City and handed the father the $250 which Fox had sent to him through his brother? This completed the link in the chain of evidence submitted by the District Attorney as to the passage of the bribe money.

Mr. Whitman said he expected to finish his case to-day. Mr. Clark told the court that he would call Newell, and probably one other witness. Court adjourned at 10:05 P. M. after Rouss had identified Murtha as one of the men he had talked with at Police Headquarters concerning Fox.

YELLOW PERIL STIRS ROW ON TARIFF BILL

Orientals Will Run Hawaii and Lumber Camps with Sugar and Wood Cuts, House Hears.

SHARP ATTACK ON WILSON

But New Sugar and Lumber Rates Prevail—Agriculture Duties Up —Republicans Quit Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Wilson's proposal of a 25 per cent. reduction in the tariff rates on sugar for three years and free sugar afterward was approved by the Democratic House to-day by a large majority. The test vote came on the motion of Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader, to strike out the provision in the Underwood bill which would admit all sugar free of duty after May 1, 1916. The vote was 186 to 88 in favor of the provision.

Rapid headway was made with the bill under the five-minute rule to-day. The steel schedule was completed and the lumber and tobacco schedules were adopted without change. The same was true of the sugar schedule, and then the leaders plunged into the long agricultural schedule, preparatory to taking up Schedule K, which deals with raw wool and its manufactures. Shingles, sugar, and meats were the storm centres of debate, but the bill was held intact and no break effected in the Democratic support of the party programme on the tariff.

The bogey of the so-called yellow peril of Japanese encroachment along the Pacific was introduced into the discussion of shingles and sugar. Representative J. A. Falconer, a Progressive Party man and a new member of the House from the State of Washington, who since 1894 has been engaged in the manufacture of shingles and buying and selling timber lands, thrust the Japanese question into the arena in the effort made to restore the duty on shingles, which the Underwood bill proposes to put on the free list. This proposal aroused the wrath of the members from the northern Pacific Coast States.

Shaking his fist at the Democratic leaders, Representative Falconer shouted at them:

"You Hindu-Japanese-Chinese lovers, who want to put shingles on the free list, if you have a grain of sense, you must know you are ruining a great industry. You're trying to put the Japanese into California with a pedagogic President who knows a lot of fine phrases, but little about the labor economics of our country."

Again, when the sugar schedule was under fire, J. Kuhio Kalanianole, the Republican Territorial Delegate from Hawaii, who cannot vote, but has the right to speak in the House, dragged in the Japanese question.

Hawaii Fears Japanese, Too.

"We only ask for justice," he said. "Free sugar means that Hawaii will become peopled with Asiatics. We have prospered under American domination and have succeeded in making it an American country. You are attempting to turn our islands over to the Asiatics."

Representative Broussard of Louisiana also predicted that the admission of sugar free of duty would result in the whites leaving Hawaii, and the turning of those islands over to the Japanese as an outpost in the Pacific.

The row on the sugar schedule began by Representative Fordney offering the Payne law rates as a substitute for those in the bill.

"If sugar goes on the free list," he continued, "the domestic cane industry must die and the beet sugar industry either will be crushed or greatly injured. The public will be at the mercy of the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers, as August Spreckels is planning a merger of the American and Federal Sugar Refining Companies. With August Spreckels at the head of the industry in New York and his brother, Rudolph Spreckels, on the Pacific Coast, the industry will perish."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming said Montana could not recover in a decade, and in Colorado it meant the dismantling of seventeen beet sugar factories which paid $15,000,000 to Colorado farmers last year.

Sees End of Louisiana Sugar.

Representative Underwood later analyzed the sugar rates in the proposed bill, described the Louisiana cane industry as one that could not survive, and asserted that the rates in the bill would not affect the beet sugar industry.

Big Rancher for Free Cattle.

When the agriculture schedule was reached the proposal to reduce the duty on cattle to 10 per cent. developed widely contradictory views from the opposition, which proposed varying rates as substitutes for the Underwood 10 per cent.

According to Mr. Wood of Iowa it was ridiculous to have a duty of 10 per cent. on cattle with meat on the free list.

William Kent of California, the only member officially classifying himself as an "independent," who is a big raiser of live stock in the West, said that it would be a great mistake not to place cattle on the free list.

"Meat," he exclaimed, "is a luxury. It will always be a luxury. It will never be cheap again. If cattle were put on the free list, then cattle could be raised in Mexico, as an incubator, and then sent to this country to be grown to full development."

No Fight by Republicans.

That the Republicans, as forecast in THE TIMES this morning, have virtually abandoned the tariff fight, and are making only perfunctory opposition to the Underwood bill, was admitted to-day by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, who in the past few days has offered many amendments only to have them rejected. Mr. Moore is a minority Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee. He said to-night:

"In view of the solidity of the Democratic vote in the House it is more than probable that the Republican minority, having made a test on the early schedules, will not undertake to obstruct the passage of the bill beyond this week.

Six Democratic Western Senators carried their protests against the Tariff bill to-day to President Wilson. They were Senators Newlands, Chamberlain, Lane, Thompson, Shafroth, and Walsh, brought an invitation was extended to all Democratic Senators from Intermountain States. The sugar and wool schedules were principally under consideration at the conference, which lasted three hours.

After the President issued the following statement:

"It was not a conference to arrive at any conclusion, but merely for the purpose of effecting a frank interchange of views as to the possible effects of several schedules of the tariff upon the industries of the States represented by the Senators present."

WILSON DECLARES BOSSES MUST GO

Continued from Page 1.

taken by those who connected President Wilson's visit to the State with National politics.

In his two speeches last night he was defiant when speaking of the bosses, and masterful in his proposals of measures to obtain reforms. Yet during the delivery he interpolated much that was epigrammatic, sarcastic, witty or whimsical. Apparently, he caught the spirit of his audience, many of whom wore red badges emblazoned with gilt letter reading "President Wilson's Party."

Warmly Greeted by "Wilson's Party."

His reception suggested a family greeting in its warmth, and he talked as would the head of a family to his flock. Pending his arrival in the auditorium, Assemblyman Matthews, the only one among the twelve Assemblymen of Essex County who is a Wilson man, outlined the measures championed by the President. Mr. Matthews's speech was interrupted by the entrance of the Presidential party. Introduced by Public Prosecutor Louis Hood, the President said:

"It is with very deep and genuine pleasure that I find myself in New Jersey again."

"And you're welcome, Mr. President," a man in the gallery shouted.

"I know it," the President responded.

"And we need you," another voice contributed.

The President held up his hand to check the interchange of pleasantries, and continued:

"I know of no greater satisfaction than speaking for the people of this State. I know what you believe in; I know what you want. I have come to speak for you, and to these men with whom we are dealing. I want to tell them what it is their business to do, for we are the masters now, and it is supposed to be the pride of the boss to lie, with the men who preside over the trial of cases. It lies with the system which determines who shall feel the pinch of the law and who shall not, and the poor man, the uninfluential man, the man who does not stand in with the gang, will feel the pinch of the law and the other man will not. It is a disgrace to the judicial system of the State and the Union, and I come here to protest against it as an American representative citizen.

"Such things should not be allowed to exist. [Loud applause.]

The Broken Agreement.

"Before I left the Governorship I requested that I might be present at a conference of the members of the present Legislature. We came to that conference, we debated and fought out on that floor in the most candid possible manner the form of jury commission which a majority of us could agree upon, and I, for my part, yielded my personal judgment with regard to reform.

"I believed then, as I believe now, that the safest thing is to make this a judicial process from top to bottom, and that it would be wise to have jury commissions chosen by the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. There were others quite as thoughtful as myself, certainly quite as honest as myself, who thought it would be better to lodge it in the hands of the Circuit Judges of the court and then there were others who turned out to be in the majority of that conference, or who, at the end of it seemed to be in the majority, who thought that the Governor ought to be given the right to name a jury commission in each of the counties.

"I myself, though I had been Governor of the State, did not think that was the wisest form. But when the majority of my colleagues in that conference declared their preference for it I yielded.

"Other gentlemen present seemed to yield their preferences, and it was settled, so far as the expression of the opinion of that conference was concerned, what the Democratic platform meant. It meant jury commissions in the several counties appointed by the Governor. Ah, but there is a little string attached to a conference. If the Governor is not present it is a caucus. If the Governor is present, it is not a caucus but a conference, and the members are not bound. A very neat and significant distinction.

There was a time, when only two things would move those who defied the sovereign will of the people—fire and fodder. I am going to put the fire beneath them. Fodder has gone out of fashion."

President Wilson will meet the legislators of New Jersey at a private conference to be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Carteret Club, Jersey City. Following this conference, which is scheduled to end at 2 P. M., there will be a secret conference between the leaders of each faction. President Wilson will speak to-night in the Jersey City High School Building. He spent last night at the home of Col. E. M. House, 145 East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

WILSON FLAYS NUGENT.

In Elizabeth Speech He Held Smith Ally Up to Scorn.

James R. Nugent of Essex County, close political ally of James Smith of Newark in what has long been known as the Smith-Nugent machine in Jersey politics, was bitterly denounced and held up to scorn by the President in his address before nearly 4,000 men and women who crowded into the Elizabeth Armory last night to hear him after his Newark speech.

The President was greeted with great applause when he asserted that he was glad to be back to fight in the cause of the people for the jury reform legislation. Then he mentioned the name of Mr. Nugent, and the cheers changed like magic to hisses, which continued until President Wilson raised his hand for silence.

"I don't know whether those hisses are for me or for Jim Nugent," he exclaimed, "but I hand them over to Jim Nugent, to whom they belong; a sinister private agent, openly and shamelessly conducting the affairs of New Jersey before the Legislature; a man who did not dare to act that way when he knew there was a man on hand who would go even to his own home and point him out for what he was."

The hisses were repeated when Mr. Wilson spoke of a "conference he held with the members of the Legislature" prior to his leaving for Washington, and "before James Nugent of Essex took charge of the Legislature."

Mr. Wilson told his hearers that he had come to fight the moment he entered the hall.

"I am sorry that I had to come back to speak words of criticism," he said, "but it is familiar to have on the war paint in New Jersey. An old Indian I know gave me a very gorgeous headdress before I came away, and I had intended to bring it along, because I believe they are worn with war paint. And isn't it odd that we are always fighting to get control of our own affairs? And if you tell me that there is something on foot to cheat the people out of their rights then I'm your man enlisted for the battle. I challenge these men to show what they are willing to give up of private interest in order to stand for righteous action for the people."

On the platform with Mr. Wilson were Assemblymen John J. Griffin, William A. Leonard, and Hugh McLoughlin of Union County, in which Elizabeth is located. Leonard is with President Wilson, but Griffin and McLoughlin voted against the legislation, despite the fact that McLoughlin was one of his followers when he was Governor and supported the legislation for honest elections. President Wilson gave a striking example of how he had mapped out his fight, a turn that almost startled his hearers. Referring to Assemblyman McLoughlin, he said:

"Some upright men are allowing themselves to become the catspaw of men who have debauched the politics of this State and are about to debauch it again unless you assert yourselves. One of the men in this county, I believe, is a very high man, and I am surprised you want to ask him why he has taken this position. I know where his heart lies; he wants to be for the people. It is a matter of amazement and distress to me that he does not see that this legislation is the cause of the people.

"He stood by me once before in the cause of the people and now I wonder why he is not with me again. I want to tell him affectionately why he is wrong. Some very deep men who do not love the people are trying to use him to disappoint the people. Every subtle method is being used to set honest men against one another and band dishonest men together.

"I want to free the jurisprudence of the state—it is a certainty—that men are not treated honestly in the courts of law. I won't say they are treated dishonestly by the courts, but the court approaches to the courts of justice are not used in the same way."

President Wilson then referred to the office of Sheriff as the outsider of power in New Jersey, and said that the machine was willing to give up the election of any other officer to obtain the Sheriff, because by that office justice could be withheld.

"When I started for New Jersey I got on the train with a light heart and I didn't know that I liked Hardare. But a game of hide and seek as being played with the people of New Jersey and it is time that they took the bandages off their eyes and help their fellows."

Then Mr. Wilson referred to the "referendum clause," saying that he was ready for a genuine referendum, but not a referendum where the very officers who would be affected by the change controlled the counting of the vote.

"Never with my eyes open have I gone into an open and shut game," he asserted.

The President also spoke for the holding of a constitutional convention, saying that a Constitution prepared in 1844 was many years behind the trend of the times.

"If you should go back to and see your country in 1844 you would have to be introduced to it," he said, "and yet you are living under a Constitution framed in that year.

"To-day is on the boards again next Tuesday. Let your Assemblyman know that the way he votes constitutes the line of his career for the rest of his life. I would rather be in jail than among people who despise me. To be despised and of liberty is to be in a prison of the soul, which is worse than any prison provided by the law.

"We are going to get jury reform; don't be nervous about that. The mill of the gods grind on and they grind out justice and will see that purity in Government is established."

President Wilson was met at the Newark city line by a committee of Union County political leaders, headed by Mayor Mraving. Judge James C. Connolly presided at the meeting and Martin Devlin, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Trenton, spoke. Those in charge of the meeting were confident, they said, that President Wilson would win his fight.

"Look at that crowd," said one of the committee, "does that look as if the people were awakened? This big armory was filled half an hour before the time set for the opening of the doors. We had to let them in."

After the meeting President Wilson was taken to his private car at Newark, and left at once for New York, where he spent the night at the home of his friend Col. House.

WILSON WINS FIRST APPOINTMENT FIGHT

Southern Senators' Opposition Fails to Prevent Confirmation of Neill as Labor Commissioner.

ACTION ON BERRY HELD UP

Pennsylvania Senators Want to Know Why Republican Was Removed to Put In Democrat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The first skirmish within the Democratic Party in the new régime over appointments to office was won to-day by President Wilson, when the Senate confirmed Charles P. Neill as Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the new Department of Labor. Senators Overman of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, and other Democrats from the South opposed Dr. Neill because of adverse reports submitted by him when Labor Commissioner on labor conditions in Southern cotton mills, but did not go to the extreme length of preventing a vote.

In the closing weeks of his administration, President Taft renominated Dr. Neill to be Commissionership of Labor in the then Department of Commerce and Labor. The nomination was held up in the general Democratic filibuster. Dr. Neill's name was among the first President Wilson submitted to the Senate.

Besides that of Dr. Neill, the Senate to-day confirmed these nominations:

J. F. A. Strong of Juneau as Governor of Alaska.

H. M. Smith as Commissioner of Fisheries.

A. R. Magruder as Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

Also fifty-one Postmasters.

Opposition prevented the confirmation of William H. Berry as Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Oliver, the Republican Senators from Pennsylvania, do not approve of the way in which Chester W. Hill was removed from the position by Secretary McAdoo to make room for Mr. Berry. Mr. McAdoo has explained that there were no charges against Mr. Hill, but that he wanted a man in charge of the office who would be more in sympathy with the fiscal views of the present Administration.

Senator Oliver introduced a resolution inquiring into the causes of Mr. Hill's dismissal.

Edward K. Campbell, a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., was nominated today by President Wilson to be Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, to succeed the late Justice Stanton J. Peelle. Until to-day it had been generally understood that he was to be an Associate Justice, and that one of the present members would be elevated to the Chief Justiceship.

Mr. Campbell, who is a native of Washington County, Va., has been a lifelong friend of Representative Underwood, the Democratic House leader, and identified with all of the Underwood political campaigns. He headed the Underwood Marching Club at the National Convention last year. When Mr. Campbell was first mentioned in connection with the appointment, Alabama Democrats here pointed out that he opposed instructing the Alabama delegation to vote for Wilson in the event Underwood could not be nominated.

Other nominations sent to the Senate to-day included these:

Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, as Commissioner of Corporations.

Walter W. Warwick of Ohio, as Assistant Controller of the Treasury.

John W. Martin as Collector of Customs for the district of Jacksonville, Fla.

Warner S. Kinkaid as Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville.

Judge William R. King of Portland, Democratic National Committeeman for Oregon, has been appointed chief counsel of the United States Reclamation Service by Secretary Lane. Mr. King, who was Associate Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court from 1906 to 1911, was selected originally to fill a vacancy on the Board of General Appraisers in New York, but at the solicitation of the President and Secretary Lane he consented to take charge of the legal department of the Reclamation Service, a pursuit which Mr. King himself felt was more in line with his experience.

Will Ride Over Old Battlefields.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 1.—Four hundred and fifty-five miles will be covered in the twenty-day horseback ride of the War College staff cavalcade, which started from here to-day on a journey over the civil war battlefields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Thirty-six officers, including two British army officers of high rank, a naval officer, two surgeons and the War College instructors and student officers, galloped away over the quiet Virginia roads. The riders will reach Gettysburg on May 17.

Connecticut Moves for Home Rule.

HARTFORD, May 1.—The General Assembly adopted the New Haven Home Rule bill to-day, which means the first step toward home rule for all Connecticut cities. If the Governor signs the bill it will not be necessary for the cities to petition the Legislature for amendments to their charters.

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It may be necessary sometimes to give more particulars. A great deal can be said, however, in 50 words.

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Leave your "Situation Wanted" advertisement at the Times Building, Times Square, or with any advertising agent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
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ROOSEVELT PRELUDE TO SUFFRAGE PARADE

Colonel to be Featured at To-night's Meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

HUSBANDS TO REVIEW WIVES

They Will Occupy Seats in Stand at the Public Library—Antis to Count the Marchers.

All the women suffrage headquarters, where the last touches were being added to the preparations for the big suffrage parade of Saturday, were filled yesterday with gay banners and parade hats and busy women. To-night the big pageant in the Metropolitan Opera House, with a suffrage address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who will be introduced by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, will serve as a grand prelude to the parade. For this pageant there has been an unprecedented demand for seats and boxes. Every seat has been sold out for weeks, and the money is all in and in the bank. The pageant is under the direction of a committee of co-ordinated suffrage societies.

As the procession marches up Fifth Avenue on Saturday, the Woman's Political Union Division leading, it will turn into Fifty-seventh Street to Carnegie Hall, where a meeting will be held, with Dean Sumner, the Chicago Vice Commission head, as chief speaker. Miss Margaret Foley will also have something to say. There will be elaborate decorations, many prominent people in the boxes, and music.

The other organizations will break ranks at Fifty-eighth Street, and the Plaza between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth Streets will be turned into a suffrage forum. There will be a double band in a central position, four speakers' stands under the direction of different organizations, and addresses will be made as long as the audiences remain to hear.

At different points in the parade young women carrying suffrage soap-box stands will drop from the ranks, take their places along the avenue and make addresses.

Anti-Suffragists to Count Them.

Meantime the anti-suffragists themselves will be busy. Their temporary headquarters are at 428 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. They will have their anti-suffrage decorations of red, black and white out, and at different points on the avenue men associated with the anti-suffrage association will keep tab with counting machines on the suffrage army as it marches past. The men will go before a notary at the close of the parade and swear to the truthfulness of their count.

Miss Josephine Belderhase will be Grand Marshal of the parade. The procession will form at Washington Square. At the east side will be the National Board, with National President Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Jane Addams, First Vice President, in the lead. The Congressional Committee, the Congressional Union, and the Enfranchised States form there.

On the west side will be the Woman's Political Union officers, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President, and Miss Porritt as Marshal, with the horsewomen, among whom will be Miss Alberta Hill, standard bearer; Miss Ruth Wellington, Miss Marlin, Mrs. James A. Wents, Miss Janie R. Tinker, Miss Agnes Sayre, and Miss Leona Tobias. There will be a double band, First to Sixteenth Senatorial district groups, a woman bugler, a fife and drum corps of the Boy Scouts, the Pilgrims, and the Pioneers.

At Ninth Street, East, under Miss F. Treat as Marshal, will be W. P. U. professional groups, a band, public school teachers, another band, private school teachers and students. At Ninth Street, West, under Miss Ethel Peyser as marshal, will be three bands, one of them the Finnish Band. The doctors, lawyers, architects, nurses, editors, journalists, writers, musicians, artists, sculptors, interior decorators, jewelers, actresses, librarians, social workers, civil servants, will fall in here, and, in their national costumes, the women of Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

At Tenth Street, under Miss O'Keefe as Marshal, with two bands, will be the division for suffragists in real estate and insurance, secretaries, bookkeepers, stenographers, printers, employes of tea rooms, milliners, dressmakers, laundry workers, and motorists.

Mrs. Olive Schultz and Miss Charlotte Delafield will drive their own motor cars, and in Miss Delafield's big car will be a small army of children, whose mothers will march with the exception of one, who will look out for the little people.

The men's section will form in East Tenth Street with its army of horsemen and horsewomen, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale and Oswald Garrison Villard leading the cavaliers, and there will be a large army of men on foot, with James Lees Laidlaw as Chief Marshal of the State organization and R. C. Beadle as Marshal of the City Association. The marchers will be led by William Jay Schieffelin.

Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, carrying an American flag, will head the hosts of the State suffragists, who will form at West Tenth Street under Miss Portia Willis as Marshal. The Seventh Regiment Band will head the State division, and following will be the representatives of eighteen counties, all with banners.

Blue is the Equal Franchise color, and that body, which will form at West Tenth Street, will carry besides its handsome large banners and many small banners, attractive small balloons. Mrs. Howard Mansfield is President of the Equal Franchise, and will be with the officers at the head of the division.

The big Woman Suffrage Party, with representatives from each of the Assembly districts of the city, will form at both the east and west sides of Eleventh Street, with big yellow banners and innumerable pennants. This division will wear the parade hat, with various kinds of yellow trimming. This will be one of the largest delegations and will have many picturesque features. One of these will be the Second Assembly District group, under Miss Lavinia Dock, in which all the different nationalities of the district will be represented by banners in different languages—Turkish, Russian, Slavic, Italian, Gaelic, and Chinese.

College League in Cap and Gown.

The College League, under its President, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, will form in East Twelfth Street, the women in caps and gowns. Representatives of the non-suffrage States come in at West Twelfth Street, and at East Twenty-seventh Street Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality Association, which she led in person last year. The W. P. U. division of uptown department store clerks come in here also. On the east side will come carriages and autos.

There will be many picturesque features, the big prairie schooner from the Wild West Show representing the caravan team in which Mrs. Marie Nelson Lee will campaign the up-State towns this Summer. This will carry Mrs. Wilmer Kearns, Mrs. Lee's partner, and Mrs. Kearns's little girl, both dressed as Quakers, the sect to which they belong. The prairie schooner will be drawn by six mules. The newly converted Indian suffragettes, Albert-Kills-in-Winter and four other Indians in warpaint and feathers as escorts to the five suffragette cowgirls, will be there, and Mary Donnelly will parade also with her four donkeys, representing the four political parties.

There will be no floats this year. The suffrage army, it is expected from the greatly increased interest and the number of pledges, will be very much larger than ever before, but the procession will be shorter, the army marching eight abreast.

Husbands to Review Wives.

There will be many prominent men in the grand stand in front of the Public Library whose wives will be marching in the parade. Among the prominent women who will be thus reviewed by their husbands will be Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Robert H. Elder, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. John Ford, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Simon Fleixner, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. Edward E. Sloman, Mrs. Carrell Beckwith, and Mrs. John Winters Brannan.

Mrs. Bob Smith, the veteran actress, will precede the actresses' group in a carriage. In the pioneer group will be Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, more than 80 years old, and driving with her, Miss Emily Howland, another of the early workers, who is still doing suffrage work up-State. Miss Elizabeth Freeman will lead a band of white Zouaves, former members of Mr. Belmont's organization.

The Pilgrims, led by Gen. Rosalie Jones and Col. Ida Craft, will march in their hiking suits and the worn boots that carried them to Albany and Washington. There will be a band of flower girls in the Woman's Political Union division, and they will sell some of the flowers they have made in suffrage colors.

There will be more than thirty-five bands in all, and a quartet of women will sing the Woman's Marseillaise before the reviewing stand.

EVERETT P. WHEELER AN ANTI

His New Organization Will Work Against Votes for Women.

"Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women" is the name Everett P. Wheeler says he seriously thought of calling a new organization of men which has been formed to oppose the granting of the franchise to women. The men who are acting as Executive Committee for the organization are Frits Achelis, Frank L. Babbott, Cleveland H. Dodge, John R. Dos Passos, Charles S. Fairchild, George Douglass Miller, Louis T. Romaine, Prof. Monroe Smith, Dr. Talcott Williams, Frank R. Witherbee, and Arthur E. Church. The real name of the organization which is soon to open the New York State Association Opposed to the Political Suffrage for Women.

"The whole object of the organization," said Mr. Wheeler, "is to prevent the burden of political activity from being placed upon the shoulders of the mothers of the State. We are planning to form a State-wide organization, the permanent officers of which shortly will be announced.

"We are thoroughly in sympathy with the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association, but we shall be entirely independent of it. Within two years it is probable that the voters of the State will be asked to pass upon the question of woman suffrage, and it is none too soon to begin to awaken the men generally to the need of serious reflection upon the subject. I am quite convinced that when once the voters of New York State find that it is necessary to say yes or no to woman suffrage they will outdo Michigan, which recently defeated woman suffrage by a majority of 100,000."

DEMOCRATS FIGHT TO HALT LAND BILL

Continued from Page 1.

a majority of the Democratic members and advised them, as he had advised before, to delay action until it was determined whether results could not be obtained by diplomacy.

Visits Japanese Colony.

The Japanese problem in California as it actually exists on the farms and ranches of the Sacramento Valley was viewed at close range by the Secretary of State in the course of a two hour automobile run through the thickly populated Florin district, ten miles south of the capital, this morning.

Gov. Johnson and Assemblyman Hugh Bradford, who accompanied the Secretary, were armed with facts and figures to explain the scenes that met the eyes of their visitor. Mr. Bryan seemed deeply interested. His only comment, however, at the end of the trip was that he had seen "not only a Japanese colony, but a very pretty California valley."

In the Florin district, embracing about 25 square miles of rich soil, there is a population of 1,500 Japanese farmers and 400 Americans. Twelve years ago there were fewer than a score of Japanese in the community, now they practically control the grape and berry industry of that section.

They own the factory where the berry boxes are made, and when the party visited the shop Mr. Bryan saw 50 Japanese girls at work. Gov. Johnson told him that six years ago American girls were employed there at higher wages and with shorter hours of labor.

A stop was made at the district school of Florin, where the party visited the first grade. It was a typical school room, with pictures of Washington and Lincoln on the walls, but in the seats there were twenty-two Japanese children and twenty American boys and girls. The American youngsters were six and seven years of age. The Japanese included several who were sixteen and so large that new desks had been supplied for them.

Gov. Johnson received a visit to-night from William Carter of New York, Secretary of the International Peace Forum. He told the Governor he had crossed the continent to oppose, in the interests of world peace, the passage of a land law restricting Japanese in California.

"After explaining his mission," the Governor said later, "Mr. Carter made a plea for the rights of Japanese in California. I asked him if he had ever thought of Americans and Californians and their rights here.

"Then he spoke of peace, and I told him we were doing nothing that could be deemed offensive in the slightest degree to any one, and that it was not our purpose to change that rule."

Mr. Carter also called on Bryan.

Another land bill, copied directly from the Webb act, but with a clause permitting aliens ineligible to citizenship to lease farming lands for a period of three years, was introduced to-night in the Assembly. The idea in offering the new bill is to get the features of the Webb bill before the Assembly, so that no time will be lost when the Senate bill is passed.

TOKIO SEES NO HOPE.

Japanese Press Says Only Recourse Is The Hague Tribunal.

TOKIO, May 2.—Special dispatches from America reporting the failure of Secretary Bryan's mission and the probable passage of the Alien Land bill by the California Legislature has caused disappointment here and aroused popular sentiment.

At a meeting of the American-Japanese Society last night the speakers discussed the situation and pointed to the impotence of the Federal authorities as evidence of race prejudice on the part of the Californians in their determination to ruin or drive out the Japanese residents. Commercial retaliation against California was advocated.

Resolutions affirmed that while Japan had hitherto appreciated and respected the traditional friendship and believed that Americans generally desired to afford the Japanese the same protection and privileges as other foreigners, the State of California was determined to violate the American-Japanese treaty, thus estranging and seriously affecting diplomatic and commercial relations. The resolutions further set forth that unless the people of California recognized the gravity of the situation and modified their attitude, it might be difficult to restrain the growing irritation of the Japanese.

The leading newspapers in Tokio express the belief that the last hope is gone and that the only recourse is the submission of the question to The Hague Tribunal.

The most influential commercial firms assert that, irrespective of the Government's attitude, they will decline to exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and will decline to trade with California ports, directing everything to Seattle and Tacoma, without regard to cost.

WILSON MAY CAUSE APPEAL.

Hints That President Would Urge Test of Alien Land Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is generally believed here that the California Legislature will pass a land bill aimed directly at the Japanese. Secretary Bryan has expressed a hopeful feeling in his telegraphic reports to the President that the legislation, when enacted, will give Japan no cause for complaint that there has been a violation of the treaty rights of her subjects.

What course the Federal Administration will pursue if Japan makes a protest against the terms of the bill ultimately enacted has not been determined, but it was rumored that an appeal to the courts at the instance of President Wilson was probable. This probably was based upon the President's telegram to Gov. Johnson of California.

At the State Department absolute silence is maintained. It is made plain that there will be no announcements before the return of Secretary Bryan. The Japanese Embassy is equally reticent, although it is generally understood in official circles that the Webb bill is regarded there as even more offensive than any of the previous drafts of proposed legislation.

MASS MEETING IN TOKIO.

Resolutions Adopted Protesting Against California Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—At a mass meeting in Tokio speeches were made by S. Shimada and Y. Takagashi, members of Parliament, and a resolution against the California land bill was adopted, according to advices received by The Japanese American, a local publication. Despite a heavy rain, the meeting, which was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, was attended by a large crowd.

Additional advices say that officials of the Japanese Foreign Department deny that negotiations are being conducted with the United States to change existing treaties between Japan and the United States.

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THINKS SHE SAW PASSING OF A SOUL

Mrs. D. H. Baldwin of Montclair Relates Remarkable Vision at Death Bed.

SHE IS NOT A SPIRITUALIST

Circumstance Attended the Death of Her Father-in-law, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, 96 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 1.—Mrs. David H. Baldwin of 74 Christopher Street made public to-day an experience that she participated in on April 10, and which, she firmly believes, afforded her a view of a soul as it took passage from the body of a dying person.

It was the death of Mrs. Baldwin's father-in-law, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, 96 years old, that provided the woman with this supernatural vision. Mr. Baldwin died at the home of his son after a short illness, of acute indigestion.

Mr. Baldwin's illness did not occasion any alarm to the members of the household. In spite of his great age, he was always in good health, and only a short time before he was taken sick, he walked four miles to church and return.

It was about 4 o'clock in the morning that the episode occurred. Mrs. Baldwin was in a room adjoining the chamber of the sick nonagenarian. She heard a noise in her father-in-law's room and hurried to his bedside. The aged man appeared to be in distress, and Mrs. Baldwin, entirely unalarmed, asked if she could help him.

His eyes closed and he gave a gentle sigh. The same moment, Mrs. Baldwin says, there issued from between the lips of the man a distinct and well-defined shape. The form of this emanation was that of two large wings, each about a foot long. Mrs. Baldwin said the wings had the form of those of a butterfly. The wings seemed unattached to any other shape. Involuntarily, Mrs. Baldwin said, she reached out to grasp the strange apparition, which rose toward the ceiling of the room.

As she did so, however, she turned to look at Mr. Baldwin, for she immediately felt that he was dying. His appearance confirmed this impression, and when she looked again for the apparition it had vanished. Calling to her husband, who was in another room on the second floor of the house, Mrs. Baldwin told him she thought the elder Mr. Baldwin had died. The son hurried into the room, and an investigation showed that death had occurred. Mrs. Baldwin said that she was certain that she had seen the soul of her father-in-law take flight from its earthly shell.

When seen at her home to-day Mrs. Baldwin was at first reluctant to speak on the subject. She was asked if there was a possibility of the apparition being due to an emulation of vapor, but this theory she scouted entirely.

"The material of the apparition I cannot describe," said Mrs. Baldwin, "but I am as positive as I am that you are sitting before me now that it was not vapor or due to any natural cause. I am equally positive that I had the wonderful privilege of seeing the passage of the soul of my husband's father. The thing was so tangible, so real, that I could not mistake it for any ordinary manifestation. I can only explain it as being supernatural. My first thought when I saw it was to seize it, because it appeared to me unaccountable that anything of the character could be in the room. Then, in the instant that I turned to look at Mr. Baldwin, it was gone."

Mrs. Baldwin is not a spiritualist and has never been a student of the occult. Neither has she had any previous experience that would induce the belief that she has mediumistic powers. She thinks the phenomenon may be accounted for by the fact that the soul of the aged Mr. Baldwin, because he was of such a noble character, developed visible form as it dissociated itself from his body in the final moment. She said she was not excited at the time, and that there was no reason whatever for her to conjure the sight. She did not think of death until after the appearance of the strange thing in the sick room.

HAWTHORNE A PRISON POET.

Writes on Convict Life in Verse and Prose, Grave and Gay.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 1.—Julian Hawthorne, No. 8,435 in the Federal Prison here, is using his position as editor of the prison paper to put into print his impressions of convict life. In this week's issue of the paper Hawthorne has a poem inspired by the restless tramping of a convict in the cell above his own. The poem, entitled "Footfalls," follows

In the cell over mine at night
A step goes to and fro.
From barred door to iron wall,
From wall to door I hear it go,
Four paces heavy and slow,
In the heart of the sleeping jail,
And the goad that drives I know.

I never saw his face nor heard him speak;
He may be Dutchman, Dago, Yankee, Greek;
But the language of that prison'd step
Too well I know;
Unknown brother of the remorseless bars,
Pent in your cage from earth and sky and stars,
The hunger for lost life that goads you so
I also know.

Of a concert given in the prison the other day, when he heard Caruso sing, Hawthorne said:

"It is a terrible audience. No other can be compared with it. Whether by justice or by injustice, they are in hell, and they know its secret."

Hawthorne describes one consolation of convict life thus:

"There are consolations in our existence here. In the Spring, a young man's fancy in the outer world lightly turns to thoughts of a new suit of blue serge or black and white check or (vertical) stripe or the like vain and costly gewgaws. Here, on the contrary, we possess our souls in peace and our pockets are unwrung. Uncle Sam in his simple, undemonstrative way puts his tailor at our disposal, chooses the goods for us and pays the bill."

WOMAN LAWYER EJECTED.

Miss Katherine Daniels Forcibly Removed from Children's Court.

Miss Katherine Daniels, a lawyer associated with the Brooklyn law firm of Roy, Watson & Naumer, 44 Court Street, was ejected forcibly from the Children's Court yesterday afternoon by order of Judge Ryan. The incident followed an attempt by Miss Daniels to explain her action in the case of proceedings by the Children's Society against William H. Pierce on a charge of improper guardianship of his 1-year-old son, John Pierce.

The case of the boy was to come up yesterday, following an adjournment several days ago. Miss Daniels obtained the release of the boy from the Children's Society on a writ of habeas corpus a few days ago, and, following this step, she obtained an order from Surrogate Ketcham appointing Mrs. Jennie Severn of Perth Amboy, N. J., legal guardian of the child.

Upon receiving a telephone call to appear in court Miss Daniels was told by Judge Ryan that her action in the case of the child was considered as an interference with the judicial proceedings of the court.

"If you were a man I would fine you for contempt of court," said Judge Ryan.

Miss Daniels, when the court refused to permit her to argue her action in the matter, asked that the objection of the court be placed on the records. Judge Ryan thereupon ordered her out of the courtroom. She persisted in her efforts to be heard, and the court ordered a court officer to eject her. Still protesting Miss Daniels was ejected.

In the corridor she said that her treatment by the court was an insult. Last night she said she had not yet made up her mind what action she would take toward legal reparation in the matter. Commenting on the Children's Court and the Children's Society, Miss Daniels said:

"They are all right in theory, but in practice are infamous. There appears to be too much of a disposition on the part of both to accept hearsay talk as evidence in a complaint. I purpose to make this incident the beginning of an inquiry into the methods of the Children's Court and the Children's Society."

FIREMEN AROUSED BY CIVILIAN BILLS

Are Up in Arms Over Measure Passed in Albany to Make Two Men Deputy Chiefs.

HOPE FOR MAYOR'S VETO

Pick of Firemen Must Wait 20 Years for Deputy Rank — Protest Against Pension Bill.

The fire fighters of New York, and particularly the older men of the department who have worked their way up to Chiefships, were disheartened yesterday when word came down from Albany that the Legislature had just pushed through a special bill giving to two comparative newcomers among the Fire Department's civilian employes, the rank and pay to attain which it takes a regular fireman twenty years of hard work in stiff competition and amid great danger.

This piece of special legislation, which on Wednesday night passed both the Senate and Assembly, would present a rank like that of Deputy Chief and the Deputy Chief's salary of $4,200 a year to Inspector Swarthout in the Bureau of Fire Prevention and to John R. Keefe, who holds a clerical post in the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs. Swarthout has been in the department for six months and Keefe has been holding his job for two years. Neither man is a member of the uniformed force, and neither is called to face anything like the hard work and the almost daily peril which is the common lot of the man in uniform.

Only the pick of the fire fighters can reach the post of Deputy Chief, and the salary that goes with it. It means a succession of exacting examinations; it means years of the hardest kind of work. Then, finally, after twenty or more years, comes the final test for the selection of a Chief from among the Deputy Chiefs. It was so that Kenlon became the first officer of the department.

When the firemen heard last night that a similar rank and an equal pay to that enjoyed by the group of men in the department, who are second only to the Chief of them all, had been presented to two civilians who had worked on an average of eighteen months, their sentiments came closer to mutiny than it would be well to record in detail.

The fire chiefs are pinning all their faith on Mayor Gaynor. They will go down before him and tell him just what such legislative performances do in the way of taking the heart out of the firemen and threatening to disrupt the entire organization. They said last night that they could not and would not believe that the Mayor would give his signature to such a measure, and in the office of the Commissioner the same opinion is entertained. There, however, it is not believed that the creation of two such "officers" would in any way block the progress to the top of the uniformed battalion chiefs who are next in rank below the deputies. The firemen themselves, however, are not so sure of this, and many of them last night were asking:

"What's the use? Why should we risk our lives and fight fires day and night if the rewards of years of effort can be tossed to clerks by politicians? What's the use of a civil service examination anyway? We suppose the laugh is on us, but let New York remember that it is on the householders, too."

The action of the Legislature followed quickly upon the passing of Senate Bill 1, which opens the graded pension and promotion system of the uniformed force to portions of the civil list. Against this measure, and all like it, the Chief, the Deputy Chiefs, and the Battalion Chiefs, speaking with authority for every fireman in the 4,000 in the force, have protested in a letter addressed to Speaker Smith. In it they said:

"If it is desired to place the telegraph operators, wiremen and other civilian employes of the Fire Department in the uniformed force, ample power is now given by the Home Rule bill to the Mayor and the members of the Board of Aldermen to do so. We believe that it is unfair to the men who daily risk their lives in the service of the city at fires to legislate clerks and others, some of whom are not one year in the Fire Department, into the uniformed force with the rank of battalion and deputy chiefs. Surely a different method can be found of taking care of these men."

The firemen are appealing to the various civic organizations for help in fighting this movement.

Sulzer Pushes New Auto Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Sulzer sent to the Legislature to-night an emergency message to facilitate the passage of the amendments to the Motor Vehicle Law requested by Secretary of State May. Those amendments provide for the licensing of all operators of automobiles, give the power to evoke licenses to the Secretary of State for cause and remove all fees for license or chauffeurs, with no charge for renewal of licenses. Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs, which reported the amendments, objected to the immediate passage of the bill. It is believed, however, that with the suspension of rules which the Governor's message gives, the bill will be passed.

Oppose Trolley on Post Road.

ALBANY, May 1.—Protests were made to Gov. Sulzer to-day against the Healy-Yard bill, which permits the construction of a trolley railroad on thirteen miles of the Albany Post Road in Westchester County. Dr. Albert K. Shaw contended that the portion of the road affected was part of the route considered for the proposed New York to Buffalo highway, and should be preserved for that purpose.

SULZER WILL START HIS WAR ON JULY 4

Continued from Page 1.

oust every one of their proteges in the State service who is not protected by civil service regulations. If statements emanating from men in the Governor's confidence are to be relied upon, he is not in a mood to let the civil service regulations stand between him and the vengeance he is determined to wreak on his enemies. The civil service rules can be changed so as to transfer employes from the classified service to the exempt service by a majority vote of the Civil Service Commission. All the present Commissioners owe their appointments to Gov. Sulzer, and can be removed by him at will.

In the creation of the new State departments which were provided for through laws passed by the present Legislature, on the Governor's recommendation, the lawmakers gave him another weapon. Gov. Sulzer, it is known, is determined that only men who will take sides with him against the organization are to be appointed to places in these departments. In old departments, too, Gov. Sulzer is seeking to name men for places which under other administrations invariably have been filled by the heads of the departments. This, for instance, is true in regard to the up-State Public Service Commission, where the Secretaryship and the Assistant Secretaryships are vacant. The Public Service Commissioners have not been able to fill these fairly lucrative offices because Gov. Sulzer has said that he desires to select the appointees.

Through Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works, he will be able to give employment to a small army of men. These appointments, it is understood, are to be divided up among the Chairmen of the Democratic county organizations along the canal who attended the hearing of last Saturday and voted "right" on the direct nomination resolution. It was learned yesterday that the Sulzer leader of a small county in Western New York, where there is a fight in the organization, made application for not less than 300 jobs on the canal.

All Denounce Sulzer.

The rage of the organization men in the Legislature at being fought in the name of emancipation from boss rule with the weapons which the bosses have always used sought vent yesterday in harsh and bitter language. On every side the Governor was denounced, not for the views he was trying to urge on the lawmakers but for the methods he was using in his warfare on the bosses. Democrats of a conservative turn but with independent leanings joined freely in the denunciation.

During the debate Wednesday Senators Wagner, Healy, Carswell, Patten, and others said that the Governor had gone too far in pushing his bill and hinted that the pressure used was little short of coercion.

Senator E. R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, yesterday introduced an amendment to the Penal Code providing that "a State officer who willfully, by intimidation, or otherwise, or by the offer of public office, or by removal from public office, or by offering official action or by offering to withhold official action in respect to any matter which comes before him, seeks to influence or in any way affect the vote of any Senator or member of Assembly, in the performance of any other official act or duty, is guilty of a felony."

Chester C. Platt, secretary to the Governor, yesterday denied that any request for attendance at the primary hearing last Saturday was based upon the fact that the official was holding "a lucrative job under the present administration." Senator Wagner quoted the postscript which it was said was attached to a letter to a State official. Mr. Platt pronounced it bogus, and said it had been prepared by some one who desired to injure the Governor.

BOY HIT BY AUTO LEFT DYING IN LOT

Had Fractured Skull and Other Injuries, and Was Not Found for Hours After Accident.

CHEST CRUSHED BY TIRE

Mother Recognized Boy After His Name Had Been Learned from School Card in His Pocket.

Several boys playing at 9 o'clock last night in a row of half-built houses in Kingland Avenue, near Greenpoint, L. I., heard groans coming from an adjoining vacant lot. They found there a boy about 10 years old, evidently dying from a fractured skull and injuries in his chest.

The police had the injured boy carried to the Greenpoint Avenue Station, where Dr. O'Malley of St. Catherine's Hospital said at once that the boy had been run down by an automobile. Only the tire of a heavy vehicle, he thought, could have crushed in the chest in such a manner. He thought the boy had been lying in the lot for several hours.

An operation was performed immediately after the boy was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, but it was reported from there last night that there is no chance for his recovery.

A school report card, found in his pocket, showed that he was James Keegan. It bore no address. Shortly after 11 o'clock Mrs. Mary Keegan of 216 Calyer Street, Greenpoint, came into the Greenpoint Station and said her boy was missing. She recognized the report card as one which she had signed that morning.

TWO AUTOS WRECKED.

Both in Collision at Arrowhead Inn and Gasoline Tanks Explode.

James Beckwith, who lives at the Hotel Marseilles, dined last evening at the Arrowhead Inn, in Northern Avenue at 177th Street. After dinner he and a woman with him got into his car, and the chauffeur started to back out to a space clear enough for turning. He backed directly into another car that was attempting the same manoeuvre.

The collision caused the explosion of both gasoline tanks, wrecking both machines. Beckwith's being practically destroyed. From it the three occupants jumped in safety to the sidewalk, and no one was hurt in the other car, which belonged to J. Herbert Ballantine of 90 West Street. The fire in the Ballantine car was extinguished by firemen, who supplemented the work of the bucket brigade from the inn.

Anti-Incendiary Bills Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—By a vote of 96 to 20 the Assembly to-day passed the two bills introduced by Assemblyman Walker at the request of Fire Commissioner Johnson to check the operations of what has become known as the arson gang in New York City.

One of the bills provides for a close examination of property to be insured against fire and an inquiry as to the owner in whose interest a policy is drawn. This is to reform the present system, under which heavy insurance has been obtained by unscrupulous men on property of little value. A companion bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person seeking fire insurance to make a false statement to the company regarding the property to be insured. There was a persistent report about the Capitol corridors that these bills were to disappear in the Senate in the rush of the closing days.

Favors Cullen Water Front Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Practically without opposition the Assembly to-day passed the Cullen Terminal Warehouse bills, which had the backing of the New York City Administration. The bills provide for waterfront development on the North River by a plan to be worked out under the guidance of R. E. Smith, the new Dock Commissioner. His opposition to the plan contemplated in these bills resulted in the resignation of Calvin Tomkins as Dock Commissioner. Mr. Tomkins insisted that the bills made it possible for the New York Central Railroad Company to obtain a monopoly of the terminal facilities along West Street.

PASS ELECTRIC POWER BILLS

Both Houses Favor Measure Providing for Experiment by State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Through action by the Legislature the State, if Gov. Sulzer signs the bill, will be committed to an experiment in the ownership and operation of hydro-electric plants under State auspices. By overwhelming majorities both the Senate and Assembly to-day passed the Mc-Laughlin-Petrie Hydro-Electric bill. There is every reason to believe that Gov. Sulzer will approve the measure.

Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn has been the leader in the campaign to have the bill enacted. He succeeded in obtaining the backing of the Democratic organization early in the session, and this influence prevailed against the pressure in opposition brought to bear by the big power concerns.

The first experiment, should the Governor sign the bill, will be made in the capital district, where it has been said electric current for lighting and power purposes will be sold to municipalities at half the rate it commands at present.

The Hydro-Electric bill provides for the immediate expenditure of $650,000 for the construction of a State power plant at Visscher's Ferry, where electric current is to be generated with power obtained from surplus waters of the barge canal.

Under the bill the State is authorized to build lines for carrying the current to the eight municipalities within the capital district. The municipalities may dispense the State developed current to private consumers as well as use it for the lighting of streets and public buildings.

During the debate which preceded the passing of the bill in the Assembly opponents of the measure said that the experiment would cost the State nearer $4,000,000 than the amount appropriated in the bill.

The working out of the scheme will be intrusted to the Conservation Commission. Should the experiment prove successful the system will be extended to other parts of the State.

The vote in the Assembly stood 86 to 21. The Senate concurred in the bill as amended in the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 5.

EXCHANGE BILL TO SULZER.

Third of Series Passed—Small Hope for the Eight Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—The third of the series of bills proposed by Gov. Sulzer to reform Stock Exchange methods was passed by the Senate to-night and it now goes to the Governor for his approval. It prohibits any discrimination on the part of the Stock Exchange against members of another Exchange in connection with the purchase or sale of stocks. Under a rule of the Exchange no member is permitted to transact business with a member of another Exchange. The measure is for the relief of members of the Consolidated Exchange.

There is slight hope for the eight other bills urged by the Governor. The bill requiring the Stock Exchange to incorporate is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee and almost every committeeman is opposed to it. The other measures are in the Senate Codes Committee, of which Senator Stephen J. Stilwell is Chairman, and efforts to advance them have failed.

The bills in addition to the Incorporation Bill still in committee are:

Amending the business law relative to the listing of securities for sale on the Exchange; prohibiting the transaction of business by a broker after insolvency and the rehypothecation of customers' securities; prohibiting the trading by brokers against customers' orders; fixing a penalty for false representations concerning securities; prohibiting the reporting or publishing of fictitious transactions in securities; requiring the delivery to customers of memoranda of transactions by brokers; prohibiting discrimination against the printing or engraving of bonds and certificates of stock (Kendall bill).

It was said to-day that the Codes Committee would not make another regular repost of bills in the remaining hours of the session.

CHAIRMAN STEVENS RESIGNS

His Place on Public Service Board Sought by George N. Palmer.

ALBANY, May 1.—Frank W. Stevens of Jamestown offered to Gov. Sulzer to-day his resignation as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Second District, to take effect at the close of business to-morrow. Mr. Stevens has been Chairman of the commission since its organization on July 1, 1907. His term of office expired on Feb. 1 last.

George M. Palmer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is a candidate for the place.

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Go into the average shop—small or large—and ask for shirts at $2. You may be shown three, four or a dozen patterns in two or three fabrics. Make that same request in any White shop and you can select from dozens of patterns the newest colorings and fabrics that will "match up" with exclusive stuffs used by custom makers only. Variety is the keynote—and I play upon it every style theme that experience, skill, good workmanship and good taste suggest.

White's famous Standard Shirts $2 4 for $7.50

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Here's the latest!—the new "Mount Tom"—one of the smartest shapes that ever left the hands of the designer. Has all the usual features of Lion collars—unquestioned quality; wide tie channel and slip-over buttonholes.

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William G. White

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THE target of these remarks is not essentially the man that has been having his clothes made by the expensive custom tailors.

* *

To aim exclusively at such men would be to shoot our arrows into the air.

* *

It is rather the man whose *desire* it is to wear the highest priced tailored-to-order clothes—whose good taste leads him in that direction, but whose pocketbook rebels.

* *

There are thousands of New Yorkers who are still half-satisfying themselves with the half-good productions of the tailor who cannot command high prices.

* *

And thousands more who are needlessly humiliating themselves with ready-made clothes of the old-fashioned and fresh-water schools.

* *

To these we most particularly address ourselves.

We ask calm consideration, at your convenience, of these $20 to $40 suits and $25 to $40 topcoats and slipons, as representing New York's present-day ideals.

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241 Broadway, 248 Broadway, 737 Broadway, 1195 Broadway, 46th and Broadway, 1265 Broadway, 3 Nassau, 194 Nassau, 29 Cortlandt, 27 Nassau, 42nd and 43d Sts. Clothes at 27 Nassau, 156 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1195 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42nd & 5th Ave.

Saks Suit Solutions at $25

¶ Twenty-five dollars cuts a considerable figure at Saks'.

¶ It is not a lean supplicant for favors, but one of the healthiest combinations of currency that ever came out of the Treasury.

¶ And it will buy you a suit at Saks' which will be a revelation to you in quality and style.

¶ Furthermore, it will afford you a selection calculated to double your respect for twenty-five dollars—and for us.

¶ In models at this price we can show you a range of the smartest styles ever assembled at this figure.

¶ Conservative and radical models, in pencil stripes, checks, shepherd plaids, plain serges, unfinished worsteds, and flannels, and tailored as only the Saks tailoring organization knows how!

¶ At twenty-five dollars, mind you, at which price they are unquestionably the greatest value obtainable in clothes.

Saks & Company

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If you buy one of our suits at $25, and wear it a season

and then feel that you can honestly say that it isn't as good as, or better, than the made-to-order suit that cost you $10 or $15 more; with more smart style and snap and character, more quality, from start to finish, you have our authority to take it back to the dealer who sold it to you and ask for your $25; and he has the authority to give you the money.

You may do the same thing, on the same basis, with our suits at $18 and $20; or our suits at $35 and $40.

We know where our clothes stand by comparison with made-to-measure clothes; and we know where you'll stand regarding them when you once get to wearing them.

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Good Clothes Makers

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We Can Offer You a Selection of Forty-one Styles of Oxfords at 5.00 Gentlemen

Truly the most comprehensive line in America, comprising all of the latest fashion ideas of the season.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

A SUFFRAGE PLOT TO BURN LONDON

Police Said to Have Discovered a Plan to Set Fire to All the Big Timber Yards.

AIR ESCAPE FOR LEADER

Militants Ask Aviators to Take Mrs. Pankhurst Out of Country—Manage to Produce Their Paper.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 2.—According to The Daily Mirror, the police have discovered an amazing suffragette plot to set London on fire.

The police, it is stated, have captured an elaborately written plan for setting on fire every large timber yard in London and also for cutting all the telephone wires in the vicinity of the yards with the idea of making it impossible immediately to summon fire brigades.

London is full of timber yards, and many are in the neighborhood of small dwelling houses. The chief timber storage areas are near the docks. The Surrey Commercial Dock is the largest timber dock in the world, and in the season over 300 acres of land and water are covered with timber.

The editor of The Standard informs THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that information reached him last night of a militant suffragette conspiracy to convey Mrs. Pankhurst out of the country in an aeroplane.

Several prominent airmen were requested to undertake this enterprise, and an invitation, remarkable for its audacity, was extended to The Standard, the bitterest enemy of the suffragettes among the London daily papers, to co-operate in placing Mrs. Pankhurst beyond the reach of the British authorities in return for exclusive information regarding the flight.

The newspaper declined to participate in the conspiracy and sent a warning to the authorities at Scotland Yard to watch for an attempt to remove the militant leader by the most modern means of travel.

According to a statement made in the same paper by "Gen." Mrs. Drummond's mother, Christabel Pankhurst was in England yesterday. The statement is little credited, particularly in view of the fact that Annie Kenney, who went to Paris to visit Christabel Pankhurst, was arrested at Dover on returning to England yesterday and will be brought up to-day with the six other suffragette leaders arrested in Wednesday's raid.

Copies of The Suffragette were sold in the streets of London yesterday. They bear the date May 2, but are in a very incomplete form. The first page is given up to the word "Raided" in big type. There is an article by Christabel Pankhurst entitled "What Militancy Means," in which militancy is compared to Montenegro. "The bodies of militants may be ground into dust" and "Violence has a place in the scheme of things, whatever the anti-militants may say," are two characteristic phrases.

The issue of The Suffragette consists of only eight pages instead of twenty, and has no advertisements.

Outrages are reported from several parts of the country, but none of much consequence.

LONDON, May 1.—The debate on the second reading of the Women's Suffrage bill will begin in the House of Commons next Monday. Both sides to the controversy are actively canvassing for and against the bill, the fate of which is doubtful. The general opinion prevails that it will be defeated by a small majority.

In order to avoid a repetition of the heated scenes which occurred last session between Ministers, the Cabinet has decided that only two Ministers shall speak on the bill, Premier Asquith against it and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, for it.

The authorities are making a determined effort to follow out all the ramifications of the militant campaign, and to-day began a search of the private residences of the suffragettes now under arrest. Among the documents seized is said to be a list of subscribers to the suffragettes' funds, and it is asserted that a sensation would be created if the names became public.

"From now on it will be war—real war." This was the deliverance of the presiding officer, Miss Macauley, at the militant suffragettes' weekly meeting in Essex Hall to-night. The women cheered the announcement lustily.

That the belligerent suffragettes are not daunted by the capture of their stronghold and the arrest of their leaders was evidenced by the attendance, which far exceeded the capacity of the hall. Hundreds of women who were unable to squeeze in remained outside throughout the meeting.

In attempting to suppress the militants' union, Miss Macauley declared, the Government had tackled a bigger job than it was able to carry through. No amount of coercion, imprisonment of its members, or torture by forcible feeding would make them abandon the fight until victory had been won.

Miss Annie Kenney, one of the most prominent of the militant suffragettes, was arrested to-day as soon as she set foot in England on her arrival from the Continent. A detective had accompanied her from Paris, bearing a warrant charging her with conspiracy. Miss Kenney was later brought up at the Bow Street Police Court and remanded till to-morrow by the Magistrate, who refused to grant bail.

Another arrest took place to-night in connection with the campaign for the suppression of the militants. An analytical chemist named Clayton was taken into custody at Richmond. He will be charged with conspiring with "Gen." Mrs. Drummond and other militant leaders.

The campaign of arson conducted by the suffragettes was continued this morning, when a large stable at Hendon, near London, was set on fire and practically destroyed. A placard with the words "Votes! Votes! Votes! Beware!" was found pasted on the premises.

A boathouse on the Thames apposite Hampton Court Palace, together with a number of skiffs, was also destroyed by suffragettes early this morning.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York left here for Paris to-day. Before her departure she said:

"The British Government learns nothing from history. The present coercive measures against the suffragettes are bound to fail."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York to-day attended a meeting of protest against the payment of taxes by the Duchess of Bedford, upon whose property distraint was levied on April 21, when a silver cup belonging to her was taken by the tax collectors to satisfy the claim. To-morrow Mrs. Catt will make her first public speech in England at a meeting of the Actresses' Franchise League.

The Duchess of Bedford, in a published statement, expresses the opinion that a much larger body of Englishwomen than is supposed want the franchise, but are afraid to declare themselves publicly for fear of being identified with militancy.

DISHONORED BILL COSTLY.

London Bank Mulcted $6,920 for Violating Agreement with Customer

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—A case of considerable commercial interest was decided in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day.

The wholesale bookbinding firm of H. K. Judd brought an action against the London and Southwestern Bank in respect to the bank's alleged failure to honor a bill of exchange for $6,920 given by the plaintiffs to Hart & Co., leather merchants. The bill was returned marked "Not provided for."

The plaintiffs claimed damages for an alleged breach of agreement to honor the bill, saying that there was a bargain between Judd and the defendants' manager of the Clerkenwell branch of the London Southwestern Bank whereby, in recognition of Judd's deposit of certain securities, the bank would honor the bill, and contended that the words "Not provided for" were in the circumstances libelous.

The question arose whether the branch bank manager made the agreement, and whether he had authority to make it. The jury found for the plaintiffs, assessing damages at $12,500.

The Judd firm had done a considerable amount of binding for an American, Jackson, who, with Hooper of The Times, brought out a reprint of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." It also did binding for Jackson in connection with the Grolier Society, receiving monthly bills of $5,000 from the society. The practice was for the plaintiffs to have these bills discounted at the bank and then to give their acceptances to the Hart company. It was one of these bills over which the case arose.

DONOR OF ROYAL PORTRAITS

Now Known to be W. H. Spottiswoode—Collier's Problem Picture.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—The two pictures about which there is the most gossip before the opening of the Royal Academy are John Lavery's portraits of the King and Queen and John Collier's problem picture.

There has been a mystery regarding the donor of the picture of the King and Queen, which has been presented to the nation. It is now announced that he is William Hugh Spottiswoode. Explaining how the picture came to be painted, Mr. Spottiswoode said that when Whistler, shortly before his death, was dining with him, he passed a warm eulogy upon the portraits of Mr. Spottiswoode's wife and daughter, which Mr. Laverty had painted. Since then Mr. Spottiswoode has become a friend of Mr. Lavery, and has followed his progress in his art. It occurred to Mr. Spottiswoode that it might be of interest to the nation to possess a painting of the King and Queen distinct from the usual state picture. The portrait is designed for the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Collier's picture, entitled "A Fallen Idol," shows a woman weeping at the knees of a man. The problem is whether it is the man or the woman whose feet are of clay.

BROWNING RELICS GO FOR A SONG

Crowd at First Day of Sale in London, but Total of Only $7,287 Realized.

25 CENTS A FOR BIG PICTURE

Not a Single Bidder for Another Canvas by the Poet's Son- A Pollaiuolo Sold for $2,500.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—The sale of the pictures, letters, and manuscripts, books, and miscellaneous works of art that belonged to the late R. W. Barrett Browning, the only child of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, began at Sotheby's to-day. The sale, perhaps the most important of the season so far as literary interest is concerned, attracted not only dealers and collectors, but also many persons who came in order to look with affection upon the treasures that belonged to Robert Browning and his wife. The salesroom was crowded.

Oil paintings, drawings, and prints were disposed of to-day. Despite the great interest in the sale, very low prices were realized, the total for the day being only $7,287.

The first lot, two drawings by Murillo, could find no better bid than $98. A portrait of Miss Sarianna Browning by an unknown artist brought $7.50. A pencil drawing of Robert Browning by Comte Amédée de Ripert Monclar, dated 1837 and believed to be the earliest portrait of Browning with the exception of a photograph that will be offered later on in the sale, was knocked down for $37.50. Two pencil drawings by Lord Leighton of Barrett Browning went for $95.

There was spirited bidding for a portrait by Charles Hayter of Mrs. Browning as a child, walking into the porch at Hope End, followed by a spaniel carrying her hat. It is believed to be the earliest portrait in existence of the poet's wife, and was sold to Sabin for $450.

Sabin also bought one of the most interesting lots in the day's sale, a pen-and-ink drawing by Rossetti of Tennyson reading "Maud." Rossetti inscribed it, "I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood," and on the back Browning wrote:

Tennyson read his poem of Maud to E. B. B., R. B., Arabel and Rossetti, on the evening of Thursday, Septr. 27, 1855, at 13 Dorset St., Manchester Square. Rossetti made this sketch of Tennyson as he sat reading to E. B. B. who occupied the other end of the sofa. R. B., March 6, '74.
19 Warwick Crescent.

This drawing was sold for $1,125.

An oil painting of the salon at Casa Guidi, made for Robert Browning by an artist whose name has not been preserved, brought only $92.50. The portraits of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning by Gordigiani, painted in 1860 for Mrs. Eckley, an American, brought $500, and the following lot, a portrait of Browning painted by W. Fisher in 1854, was sold for $250.

A portrait of Robert Browning by his son, painted at Dinant in 1874, fetched $147.50, and another by the same artist of the same subject, begun at Venice in 1888, and finished the following year, sold for $385. A portrait by Wright of Derby of Robert Browning's grandmother went for $49.

The highest price of the day's sale was realized for a painting by Pollaiuolo, "Christ at the Column," from Casa Guidi. It brought $2,500. This is the picture referred to by Browning in "Old Pictures in Florence," Stanza XXVIII:

Could not the ghost with the close red cap,
My Pollajolo, the twice a craftsman,
Save me a sample, give me the hap
Of a muscular Christ that shows the draughtsman?

Nearly forty pictures by R. W. Barrett Browning, many of them large canvases, were sold. The best bids were quite small. Number 23, "Heresy," a painting that was exhibited at the Royal Academy, did not evoke a single bid, while two others, of even more spacious area, went for $1.25 apiece, and a still bigger one for 25 cents. While some of these pictures were eliciting offers which were a fraction of the cost of the frames there was hilarity in the salesroom.

SALTCELLARS AT $18,375.

Fine Examples of Mediaeval Art Bring $100,000 at Christie's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—Over $100,000 was realized at Christie's this afternoon from the sale of forty objects of art, mostly from the collection of J. Malcolm, though the chief item, a superb pair of Limoges enamel saltcellars by Jean Limousin, which were bought by Thomas for $18,375, came from an anonymous source. They were formerly in the Fontaine collection and were painted inside with male and female heads in colors on a ground dotted with gold. The sides were brilliantly painted in translucent colored enamels, with Greek gods and goddesses and muses.

Another Limoges enamel, a tazza by Jean Courtois, from the same collection, realized $2,780. Hales gave $2,887.50 for a Limoges thirteenth century champlevé enamel chasse, and Seligmann $3,780 for a Louis XV. gold snuffbox, with a Paris hallmark, chased and enameled with waterfowl and dogs on the banks of a stream. Thomas gave $9,975 for a jug of stoneware, silver gilt, with a London hallmark and date of 1572, the maker's mark, "H. W.," with a mullet above and below; formerly in the Magniac collection.

The Malcolm collection is chiefly remarkable for its ivory carvings. A pair of ivory and copper gilt, of German workmanship of the late fifteenth century, formed as a group in two divisions and carved in very bold relief with the Adoration of the Magi, sold for $4,200 to Lippmann. A Byzantine eleventh century cylindrical box and cover, with inscriptions around the cover in Cufic character, brought $9,187.50. A wing from a French mid-fourteenth century diptych, carved with Christ crucified, with figures of the Virgin and St. John, showing traces of gilding, sold for $4,200 to Seligmann. The centre of a triptych (French, fourteenth century,) carved in high relief with the Virgin and Child flanked by angels and with a figure descending from the clouds to crown the Virgin, fetched $2,730; Durlacher was the purchaser. A diptych, (French, fourteenth century,) divided into six compartments and carved with the Annunciation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, the Betrayal, the death of Judas, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, and Pentecost, was sold for $6,037.50. Seligmann bought a leaf from another diptych, (French, fourteenth century,) with scenes from the life of the Virgin, for $3,255.

Seligmann was the purchaser, at $8,682.50, of a Limoges enamel tazza and cover, painted with a Feast of the Gods in grisaille, flesh tints, and gold, by Jean Court, (Vigier.) The same dealer bought a Limoges enamel helmet-shaped ewer by Pierre Raymond, painted with the story of Diana and Actaeon, for $2,940, and an exceptionally beautiful steel casket, (French, middle sixteenth century,) surmounted by a pedestal with shields, one of which shows the Medici palle, and finishing in a crown, from centre of which springs the Florentine lily. On the front panels of the casket are figures in bas-relief of Mars and Minerva, in the manner of Jean Goujon. This was made for one of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany; it sold for $4,305.

CALLS MARCONI THE BEST SYSTEM

British Post Office Committee Satisfied as to Its Practicability.

OTHERS FAILED IN TESTS

Still, the Experts Think the "Imperial Chain" Should Exercise Freedom of Choice.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—The report of the technical committee appointed by the Postmaster General to consider various systems of long-distance wireless telegraphy, particularly in relation to the proposed imperial chain of wireless stations, was issued to-night.

The report says: "The Marconi system is at present the only system of which it can be said with any certainty that it is capable of fulfilling the requirements of the imperial chain, but this must not be taken to imply that, in our opinion, the Marconi Company must necessarily be employed as contractors for all the work required for the imperial chain. Indeed, in some respects it might, we think, be better for the Government themselves to undertake the construction and equipment of the necessary stations."

The committee considers wireless telegraphy to be in a condition of rapid development and thinks it undesirable that the Post Office should be pledged to the continued use of any existing apparatus, or subject to any penalty by way of continued royalties. With a trained staff and with an engineer of special knowledge and standing at the head for testing, and, if necessary, further developing any new invention or improvement, the committee sees "no reason why the Post Office wireless stations should not be ultimately equipped with apparatus far more efficient than that now used in any so-called system, more especially as the Post Office will be able to combine, in spite of existing patent rights, apparatus or devices which, because of the existence of such rights, cannot now be combined by any one else."

The committee also investigated the following wireless systems: Telefunken, Poulsen, Goldschmidt, and Gallette.

One of the Post Office requirements is for continuous communication by day and night over land and water for distances ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 miles. The companies controlling the various systems were invited to give practical demonstrations. The report says:

"Except in the case of the Marconi system we did not obtain any demonstration on a commercial scale, or any demonstration over a distance of even 1,000 miles."

But the committee points out the fact that it was apparently impossible for some companies to arrange a demonstration within the three months allowed for the purpose.

In order to test the Marconi plant, a continuous watch was kept for a week by skilled operators on the actual commercial working between Clifden and Glace Bay. The report says:

"The Marconi Company, we are satisfied, is working on a commercial scale between Clifden and Glace Bay. We were present when messages were transmitted automatically at the rate of fifty words (of five letters) a minute. We see no reason why the rate should not considerably increase if it becomes necessary."

With regard to the Telefunken system, the committee reports that its practicability on a commercial scale for a distance of 2,000 miles has not yet been proved.

It is satisfied that the Poulsen system is practicable for short distances, but, though it has been tried between San Francisco and Honolulu, there is no evidence regarding its practicability.

The committee reports that the Goldschmidt system is, no doubt, successful over short distances; the only thing required to make it practicable over long distances is a machine of the necessary power.

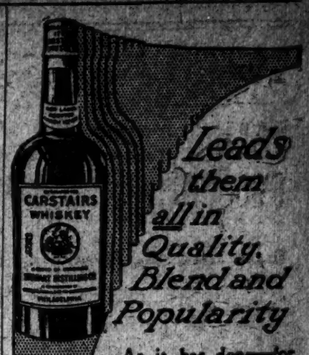
No evidence regarding the practicability of the Gallette system, even over short distances, was forthcoming.

Duchess of Connaught Better.

LONDON, May 1.—There was a slight improvement to-day in the condition of the Duchess of Connaught, who was operated on a second time for abdominal trouble on April 29. The bulletin issued by the surgeons in attendance this morning said:

The Duchess of Connaught had some sleep during the night. Her general condition this morning was slightly improved.

The night bulletin announced that the Duchess had maintained the slight improvement.



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As it has done—for 125 years. From Washington's time to Wilson's, Carstairs has held an honored place in the hearts and homes of discriminating people.

A blend of the choicest ryes, mellow aged in wood. For social and medicinal purposes it has no superior. At best clubs, hotels, cafes and restaurants.

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Carstairs Rye

THIS SUMMER—TAKE "HOME" WITH YOU WHEN YOU GO AWAY

That's the "Springfield" way—the sensible way—the only way. Hundreds of families and parties will spend the coming months at the seashore, in the mountains, at the lakes, in Springfield Portable Houses. Many have done it for years. They find there's nothing like it, with one of these pretty, convenient, homelike houses.

Of course you're got some questions. Ask them—we like to answer them.

SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.,
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That soothing Resinol shave

Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin. 25c

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Sales Like These Are The Reasons Why—

GREENHUT BUILDING

In Most Cases You Save ½ on These Choice Pieces of

Furniture

Prices to Make a Big Day in Our Greenhut Building, Today

$30 Brass Bed Outfits—consisting of brass bedstead with two-inch posts, 1¼-inch top rod and 1-inch filling rods; all regular sizes in either bright or satin finish; also woven wire spring supported by flat steel bands with helical springs and combination felt mattress made in our own bedding factory; at $19.75

Handsome $35 Quartered Oak Hall Stands—as illustrated; rack is 84 inches high and 33 inches wide; French bevelled mirror 18x40 ins.; three two-prong hooks on each side; finished in rich golden oak; umbrella stand attached; at $17.50

$55 Quartered Oak Crystal Closets—as illustrated; 38 inches wide, 69 inches high; all-mirror back and glass shelves; round ends and front; claw feet; at $27.50

$12 Cushion Seat Armchairs—Colonial design; loose velour cushions; comfortable design; well made and finished; at $6.75

$12 Reception Chairs upholstered in tapestry and panne; heavy French legs; substantial and handsome design; frames finished in rich mahogany; at $6.75

$20 Handsomely Inlaid Mahogany Parlor Tables—at	$10
$30 Vernis Martin & Rookwood Nested Tables—at	$15
$85 Handsomely Carved Mahogany Library Tables—at	$42.50
$30 Vernis Martin & Rookwood Curio Cabinets—at	$15
$15 Solid Mahogany Parlor Tables—at	$7.50
Ladies' $17 Vernis Martin Desk—at	$8.50
$150 Solid Mahogany Curio Cabinets—at	$75
$30 "Martha Washington" Armchairs and Rockers—each	$15

(GREENHUT Building, Second and Third Floors.)

Other Big Sales For Today.

MAIN BUILDING
Women's and Misses' Dresses.
Trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Millinery.
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Refrigerators.
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Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings.

The Big Store — A City in Itself
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double 2K Green Trading Stamps Before 11 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Last Two Days for you to get the benefit of Tariff Agitation at the
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"SCHEDULE K" SALE

Never such values at this price thus early in the season

No Deposit Required — HIGH GRADE SUITS — Complete Guarantee

$50 VALUE FOR $26.50

"Schedule K" wins.
The Wool Market is uncertain.
We were lucky—bought 8,000 yards.
All high-grade summer fabrics.
We split the profit with you.
But you must hustle.

For Today and Saturday our spacious made-to-measure shops will be wide open for you to come in and select the goods for a seasonable sack or Norfolk suit, tailored to your measure from a vast assortment of styles for

$26.50

Many of these suits sell at other times for $50
Experienced tailors at your call at four stores

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NEW YORK.
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.
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Better made tires, of better materials, with a unique, mileage adding construction that is guaranteed

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

PEKING EXPECTS RECOGNITION TO-DAY

State Department Reticent as to Proposed Acknowledgment of Republic of China.

COMPLIES WITH CONDITIONS

Constitutional Assembly Has Organized as Required by This Government—Luncheon for Legation Staff.

PEKING, May 1.—The United States will recognize the Republic of China to-morrow. The Chinese Government will testify its appreciation by an elaborate reception and luncheon to the legation staff at the Winter Palace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—State Department officials were not prepared to-night to discuss the announcement from Peking that the United States would recognize the new Chinese republic to-morrow. They explained that the formal recognition of the republic would be the automatic result of arrangements carefully made weeks ago by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The plan of recognition was simply that Edward T. Williams, Secretary of the American Legation at Peking and Chargé d'Affaires, was to represent to the provisional Government of China that the United States would recognize the republic when certain conditions had been met.

Among these conditions was the organization of the Constitutional Assembly by the election of its presiding officers. Some days ago the Senate chose its President. To-day Mr. Williams advised the State Department that the lower house had selected its presiding officer. There has been consideration of the idea of including as a condition the election by the Parliament of the Provisional President of the republic. But that action was not made an indispensable condition precedent to recognition.

The act of recognition will be essentially simple, but State Department officials would not speak of the details, nor state whether or not a communication from President Wilson would be presented to the houses of the Chinese Parliament.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DROP.

April Collections $2,500,000 Less Than They Were a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Footing up accounts the Government found a deficiency of $3,634,000 for the month of April. Exclusive of Panama Canal and public transactions, the receipts for April amounted to $53,432,000, while disbursements reached $57,166,000. Up to date for the current fiscal year, however, there is a surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements of $8,966,000, against a deficit a year ago of $12,580,000.

Customs receipts for last month fell off $2,500,000, as compared with April, 1912, while internal revenue receipts increased $2,000,000. A big factor in the increased expenditures for the month just closed was the pension payments under the new law. These exceeded the disbursements of April, 1912, by $3,217,000.

The total balance in the general fund to-day was $141,353,000, including a working balance for the Government of $78,077,000, which soon will be decreased by $10,000,000 under Secretary McAdoo's authorization for additional deposits in the National banks. Trust funds in the treasury include $1,075,198,000 in gold coin and bullion. The mints in April coined $4,250,000 in gold.

The circulation of the 7,460 National banks to-day amounted to $731,044,591.

THERMOS FACTORY AFIRE.

All Employes and J. W. Johnson's Cash and Checks Are Saved.

While all but 300 of the 1,200 girls and men employed in the Thermos Building at 232 West Eighteenth and 243 West Seventeenth Streets were out for lunch yesterday afternoon fire was discovered on the third floor. Before firemen reached the building the blaze had spread and threatened to doom the building. Two alarms were turned in, bringing Chief Kenlon.

The employes got out safely by the fire escapes and the elevator, though Samuel Gumps, a negro elevator man, was overcome by smoke after making repeated trips to the smoke-filled upper floors. Several girl employes were forced to make their way by the roof to neighboring buildings and thence to the street.

The fire was got under control after it had swept through the third floor, causing damage of about $25,000. Most of this was sustained by the American Thermos Bottle Company. J. W. Johnson, a manufacturer of veils and nets, on the eleventh floor, was much concerned about several thousand dollars in cash and checks, which, he told Chief Kenlon, he had left on his desk when he was forced to flee. Chief Kenlon sent his aids, Lieut. Rankin, and Supt. Schwanck of the Salvage Corps to the eleventh floor, and they returned with the checks and cash.

TROOPS ON ALERT FOR MOB.

Ten Atlanta Companies Under Arms to Prevent a Lynching.

ATLANTA, May 1.—Ten companies of State militia are held in readiness in the armory to-night as the result of rumors of a probable attempt to storm the county jail where Newt Lee, a negro, and Leo M. Frank are held in connection with the murder of Mary Phagan. The military order came from Adjutant General Nash, after a conference with Gov. Brown. Police reserves also are being held ready at headquarters.

Frank was Superintendent and Lee night watchman at the National Pencil Company's plant where the body of the woman was found on Sunday morning. Six arrests have been made in the case and the Coroner's inquest is still in progress.

CITY WINS HEARST SUIT.

Verdict for Municipality in Judgment Action for $21,783.

Justice Erlanger yesterday directed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the city in the case of the City of New York against William Randolph Hearst to test Mr. Hearst's liability in suits for damages brought against the city as a result of an election fireworks explosion several years ago. The case will now be taken to the Appellate Division.

Mrs. Mary Riley, wife of a policeman, who was killed in the explosion, won a judgment for $20,000 against the city, and the city brought the present action against Mr. Hearst for $21,783, the amount of the judgment and interest.

SCOTT'S LAST MESSAGE.

Written Very Legibly, Without Erasure or Interlineation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—Trumbull White, editor of Everybody's Magazine, will leave London to-morrow to board the France at Cherbourg. He is taking with him to America the copy of Scott's story of the antarctic expedition, which is ready for publication.

Mr. White came to England in order to get the story as quickly as possible, timing his arrival to coincide with that of Lady Scott from New Zealand.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated," said Mr. White to-day, "on having obtained the first newspaper rights in America to Scott's story, and Everybody's is to be congratulated on having obtained the exclusive magazine rights. Our story, which will run to 30,000 words, will be published in four installments, beginning with the July number. It consists in the main of extracts from Scott's diary, made by Lady Scott and Capt. Evans, and edited by Leonard Huxley, the son of the scientist.

"I have over a thousand photographs to select from, and we shall also print photographs of Scott's touching appeal to the British Nation. This is written on three pages of a notebook a little larger than a postcard. The way in which the message is written confirms the impression of the man's character. That remarkable document was written, as has since been established, when the explorer was almost at the point of death and after his companions had passed away.

"It was written in pencil without a single erasure, substitution, or interlineation. The writing is very legible, showing only slight traces of the condition of weakness caused by cold and starvation. It reveals the fibre of the man. The message lay in the frozen camp, alongside the dead hand that wrote it, nine months before the relief party came, and the pages show some slight evidences of the weather."

WOUND GERMAN PARADERS.

Police Attack Them—Thousands of May Day Marchers in London.

WILHELMSHAVEN, May 1.—The police attacked and wounded a number of workmen participating in a May Day procession in the adjacent village of Rustringen, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

There were 2,000 men in the parade, and they disregarded the warnings of the Prussian boundary police and attempted to cross the frontier into Prussia.

The police thereupon attacked them with drawn swords and dispersed them.

BERLIN, May 1.—May Day processions generally were forbidden by the Prussian officials to-day, but the authorities of the other States of the empire were less strict.

ROME, May 1.—May 1 coinciding with Ascension Day this year, workmen and traders generally in Italy took a holiday, but perfect tranquility was reported throughout the provinces.

Even at Milan, where 25,000 workmen held a meeting, no disturbances occurred.

LONDON, May 1.—"Labor Day," which hitherto had been celebrated in a minor key in the British Isles, was to-day greeted in louder tones.

Some 10,000 men, mostly Socialists, with an admixture of Germans and other foreigners, paraded the streets and subsequently congregated in Hyde Park, where they received with loud cheering fiery denunciations of the thraldom of capital and militarism delivered in half a dozen languages by numerous orators.

MOORS AMBUSH FRENCH.

But Are Defeated with Heavy Loss —French Lose 18 Killed.

RABAT, May 1.—A French column, part of Col. Mangin's forces, fought a fierce engagement on April 28 at Sidlali with a strong body of tribesmen affiliated with the rebel El Hiba.

The French troops were ambushed, but succeeded in repulsing the tribesmen after seven hours.

The French lost eighteen killed and forty-one wounded. The rebel casualty list was very large.

Mikado Receives Wickershams.

TOKIO, May 1.—Ex-Attorney General Wickersham and Mrs. Wickersham were received in audience by the Emperor to-day. The Wickersham party throughout their visit to Tokio have received the most marked attention in official and social circles.

MEXICAN REBELS READY FOR BATTLE

Federals Occupy Guaymas and Insurgents Prepare to Defend Hermosillo.

YAQUI CHIEF DEMANDS PAY

Gen. Rabago Orders All Forces in Chihuahua to Mobilize for Defense of the State.

EL PASO, Texas, May 1.—The unexpected entrance of strong Government forces into Northwestern Mexico to-day comes at a time when the insurgent State government is pressed for funds and apparently lacks ammunition and food supplies.

Three thousand Federals from the south are well on their way to Chihuahua City, threatened by an insurgent attack, according to an official report received to-day in Juarez. Guaymas, the California Gulf port and the only remaining point in Sonora held by Huerta troops, was occupied by almost 2,000 Federal soldiers who arrived by boat from the Pacific Coast. The occupying of Guaymas by Federal reinforcements not only prevented danger of an attack, but caused the insurgents to prepare to defend Hermosillo, the Sonora State capital.

Chief Buie, commanding the Yaqui Indians enlisted as Sonora State troops, is in the capital demanding immediate pay for his men and equal rations with the Mexicans.

The movement of a new Federal column into Chihuahua State caused the canceling of the order from Gen. Antonio Rabago, Military Governor, that all forces in the State, including the garrisons of Juarez and Parral, mobilize to the defense of the capital. The invading column is commanded by Gen. Mungia and comes from the Torreon district on the Durango-Coahuila border. Military trains are reported at Jiminez rebuilding the destroyed Mexican Central Railway on the route.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 1.—A warning to American and other foreigners to leave the City of Mexico while there is still rail connection with the coast was issued here to-day by a representative of the Carranza Government. The note asserts that Southern Constitutionalistas are preparing to advance on the Mexican capital.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 1.—State troops in Empalme showed great activity to-night, preparing either to resist an attack from the Federal reinforcements arriving at Guaymas, or to retreat toward Hermosillo. Only the two Mexican gunboats can be seen from positions held by the insurgents. The majority of the reinforcements arrived on the steamer Pesqueira. German and English cruisers have appeared in addition to the American cruisers already in the harbor.

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Zapata forces dynamited a train on the Interoceanic Railway near La Cascade to-day, killing many and wrecking and burning the train. This train was followed by a military train, which retreated to Otumba when the news of the attack reached the officer in command.

After the explosion the rebels fell upon the passengers, slaughtering even those who were unarmed.

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Gen. Trucy Aubert, in command of the campaign against the Carranza rebels, and Gen. Rabago, with headquarters in Chihuahua, have joined the rebel movement, according to reports in many quarters here. This, however, is denied in the national palace. The only concrete fact admitted by the Government affecting the status of the men is the recall of Gen. Aubert. No reason for his recall is assigned, but it is understood the Government is not satisfied with the way he is conducting the campaign.

In support of the rumor of the defection of these Generals is the fact that orders have been issued for the concentration of troops at Chihuahua, even to the point of evacuating Juarez. It is conceded that this is equivalent to the surrender of a port of entry, an act not probable, even in a defensive campaign.

The latest centre of the rebel activities is in the State of Zacatecas, where the rebels recently have gained control of four towns, including Sombrerete, a populous mining town.

Conditions on the west coast are regarded as sufficiently serious by the American Ambassador to impel him to suggest to the State Department to send a warship to Mazatlan.

L. & N. Sells $6,500,000 Bonds.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has sold to Brown Brothers & Co. and Potter, Choate & Prentiss $6,500,000 5 per cent. gold equipment bonds, Series A. The issue will mature semi-annually, $325,000 each half year from Dec. 1, 1913, to June 1, 1923. The bonds are secured by miscellaneous equipment which cost in excess of $7,200,000. An offering is being made privately to investors at par and interest.

A GOULD PEACE CARTOON.

British Lion and American Eagle Congratulate Each Other.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 1.—Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, the cartoonist of The Westminster Gazette, under the caption "A Hundred Years of Peace," shows the British Lion and the American Eagle in a telephonic conversation across the Atlantic.

The Lion says: "I say, Jonathan, we haven't had a fight for a hundred years."

The Eagle replies: "Bully for both of us, John! Let's have a centenary. By the bye, mighty sorry to lose Bryce."

LONDON, May 1.—The extremely hostile attitude toward the British delegation now on the way to the United States to arrange for the programme for the celebration of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary adopted by a section of British workingmen was emphasized to-day by Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Tillett sent the following appeal by cable to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor:

> British workers appeal to the American trades unions not to mask the Carnegie peace delegates' mission to America. They hope America will not support the suggestion that she should assist England in making war against Germany.
>
> BEN TILLETT.

The subject was brought up by Tillett at a labor meeting in Hyde Park, at which he uttered strong invectives against Lord Weardale and the other members of the peace mission to the United States as well as against Andrew Carnegie. These met with frantic approbation. He said:

"There never was a more mischievous or corrupt mission sent from this country. It is financed by Carnegie gold, which comes from the sanguinary imbrued hands of a man who crucified labor at Homestead. The whole population of the British Iles is anti-German, but I stand for my German comrades, and I demand that the comrades of our movement shall resent the selfish conspiracy of these so-called patriots—the Krupps of Germany and the battleship makers of this country—under the guise of peace to foment war and all the horrors which arise out of the blood-lust of the capitalists."

HOME RULE REINTRODUCED.

Bill the Same as Before—Commons Pass Plural Voting Bill.

LONDON, May 1.—The Home Rule for Ireland bill is to be introduced again next week in the precise form in which it left the House of Commons last session.

The House of Commons to-night passed the second reading of the Plural Voting bill without division. A motion to reject it was defeated by 314 votes to 227. The measure is designed to abolish plural voting at elections in the British Isles. It was introduced in the House by the Government on April 8, when it passed its first reading by a vote of 303 to 107.

COMIC SUPPLEMENT EVIL.

Bad for Children, Says Miss Moore —Suggests Kindergarten Cartoons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Addressing the members of the International Kindergarten Union to-day, Miss Anne Moore of New York City denounced the comic Sunday supplement as injurious to the minds of children.

"The kindergarten must overcome the deleterious influence of the Sunday comic supplement," she said. "The pictures are in most cases not funny, and the humor that they depict makes an impression on the mind of the child that is not the best thing for the child at a tender age. The portrayal of practical jokes, and the picturing of scenes which appear to the older mind as funny, work harm on a child when imitation is its psychological tendency.

"It is time that the kindergarten took matters in its own hands, and if the newspapers won't print proper humorous pictures the kindergarten teachers themselves should come to the front and select the pictures themselves, if necessary becoming their own cartoonists."

Miss Moore recommended that in place of the comic supplements there should be established for the use of school children a series of weekly color pictures, to be distributed throughout the schools, to be of a wholesome character and appeal to children without teaching them practical jokes.

POLICEMAN SAVES FIVE FROM A MOB

O'Sullivan Rescues Strikebreakers Pursued by a Crowd in Trucks and on Foot.

THEN HE FACES THE CROWD

His Threat of Trouble if Any Violence Is Attempted Subdues Angry Shouters.

Traffic Policeman O'Sullivan, stationed at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening saw five men running toward him along Thirty-fourth Street, pursued by two truck-loads of men and several others on foot. The fugitives appealed to him for protection, and Policeman O'Sullivan ordered them into a doorway.

Taking his stand in front of them, the policeman warned the crowd that there would be trouble if any one attempted to molest the men. No further violence was attempted, and after most of the pursuers had gone off in the trucks, O'Sullivan took the five men to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

They told the Lieutenant on the desk that they were strike-breaking printers employed by the Charles Schweinler Press, 421 Hudson Street. On leaving work, they said, they boarded an Eighth Avenue car. A number of strikers jumped on the car after them, and the two trucks followed them up. When they left the car at Thirty-fourth Street they were attacked by a crowd of more than 100 strikers and sympathizers. All five bore marks of blows.

They described themselves as James Carroll, 161 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn; Frank Duane, 387 Hicks Street, Brooklyn; Joseph Howard, 342 West Forty-second Street, and Edward Jaccard, 211 West Eighty-fourth Street. One of them, Scott, had a badly lacerated scalp, which was treated by an ambulance surgeon.

HARD FIGHT IN DETINNING.

Vote Announced After Midnight Gave Management Victory.

A hard-fought contest for control of the management of the Vulcan Detinning Company developed at the annual meeting of stockholders in Jersey City yesterday. Proxies for the 35,000 outstanding shares of stock were so evenly distributed between the regular proxy committee of the Directors and a committee headed by John Muir that the opposition to the Directorate was able to nominate a full ticket with good fighting chances.

Before the candidates for Directors were named much acrimonious debating occurred. Mr. Muir's party censured the management for failing to pay dividends on the common stock and scored the Directors for not issuing a comprehensive report of yearly earnings.

The Directors recommended to the stockholders for election by the insurgent proxy committee were Gardiner Dresser, John Eldert, Richard Lindner, Vincent S. Mulford, Robert L. Worsing, Lester J. Saul, and George A. Muir. The regular ticket was made up of the retiring Directors, with the exception of S. J. Bloomingdale, who recently resigned. The Directors of the past year were Eugene E. Spiegelberg, J. H. Frall, Benjamin Nichol, George F. Eldridge, J. W. Buttfield, and Harry Krause. Raymond W. Tucker was nominated in place of Mr. Bloomingdale.

place of Mr. Bloomingdale. It was after midnight before the vote was counted and then the management announced its victory.

DILLON INSPECTOR ONE DAY.

Serves His Turn and Is Reappointed Fourth Deputy.

For twenty-four hours ended last night at midnight the Police Department was without a Fourth Deputy Commissioner. James E. Dillon put on his Police Inspector's uniform and assumed control of Brooklyn and Queens. At midnight last night he was reappointed as the Fourth Deputy. Last year the same programme was gone through.

The Police Commissioner has the power to give any member of the uniformed force leave of absence for less than one year. When Dillon was originally appointed as Fourth Deputy Commissioner he got leave of absence as Inspector without pay. As an Inspector his salary is $6,000 a year and as the Fourth Deputy it is $6,000.

As Fourth Deputy he is in charge of Brooklyn, and policemen who were to have been tried yesterday by him for various delinquencies were told that their cases had been adjourned.

DUNN BOOKS BRING $2,232.

Fine Copy of Audubon and Bachman's Viviparous Animals" Sold.

The sale of the library of Charles B. Dunn of Philadelphia was begun at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms yesterday. The total was $2,232.10.

Frederick W. Morris paid $140 for a fine copy of "The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America," by John J. Audubon and John Bachman, with 150 full-page colored plates. This work is seldom found perfect, as so many copies have been broken up for the purpose of framing the plates.

James F. Drake gave $73 for a first issue of the first edition of "The Ingoldsby Legends," by Richard H. Barham. George D. Smith bought a copy of the first illustrated edition of William Ainsworth's "Rookwood," for $32.50. First editions of the same author's "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London" and "Guy Fawkes" were bought on order for respectively $33, $31 and $45.

Dodd & Livingston gave $40 for an interesting copy of Thomas Carlyle's "Chartism, Past and Present," in binding by Riviere. It contains a presentation inscription of Carlyle to a Mr. Price dated June 29, 1866. Inserted in the volume is a three-page autograph letter of Jane Welsh Carlyle undated, but probably written shortly before her death.

George D. Smith obtained for $29 a copy of the first English edition of Lewis Carroll's "Adventures in Wonderland." A set of the Dr. Syntax tours, all first editions and bound by Riviere, was bought on order for $85. "Dr. Syntax's Life of Napoleon" and "The Humorist," both illustrated by George Cruikshank, were also bought on order for respectively $62.50 and $50.

Dodd & Livingston paid $50 for "Life in Paris" and G. Walker $100 for a second edition of the English translation of the Grimm brothers' "German Popular Stories." Both of these works are illustrated by Cruikshank. For a late edition of the Grimm work C. C. Auchincloss paid $35.

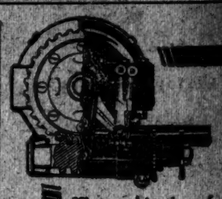
Four small books, illustrated by Cruikshank, viz., "Hop o' My Thumb," "The History of Jack and His Bean Stalk," "Cinderella," and "Puss in Boots," went to George D. Smith for $46. The sale will end to-day.

JAIL FOR FOUR ROWDIES.

Judge Forker Takes New Stand on Street Car Annoyance.

Four street car rowdies were sentenced yesterday to thirty days each in the Tombs following their conviction in Special Sessions of annoying passengers on street cars.

The prisoners were Joseph Dermody, William Kerns, William Webber, and Anthony Miller. The evidence showed that on March 29 they boarded a crosstown car at Eighty-sixth Street, and after annoying several women passengers, went to the platform and began to beat Martin Dwyer, the conductor, who had told them to be more considerate of the other passengers' feelings. In sentencing the four men Judge Forker said that hereafter any persons charged with acting in a disorderly manner on street cars need expect no leniency from him.



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A recognized authority says this wonderful new car "incorporates more advanced features than any other in the market."
You must ride in an Edwards-Knight before you begin to see what you're after if a 30-mile-an-hour test over cobblestones—we want the opportunity of proving its superiority.
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Summer Suits for Men

DON'T imagine for a minute that we have ignored, or even slighted, the unfinished worsteds, the serges, and the other always desirable fabrics for Summer wear. We are able to show a better variety of all of these, than at any previous time in the history of this Men's Clothing Store.

But men want flannels this season, and they shall have them as far as liberal planning on our part is able to supply the demand.

New Flannel Suits join the ranks every day. Just now men can find them here in gray, Oxford blue and navy blue, all with the pin stripes and pencil stripes which are in such high favor, and in plain gray. Beautiful fabrics, indeed, that show up the superb tailoring to the best advantage.

The Suits are mostly quarter-lined—those at $30 and upwards with silk of our own choosing. They possess that distinction in cut that the critical New York man demands in his clothes. Patch pockets; narrow shoulders that are absolutely devoid of padding or stiffening. Summer comfort and the summit of style.

The price-range is $25 to $40.

Men's New Suits at $17.50 to $25

Afford a great breadth of selection, for the man who wishes to pay a moderate price for his clothes, and yet get value received in quality and style. Drop in and see them this morning.
Fourth Floor.

Men's GIMBEL Special Shoes at $3.95
Have a Distinct Claim on Your Interest

Whether you are in the habit of paying from $3.50 to $4 for your shoes, or are not averse to getting usual $5 shoe quality for about a dollar less, this Gimbel Special grade of Men's Shoes will appeal to your eye, your feet and your sense of economy.

We have them made especially for us, with the leather and labor, which usually retail at $5. Of course, we don't consider them equal to our $5 shoes, or we should sell them for that. But at $3.95 they are stars.

In lace and button, high styles, and a fine range of Oxfords, so designed as to fit closely at the heels. Tan, and gun-metal calfskin and patent coltskin. Full size-range in every style.
Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

STERN BROTHERS

will continue To-day, Friday, their

Extraordinary Sale of
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at
Extremely Low Prices

Dresses, from $3.75 to 22.75

of Pompadour Crepe, Tissue, Voiles, Flaxons, Chambray combined with Novelty Voile; Linens, Ratine, Ramies, Eponge, Plain and Novelty Weave Cotton Crepes, Sheer Batiste and Shadow Laces, Ratine Skirts with Broche Voile Coat effect.

Tailored Suits, at $8.95, 12.50, 21.00

Copies of Foreign Models, of Bagdad, Russian, French and Irish Linens, Ramies and Eponge, in white, natural and desirable colorings,

Washable Skirts

of Cotton Whipcord, Wash Bengaline, Crash, Linens, Ratine, Velvet and Cotton Corduroy, Novelty Eponge, Khaki, etc., also hand embroidered and real lace trimmed skirts,

at $2.25, 3.75, 4.95, 6.50 and upwards

West 23d and 22d Streets

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Summer Riding Habits
made to order for Women and Misses,
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The Women's Bathing Suit Dep't
has ready for inspection an unusually attractive selection of Bathing Suits, made of Moire Satin, Fancy Taffeta ank other smart fabrics and representing the piquant styles that will dominate Bathing Suit fashions during the coming season.

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Autographed by Famous Artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company
Ends Saturday, May 3rd

THIS extraordinary sale will positively end on Saturday evening.

So in order to get a Hardman Piano or Autotone (the Perfect Player-Piano) that bears the autograph of one of the great artists of the Metropolitan Opera Co.—you must act AT ONCE. Remember

Price Reductions Range From $75 to $250

So here is a chance to get a superior instrument bearing the signed endorsement of a famous musician at a reduced price. The time is short—so act quickly—TODAY.

Delivery to suit your convenience, in the Fall if you so desire.

Our regular guarantee accompanies each instrument the same as though it were brand new.

Liberal allowance for old pianos taken in exchange.

Convenient terms may be easily arranged

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Macy's has a fully equipped Printing and Engraving Plant on the premises, and fills orders **better** than is usual elsewhere, with the promptitude and dispatch of a specialty store.

Shrewd business men are in increasing number availing themselves of 1-5 to 1-3 savings offered at Macy's on Business Engraving and Printing of more than usual merit.

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Letterheads and Billheads,
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Fraternity Functions,
Exhibition Cards,
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Cartes de Visite.

Estimates, prices, etc., in the Department on the landing of the Stairway rising from the centre of the Main Floor—*one minute from Broadway.*

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We have the "pet" irons of that great trinity of world-known experts—Braid, Taylor and Vardon. We call them the "Triumvirate Autograph" Irons.

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CARNEGIE TRUSTS WILSON FOR PEACE

Challenged at St. Louis Congress, He Asks All Who Don't Fear Japan to Stand.

ALL BUT QUESTIONER RISE

Ironmaster Predicts That Present Administration Will Achieve Results.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Andrew Carnegie was the leading figure at the fourth American Peace Congress, which began a three-day session here, and made the chief speech in the morning, expressing confidence in President Wilson's desire to promote international peace.

While he was speaking some one in the audience interrupted with:

"How about Japan?"

"Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "Japan has 19 battleships and we have 33, and more coming."

The questioner admitted this, but said: "Right now we are in mortal terror."

Then Mr. Carnegie appealed to the audience.

"Let every one who is not afraid of Japan stand up," said Mr. Carnegie.

Practically the entire audience, which filled the large hall, where the sessions are being held, stood up.

Mr. Carnegie then turned to his questioner, saying:

"Nobody is in mortal terror but you."

Mr. Carnegie told the peace congress why he believed the nations soon would reach the goal of peace, and by what road they would travel. He described the cost of war and warlike preparation, and explained his confidence that the United States never need fear foreign invasion. President Wilson and his administration, he predicted, would gain immortal glory by dealing successfully with the question of world peace.

The goal, said Mr. Carnegie, was almost attained. He continued:

"If a man wishes to select the safest life possible, the one freest from all danger of violent death, let him enter our army and navy. There is not a workman attending machinery or erecting buildings, nor a railway train employe or a policeman—the soldier of civilization, whose duty is never to attack but always to protect—not one but runs far greater risk of sudden injury or death than the soldier or marine of our country does to-day. There is little danger of any of these ever seeing war, thank God! They will only have to parade."

The speaker pictured a possible foreign invasion as follows:

British authorities consider it might be possible for an enemy to land as many as 170,000 men upon their island in three weeks, and they believe they have provided a force sufficient to deal with this number. We could cope with seven times this number of invaders, if we could only induce them to accept our invitation to march far enough inland and partake of our hospitality until they were rested and gave us notice they were ready to begin operations. We would probably conquer without firing a shot. Thousands might decide to stay in the great West and work and save until they could buy a farm. We might turn invaders into citizens.

"I believe in the League of Peace idea, the formation of an international police, never for aggression, always for protection, if needed, of the peace of the civilized world. This requires only the agreement of a few of the leading nations. Recently six of these—Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, and America—combined their forces in China under command of a German General for a specific purpose, which was successfully accomplished.

Three or four leading peace nations combined, constituting, as they would, an overwhelming force, unbroken peace would almost certainly be insured, or to break it would be folly. If ever it were broken, however, it would be well before resorting to force for the peace-preserving nations to first proclaim non-intercourse with the offender, no loans, no exchange of products, no military or naval supplies—above all, no mails—this would serve as a solemn warning and probably prove effective; but if not, then as a last resort force should be used. This plan seems the easiest and speediest mode of attaining international peace.

Speaking of the failure of the peace treaty with Great Britain and France, Mr. Carnegie said:

Why this treaty failed to receive the support of the Senate need not be here dwelt upon. Suffice it to say the fault was not altogether that of the Senate—sometimes a blunder is said to be worse than a crime. Well, some one blundered. Looking backward, the error is now clearly seen, and we venture to predict that the present Administration will deal successfully with this vital question.

Benjamin F. Trueblood, Secretary of the American Peace Society, spoke on "The Present Demands of the Peace Movement."

"We must urge," he said, "that all controversies not susceptible of adjustment by direct negotiation be submitted to the court of arbitration at The Hague or to other tribunals, which it may be found advisable to create.

"We have heard too much about 'National honor' and 'vital interests' and hair-splitting distinctions between justiciable and non-justiciable disputes. Are we not trying to conceal a hankering after war and pillage every time we use one of those vague and indefinable terms? There are no unarbitral controversies in our day between nations whose independence is mutually recognized."

Moral Obligation in Canal Tolls.

In an address to-night before the congress former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks said:

"The United States is under a moral obligation to admit the ships of other nations to the Panama Canal on the same terms on which it admits American vessels. I do not believe," he continued, "that we should put Great Britain to the trouble of resorting to an arbitral tribunal to determine a question that has no basis either in fact or in good conscience."

Some Oppose Disarmament.

A symposium on disarmament, which was a feature of to-night's session of the American Peace Congress, which opened a three-day meeting to-day, took an unexpected turn when two delegates raised an issue with speakers on the platform and asserted that their theory of disarmament was impracticable.

Andrew B. Humphrey, General Secretary of the American Peace and Arbitration League, and Henry A. Dadman, Secretary of the Army and Navy League, were the delegates who opposed the general sense of the meeting.

Mr. Humphrey said he represented a society standing for an armament consistent with existing conditions and sufficient to preserve peace. The soldier does not cause war, but is called to settle it, he said.

Mr. Dadman said disarmament did not prevent the War of 1812 or 1861, when the navy was practically dismantled.

"There is no telling how soon the United States will have to go to war in the interests of humanity," he continued. "It was my good fortune to attend the last conference at The Hague. It was the weight of our navy that gave weight to our words at that conference. A display of force makes it unnecessary to use force."

HELD FOR $60,000 THEFT.

Santa Fe Railroad Auditor's Clerk Charged with Embezzlement.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 1.—Accused of having embezzled more than $60,000, covering a period of six years, W. J. Ranney, chief clerk in the office of the Auditor of the Santa Fe Railroad, was arrested to-night and lodged in the county jail.

The specific charge against Ranney was the alleged theft of $670, but Acting General Manager Hibbard was authority for the statement that the total amount of the shortage would approximate the larger sum. Fraudulent vouchers are said to have been used to conceal the shortage.

WASHINGTONIANA, $100,000.

Huntington the Buyer—Kane Denies Being Seller of Art.

Grenville Kane, the banker, is a well-known collector of Washingtoniana. His library has been enriched by books which belonged to the first President of the United States and by letters in his autograph. One of Mr. Kane's objects has been the obtaining, so far as possible, of a letter written each year of Washington's eventful life. Naturally, for a number of those years no specimen is obtainable.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Kane recently parted with a part of his collection, and that it was owned by Henry E. Huntington, who, by the way, sailed for Europe last week to make an automobile tour of France. One report was that Mr. Kane received $80,000 for his literary treasures. He himself denied that the amount was so large, while admitting that he had sold part of his library to George D. Smith.

"I did not sell anything to Mr. Huntington," said Mr. Kane, "but did to Mr. Smith. It was a small transaction, not worthy of note.

"A Washington letter simply signed by him is worth only about $100, and a holograph letter of his is worth about $400. It would take a great many letters like those to make a total of $80,000. I did not part with all of my Washington letters, but on the contrary still retain possession of a number of them. But I would really prefer to have nothing published about the matter. It is not worth while."

George D. Smith said the letters he bought were now owned by Mr. Huntington.

"I am under a promise," he said, "not to reveal the name of the seller, and I will not do so. The price paid was $100,000. Perhaps later on I may be at liberty to tell from whom I obtained them."

A dealer in autographs said that Mr. Kane's estimate of the present value of Washington letters was somewhat low, the latest one sold in this city having brought something more than $900.

GIRL CARRIED HORSEWHIP.

Intended It for "Mashers," but She Used It on Restaurateur.

Margaret McManus, a militant waitress, who lives at 237 West Nineteenth Street, had to go to Jefferson Market Court yesterday to explain what she meant by taking a horsehair whip and using it to thrash Philip Chertin, a restaurateur of 15 West Thirtieth Street. It appeared that she always carried the whip in her handbag.

"Your Honor," she said to Magistrate Herbert, "no girl can live in New York and be safe from flirts without having something with which to protect herself. I have carried that whip for more than a year. When a man tries to flirt with me I just show it to him, and you would laugh to see him run."

"Do you ever have to use it?" asked the court.

"Never. I just have to show it. Mashers are always cowards."

As for Chertin, she said, he discharged her after she had repulsed him, and when she heard later that he had spoken of her as having been intoxicated she went around to the restaurant with her whip. Chertin, on the other hand, said that she was discharged because she talked all day about the suffrage parade.

Magistrate Herbert, after he had paid his respects to the girl's pluck, expressed the fear that the whip would be dangerous to the general public, so he confiscated it and put her on probation for the next six months.

MISS WILSON RODE FAST.

Chauffeur Driving Car for President's Daughter Fined for Speeding.

William J. Greenwood of 230 East Twenty-first Street, a chauffeur employed by an automobile company, was fined $5 by Magistrate Kernochan in the West Side Court yesterday morning, on his plea of guilty to speeding an automobile on Wednesday night in Broadway at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. In the machine, when the chauffeur was served with a summons by Patrolman Van Cleef of the Traffic Squad, was Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, and Boyd Fisher, manager of the Social Centre.

When Van Cleef stopped the machine at 9:30 o'clock last night at th corner of Fifty-first Street and Broadway, he says the chauffeur told him that he had the President's daugnter in the car, and that she and Mr. Fisher were in a hurry to get to the Hotel Astor to pick up a Princeton professor, whom they were going to take to the Pennsylvania Station to catch a train for Princeton.

Mr. Fisher was in court this morning, but refused to say anything about the incident. He paid the five-dollar fine imposed on the chauffeur.

$700 A YEAR FOR SCHOOL.

Surrogate Cohalan Refuses to Allow More for 15-Year-Old Boy.

In a decision rendered yesterday, Surrogate Cohalan held that $700 a year was a sufficient sum for the education of a fifteen-year-old boy, whose father wanted him to prepare for and attend Princeton University. The decision was made in denying the motion of Charles S. Gregor, general guardian of Charles Russell Gregor, who asked for permission to spend $1,000 a year for this purpose. Mr. Gregor in his application said that his son, who lives at Morristown, N. J., owned property at 947 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and had several bank accounts. His entire estate was worth $10,000 at the present time, the father said, due to his careful husbanding of the principal. The petitioner asserted that he wanted to send his son to the Hill School at Pottstown, Penn., and then to Princeton. This would cost $1,000 a year, he said, and he asked the Surrogate to allow him to spend $300 a year from the principal.

The father said that he was now in the real estate brokerage business, and that business for some time had been poor, so that his own means were insufficient to send the boy to school and college.

NO LABELS ON CHILDREN.

Kearney Forces Board of Health to Abandon Quarantine Idea.

The Board of Health of Kearny last night withdrew an ordinance which would require children living in a house where there was whooping-cough to wear yellow bands around their arms, after a mass meeting of protest had been held by citizens at the Town Hall.

Health Officer Walter R. Rieck introduced the ordinance a week ago. It was modeled after one now in effect at New London, Conn. Strong opposition to the proposed law developed as soon as its terms were made known and last night at the mass meeting many threatened to sell out and leave the city with their families if the ordinance passed. The Board of Health decided then to take no action in regard to the ordinance. A recent epidemic of whooping-cough in the town moved Health Officer Rieck to propose the law.

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HAPGOOD TO LEAD FIGHT OF FUSIONISTS

Former Editor Will Have Charge of the Campaign Against Tammany.

INDEPENDENTS BACK HIM

He Says Anti-Tammany Men Hope for Public Confidance and Will Welcome Suggestions.

Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's Weekly, was chosen last night to lead the fusion forces this Fall in the municipal fight against Tammany. Mr. Hapgood is an independent Democrat, but he will have back of him Republicans, Progressives and the independent members of his own party. About seventy-five of the 107 members of the committee which was formed to make war on Tammany met in the Green Room of the Fifth Avenue Building and chose besides Mr. Hapgood four Vice Chairmen, a Secretary and Treasurer and an Executive Committee.

The Vice Chairmen are Charles A. Schieren, Republican; Henry Moskowitz, Progressive; Edward M. Bassett, Democrat, and John Henry Hammond, Republican. The Treasurer is Charles L. Bernheimer, Republican, and the Secretary Nathan A. Smyth, Democrat. The Executive Committee was selected according to boroughs. Joseph M. Price of Manhattan, an Independent, is Chairman, and these are the members:

William J. Schieffelin, (Rep.,) Henry De Forest Baldwin, (Dem.,) Henry L. Stimson, (Rep.,) Timothy Healy, (Prog.,) William H. Hotchkiss, (Prog.,) Frederick M. Stein, (Prog.,) William Loeb, Jr., (Rep.,) and Lloyd C. Griscom, (Rep.)

The Brooklyn members are:

F. B. Shipley, (Dem.,) Louis H. Pink, (Dem.,) E. W. Allen, (Prog.,) A. W. Adams, (Prog.,) F. S. Tomlin, (Prog.,) Darwin R. James, Jr., (Rep.,) and Alexander K. White, (Rep.)

From the Bronx:

John Davis, (Dem.,) F. A. Wurzbach, (Prog.,) and Richard W. Lawrence, (Rep.)

Queens:

George E. Blackwell, (Dem.,) F. L. Ferguson, (Prog.,) and R. W. Higbie, (Rep.)

The Richmond member is W. G. Wilcox, Independent.

In accepting the position of leader, Mr. Hapgood said:

"As I understand it, we are not here as representing any of the old parties or any particular borough or to conduct this fusion movement along the old lines just to see just what we shall divide up.

"We are here to gather together the citizens who care about the welfare of the city and to make the city government something different than the concern of the National parties. We hope to get the public confidence and we welcome any suggestions from every possible source. As for candidates, we hope to get the best men who have the indorsement of every citizen of whatever party."

The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

"SNYDER UNITED SHOWS."

"Bill of the Zoo" to Beat All Other Circuses on May 17.

The animals of the Central Park Zoo, following a plan first made famous by Father Noah, will come out of their enclosures two by two to see the broad land in which they dwell, on Saturday, May 17.

The animals on that date will be taken for parade, and those who parade with them will include, according to Bill Synder, their keeper, "all the other employes of the city." Hattie, the trick elephant, will lead the parade under the supervision of Bill, who personally trained her to do tricks and to dance, while Louis, the Zoo's most-striped zebra, will be in second place.

It should be noted that, while Hattie will go in leading strings, Louis will be driven, and will in fact be hitched to a cart with a Zoo keeper at the reins. After the trained animals will come some animals in floats that have not been trained sufficiently for the keepers of the Zoo to care to risk them abroad unrestrained. The floats will have iron bars instead of ribbon decorations, so that every animal that comes forth will be sure of getting home again. The animals in the cages will include lions and tigers, and collectively are expected to make a great and abundant roar for the plain citizens that will be on the side-lines at the parade.

The chief trick of the animal parade will be attempted in front of City Hall, which has known many wonders, but never a wonder equal to the spectacle of a dancing elephant in a special turkey-trot in honor of Father Knickerbocker and the Mayor.

Keeper Snyder, for reasons of expediency and diplomacy, does not call the dance he is teaching to Hattie a turkey-trot or even an elephantine glide. He just calls it a "dance," but he has Hattie come out early in the morning and keeps her out till late in the afternoon teaching her the steps of the dance it is expected that she will perform for the Mayor.

To accustom Hattie to the streets of New York, Keeper Snyder has led her down Fifth Avenue through the traffic jam twice within the last two weeks, and he plans to give her several other excursions abroad before attempting to star her as the feature of the City Employes' Parade.

A sixteen-foot python from India, the largest ever yet sent to the park, was put in a cage in the snake house yesterday. Keeper Snyder, after the struggle he had in inducing the big snake to enter its cage, decided that he would not try to train it to do a Kalamazoo wriggle, or to take any other part in entertaining the crowds at the big parade.

CANAL RUSH NOT FOR WAR.

Goethals Reports Quick Work—Nothing to Do with Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—No significance is attached to the quick work that is being done on the Panama Canal. It has no bearing on the Japanese situation. The report of Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer, telling of the work in March, has been received here. It shows that rapid progress is being made toward the completion of the waterway. In the hope of having the canal open for traffic in October Col. Goethals has been pushing it although the March report does not indicate that the pace he had set previously was maintained in that month.

Col. Goethals says the work was 90 per cent. completed on the eight spillway gates at Miraflores, 95 per cent. finished at Gatun, 85 per cent. completed at Pedro Miguel, and 35 per cent. done at Miraflores on the rising stem gate valves.

The quantity of excavation done was 13 per cent. less than in the same month last year. The total of material excavated from Culebra Cut in March this year was 1,183,900 cubic yards—the lowest record in that section for the month of March since 1907. In March of that year 815,270 cubic yards were removed. That was due to slides.

Work at Culebra last month was increased to the normal rate.

CHILDREN TO MRS. JEFFREY.

Ward Jeffrey Seeks to Recover Them—They Sent for Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

BELFORD, N. J., May 1.—Two children of Ward Jeffrey of New York, who have been boarding here since he was divorced from Mrs. Jeffrey, disappeared yesterday. The missing children are George, 13 years old, and Martha, 11. It is reported that they prefer to be with their mother, and sent word to her to come and get them.

They have been living with Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Lee, whose daughter, Miss Edith Lee, is a divorcee and the fiancee of Jeffrey. Miss Lee was formerly Mrs. John S. McLeod.

Mrs. Jeffrey waited for her children at the home of Mrs. Everett Runyon till after school hours, when the children joined her and they went to New York by train. Mr. Jeffrey will make immediate efforts to recover possession of his children.

ACCUSED STUDENT INSANE?

Leary of Yale, Charged with Theft, Committed for Observation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—John P. Leary of Peabody, Mass., the Yale Law School senior arrested last night for the alleged theft of clothing from another student, was committed to-day to Springtide Home for observation as to his mental condition.

Since his arrest, the police say, he has given indications of insanity. He was kept under close guard while in court.

SUICIDE DROWNS IN CREEK.

His Body Found Upright in a Pool in a Quarry at Nutley.

William Brandol of 16 Centre Street, Nutley, N. J., left his home early yesterday morning and climbed to the edge of an old quarry several blocks from his house. He has been out of work for some time, and was subject to spells of melancholia.

At the edge of the precipice Brandol wrote a farewell note to his wife, Mrs. George Wayner, who lives near the quarry, saw him scribbling something in a notebook.

Brandol went home after writing the note and helped his wife with her housework, and later on went out again without telling her his destination. When he had been gone some time Mrs. Brandol became worried, knowing his melancholy turns. Summoning her brother, Peter De Keyser of 24 Centre Street, she started out to look for her husband. She met Mrs. Wayner in the street, who told her what she had seen earlier in the day.

Mrs. Brandol and her brother at once hurried to the top of the quarry, and then found Brandol's hat, coat, and notebook containing the farewell message.

At the bottom of the precipice of 110 feet is a pool of clear water. De Keyser climbed down to the edge of the pool and saw the dead body of his brother-in-law standing upright on a shelving ledge under the water, the surface of which was but a few inches above his head.

The only way in which the authorities could explain the strange position of the body was that Brandol had allowed himself to slide feet first over the precipice, and that his head had struck some sharp projection of the rock wall. This, it is supposed, stunned him, so that he was unconscious when his body dived beneath the surface of the pool.

DIES AS HE BOASTS HEALTH.

Old Man, Who Said He Had Never Been Ill, Falls Dead on Railroad.

William Strong, a resident of Kearny, N. J., stumbled over a body as he was crossing the tracks near the Erie station at 6 o'clock last evening. He dragged the body to one side of the line and a brief examination showed him that the man was dead.

A few minutes later the body was recognized as that of George Thompson, a retired contractor, 74 years of age. Thompson had left his home a few minutes before to take a walk with some visitors, to whom he had boasted that he had never been ill a day in his life and had never been to see a physician.

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THE wearer of a Martin & Martin Hand-Sewed Shoe is assured of perfect ease in walking; solid comfort in standing; absolute freedom from foot burning and irritation.

Martin & Martin Shoes are the most stylish, most perfect fitting, and most economical shoes you can buy.

The leathers used are of finest selected stock—tanned by the long-time oak process. Each individual shoe, right and left, is cut from the same skin, assuring an absolute match in color and quality. Comparisons will prove them. $7.50 upward.

1 East 35th St., New York.

TELL OF MULRANEY PLOT.

New Angle Given to McBreen Murder at Secret Hearing.

Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions held another secret session yesterday in connection with the hearing to decide if John Mulraney, convicted of the murder of Patrick McBreen, should have a new trial. At yesterday's hearing William Beaule, known as Harry Clark, who several weeks ago testified for Mulraney and said the latter did not murder McBreen, but recently testified that Mulraney did kill the Tenth Avenue saloonkeeper, testified again. He was followed by Nicholas Jacobson, a prisoner in the Tombs, who testified at the beginning of the hearing that he had taken Mulraney home intoxicated on the night of the murder, and last Monday denied this.

Jacobson, it was learned, told Judge Rosalsky yesterday that he had letters at his home to show that Mulraney plotted with him to obtain this testimony, and that as a result of this plot Mulraney refused to call him as a witness in the murder trial. The hearing will be continued in public to-day.

Nearly $200,000 to Be Saved Beginning Today, at 8.30 A. M.

More than 25,000 Fine Hackett-Carhart Spring Suits and Overcoats at an average saving of $7.50 and more

The Event: In all clothes history the Spring and Summer season was never before ushered in with such clothes at such prices.

To-day, when all other stores throughout the country are getting top figures—*when sales are unheard of elsewhere*—here is a Hackett-Carhart offering that would be sensational at the season's end:

25,000 fine Spring Suits and Spring Overcoats—made up of the most fashionable fabrics from the world's finest weavers—cut along lines that are absolutely in accordance with the most advanced ideas of good fashion—

And yours to choose among at an *average saving of* $7.50 *and more.*

The Reason: At the height of our manufacturing season arose labor conditions which made our immense tailoring plant—*the finest under one roof in New York*—"mark time" for two solid months. Fine retailers who handle our product throughout the United States could not wait. Orders were cancelled right and left. About 25,000 garments, all told.

For these, the fabrics had been bought, and the garments were in process of making—and later on we had an army of experts to keep busy.

We might readily wholesale the result to-day at the prices made to you—but we prefer that Hackett-Carhart customers shall reap the benefit.

$13.50 & up to $20 Young Men's Suits and Broken Size Suits and Overcoats, $10

Included are young men's suits in sizes from 32 to 38. In College and Norfolk models, high grade Velours, Cassimeres and smart cheviots.

Broken sizes and sample suits of smart Cheviots, Homespuns and Cassimeres. In these, all sizes are included, but the lots are limited.

All are of tremendous value. It is simply a matter of finding your size in the style you want.

Overcoats include smart Homespuns and Cheviots, principally in Chesterfield models.

$18, $20 & $22.50 Spring & Summer Suits and Overcoats..... $13.50

Here is assembled an unusual assortment of strictly high grade garments, in distinctive and correct models, and of the most desirable, most popular fabrics. An exceptional showing, even at the full prices, $18, $20 & $22.50.

The suits comprise smart Grays, fancy Blues, correct Browns, Heather mixtures, and new Tan shades. Pin Checks, Line stripes and neat mixture effects, as well as plain Wale Weaves, Self Stripes, fancy Wale Weaves, Homespun effects, Scotch effects and plain Flannel effects—all here in their most attractive variations.

The fabrics are strictly high grade, pure Worsteds, excellent Velours, Worsted Cheviots, fancy Serges, Cheviots and Cruskes.

Included are half-lined and full-lined two and three-piece suits in correct English, Fifth Avenue, Conservative and College models—also some Norfolks. In sizes for men, young men and boys.

Overcoats include high grade Black, Oxford and Cambridge Velours, as well as many Scotch and English effects, in London Guard and English Split-Sleeve models. Suitable for street and motor service.

$20, $22.50 & $25 Spring and Summer Suits and Overcoats, $15

An assortment which easily outrivals the finest high-grade clothes in town, selling at $20, $22.50 and $25.

Included are all the shades of Gray, from lightest Silver to darkest Oxford. Various Blue shades, new Browns, correct Tans and many Heather and English mixture ideas abound.

The designs include exclusive Club Checks, Pin Checks, Pencil Stripes and various Line Stripes. Also neat mixture effects, plain Wale Weaves and Self Stripe and Diagonal Weaves.

There are, as well, many wonderful English Weave Blue Serge Suits—standard $22.50 garments each one, and all of the very highest character.

The models include English, Fifth Avenue, Conservative, College and Norfolk styles. In sizes for men, young men and boys.

Overcoats include Silk-lined Black, Oxford and Cambridge Grays, in Chesterfield models. Tan and Oxford Coverts, in London Guard models.

$22.50, $25 & $30 Spring and Summer Suits and Overcoats, $17

As a wonderful example of fine tailoring, exclusive fabrics and distinctive models—also excellent values at $22.50, $25 and $30—this assortment takes first place.

Included are very fine pure Worsteds, Saxony Cassimeres, English finish Velours, Homespuns, Flannels, Worsted Cheviots and English and Scotch effects.

All the correct Pencil Stripes, Hairline Stripes, Club Checks, Glen Checks, Silk mixtures, fancy and plain weaves are here in the most exclusive designs.

You may choose among all the correct Grays, new Blues, smart Browns, new Tans and distinctive Heather, Scotch and English mixtures. Not overlooking some wonderful Blue Serges of the finest English finish—woven from fine Australian yarns and the highest standard of $25 garments.

Models include English Patch Pocket, Fifth Avenue, Conservative, College and English Norfolks—embracing the finest collection of young men's styles in all New York.

Overcoats include Silk lined-to-edge Black and Oxford Vicunas, as well as smart new Blues and Grays, in London Guard and English Split-sleeve styles.

$28, $30 & $35 Spring & Summer Suits and Overcoats . . . $21

In every detail—in exclusiveness of fabric, fineness of tailoring, and distinctiveness of style—the garments in this assortment will compare most favorably with the fine tailor's product at double the cost.

Here for you to choose among are English and German finish Worsteds, Silk Weave Worsted Cheviots, fine English Velours and Flannels. Also English Vicuna Worsteds and many English and Scotch effects.

In the colorings English Grays and Blue Grays predominate, with correct Browns, various Blues, new Homespuns, English and Scotch effects in many handsome variations.

Among the designs are handsome Pin Checks, English Checks and also Bird's Eye and Pall Mall Weaves. Hairline and Silk Stripes, and many Self Stripes and Silk mixtures are shown, together with many plain and fancy Self Weaves and mixtures. Also Blue Serges of highest quality.

Models include English, Fifth Avenue, Conservative and College styles.

In Overcoats, the new double-breasted Velvet collar, English Guard coats, London Split Sleeve, London Guard and Chesterfield coats are shown. For dress, street, travel and motor service.

$30, $35 & $37.50 Spring & Summer Suits and Overcoats, $24

Here are the highest grades of garments possible of production ready-for-service. Each one is the equal in every essential detail of the finest custom creation.

Included are exclusive custom fabrics from the world's most famous weavers. Worsteds of foreign finish, finest Velours, Saxony Cassimeres, Velour and Vicuna Worsteds. Also English Flannels and Serges.

All the correct dressy Grays, smart Browns and new Blues, as well as English and Scotch effects are represented. In exclusive Pin check, Club check, London check, Pencil and Hairline designs, as well as smart Silk Stripes, Silk mixtures, plain Wales, Stripe Weaves, Pall Mall and Bird's Eye Weaves.

Made up in distinctive and exclusive English, Fifth Avenue, Conservative and College models. Also in English Club, silk-lined and braided suits and overcoats.

Overcoats include smart and dressy Chesterfields, English Guard and London Split-sleeve models. Many styles for dress, street, travel and motor service.

NOTE: The first of these Suits and Overcoats were ready this morning at 8:30. The remainder will be put on sale as rapidly as they are received.

NOTE: Every garment in these assortments must give you full value up to the highest indicated worth, or new garments will be given you in exchange, or your money refunded.

255 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Sq.

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

THE MAGAZINE OF NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Will Contain These Features:

Page 1—
Europe's Darkest Royal Mystery Cleared Up at Last.
Countess Marie Larisch tells the inside story of events leading up to the tragic death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Mary Vetsera.

Page 2—
Shall American Women Become Militant?
Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, the noted English suffragette, discusses this and other phases of the movement.

Page 3—
Great Advances Made in the Suffrage Cause.
What has been accomplished since the last great parade told in an unusually interesting article.

Page 4—
"Back to the Farm" to be the Salvation of Our Women.
Mrs. Kate Woolsey says that this is the only apparent means by which the millions of American women will be released from slavery.

Page 5—
The Puppet Show to be Restored to Favor.
A new society made up of distinguished persons hopes to revive Marionettes as a popular amusement.

Page 6—
What Becomes of Our College Graduates?
The Government Bureau of Education collects statistics to show the work they do in the world.
Is Complete Democracy in City Government a Failure?
Many citizens of Los Angeles, where people vote on all sorts of questions once a month, are by no means sure that they have not too much of a good thing.

Page 7—
Unknown Albania, Where War Clouds Are Gathering.
French traveler who penetrated hitherto unexplored regions there tells about hardy people of Europe's most mysterious land.

Page 8—
Spending Billions for Europe's War Expenses.
Noted French economist analyzes where the money comes from and what the results will be.

Page 9—
Roger W. Babson on the Belgium Strike.
The statistician writes of the attempt of labor to force the Government into granting universal suffrage instead of the plural vote.

Page 10—
Lower Birth Rate and Higher Prices Are Signs of Progress.
A. Maurice Low believes that when both are universal they are not unusual phenomena, but important steps in the advancement of the world.

Page 11—
Genius Seen at Close Range Like Ordinary Human Beings.
Stephen Coleridge writes of noted men and women whom he knew.

Page 12—
Tough Little Boys, Reformed, Save a Neighborhood.
How a children's movement headed by Mrs. Sophia Loebinger revolutionized conditions in the St. Nicholas Park region. Hold-ups stopped, streets cleaned, and elders brought to book.

Page 13—
Do Our Women Lead Our Men?
Dr. Bernard Taft, French novelist, now here, says the former are masterful, the men obedient.

Page 14—
Art at Home and Abroad.

Page 15—
Fine Points for the Would-Be Expert in Auction Bridge.
Florence Irwin discusses many subjects that will interest the good player as well as the beginner.

Page 16—
Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer.

Order next Sunday's Times to-day. The Times is always sold out early.

FIGHT OVER CHURCH NAME GROWS BITTER

Low Church Party Active Against Proposal to Alter the Title Protestant Episcopal.

POSSIBILITY OF A SPLIT

Vestries to Protest Against Change —Evangelicals See Deep Significance in Suggestion.

Copies of the resolutions passed by Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie, of which the Rev. Dr. A. G. Cummins is rector, have been sent to the vestries of the Episcopal churches of this city of the Low Church type, with the request that they be adopted. They deal with the controversy over the change of name of the Episcopal Church, and read:

Whereas, The movement to change the historic and long-honored name of the Protestant Episcopal Church seems to be assuming menacing proportions;

Resolved, That the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of —— Parish unanimously and earnestly protest. We believe that such name as the "American Catholic Church" would subvert the character and integrity of the Protestant Episcopal Church;

That it would unsettle and separate from us many who are earnest and loyal members of the Church of our fathers;

That it would disturb with distrust the sympathy that now binds us to other Protestant churches, and which gives promise of at least a spiritual unity of purpose and toleration.

Some parishes in the West, the Middle West, and the South and in New England are urging by resolution the election of only such deputies to the General Convention in this city as will support the Low Church side. Many churchmen hold that it is not only a question of a change of name, but a controversy, more persistent and bitter than heretofore, between the High and Low Church parties. Yesterday four prominent Episcopal leaders, one High and three Low, used the word "split" as a possible outcome of the legislative battle which seems certain to come at the General Convention in this city next October.

The Rev. Dr. Cummins, in forwarding his vestry's resolutions, gave his reasons for his belief that the "Catholics" within the Protestant Episcopal Church have a definite plan of campaign.

"Does not the 'Catholic' element," he wrote, "dominate the General Theological Seminary, (Chelsea Square, this city;) St. Stephen's College, (Annandale-on-the-Hudson, and counted a New York diocesan institution,) and Trinity School (West Ninety-first Street, founded by Trinity Parish)? The 'Catholic' influence upon the Church press is discernible to all who read our Church papers.

"Insidiously practices and teachings unfamiliar either to the traditions or history of this Church have been introduced into conservative parishes, accustomed to progressive teaching. Outside influences encourage younger men in rectorships to 'Catholicize' parishes in the face of opposition from laity who support them. Incomes from endowments are diverted where possible to the support of 'Catholic' institutions and men."

The Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, speaks of the controversy in strong terms in a sermon he sent out yesterday. Of the High Church party he says:

"With growing influence, naturally enough, perhaps, there has developed a growing irritation directed against that element in the Church which is antagonistic to what we hold as truth. Since the last General Convention, believing themselves, as one of their party expressed it, 'in the saddle,' they want to take the reins in their own hands.

"Once included in the Protestant Episcopal Church, they now want to include the Church, and sweep out all that suggests Protestantism, not only the name, but the thing itself. They want to translate, not only themselves, but you and me, out of the Protestant Episcopal Church into a Church which looks backward for its inspiration and ideal, which finds its model in the ecclesiastical system of the Middle Ages, and the mold for its teaching in the sacerdotalism from which the Reformation set us free. With all respect for the sincerity of their intentions, I say frankly that I object. I do not want to be so translated."

Amherst Orator Wins Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—The fourth New England Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was won by Amherst here to-night. Henry S. Leiper represented Amherst with an oration entitled "The College Man and the Call of the Hour." Henry H. Crane, representing Wesleyan, with a speech, "Livingstone and the Unveiling of the Dark Continent," received honorable mention. Other colleges represented were Brown, Bowdoin, and Williams. Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut acted as one of the judges.

CLARK PANELS ANTIQUES.

Board of Appraisers Remits 60 Per Cent. Duty Collected on Them.

Ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana succeeded yesterday in convincing the Board of United States General Appraisers that eighteenth century Louis XVI. jardiniers velvet panels were "artistic antiques" within the meaning of the present tariff law, and therefore free of duty.

Mr. Clark purchased the panels more than a year ago from a citizen of France, in whose house they were at the time. The price paid was 41,850 francs. When the goods reached New York, the Appraiser of the Port reported to Collector Loeb that the panels were not 100 years old, and therefore not entitled to exemption from duty. Collector Loeb accordingly demanded the full duty of 60 per cent., and this was paid by Mr. Clark in order to obtain possession of the treasures.

The ex-Senator appealed to the board and produced many well-known experts, who testified that the panels were handmade, between 1760 and 1790, and were representative of the work of the period of Louis XVI. The Government also called witnesses, and much testimony was taken.

Judge Waite, in finding for Mr. Clark, says that weighing all of the evidence and from an inspection of the goods, they are undoubtedly more than 100 years old, and consequently antiques within the law. The panels are now in Mr. Clark's Fifth Avenue residence.

INSURE MORGAN COLLECTION

New York Companies Carrying $23,000,000, All Participating.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan's art treasures were insured yesterday in the sum of $23,000,000. All of the companies doing business in this State took their full quota of insurance, and the contracts in their completed form were presented for the final signatures.

The insurance on the Morgan pictures and other art objects at the Metropolitan Museum of Art was placed at $15,000,000. On this insurance the premium was 60 cents for each one hundred dollars, which brought the total up to $90,000.

PROMISES 40-CENT ICE.

Knickerbocker Co. Head Says Families Will Pay No More.

Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which supplies 38 per cent. of the people of New York City, announced yesterday that there would be no increase in the price of ice for family use. He said:

"It will be 40 cents per hundred pounds for family use as long as we have ice to sell. With the larger consumers it is different. On April 1 we raised the price to this class to 30 cents per hundred wholesale. They had been paying 17 and 20 cents. Our purpose was to limit the consumption to try to make up for the shortage. We may have to raise the price again to restaurants and cafés. They are great wasters."

FORTY KILLED IN STREETS.

Of the April Accident Death Toll 22 Were Children.

Forty people were killed by street traffic in New York City in April as compared with forty-three killed in the same month last year, according to statistics made public yesterday by the National Highways Protective Association. The number killed by motor cars was twenty-four as against twenty in April, 1912, but there were fewer fatal trolley and wagon accidents. The report also adds that fatal automobile accidents were equaled or exceeded until recently by deaths due to all other classes of traffic. Automobiles also seriously injured ninety-seven persons in April, trolleys thirty-three, and wagons thirty-six.

The statistics show that of the total killed in April twenty-two were children, and that of the twenty-four killed by automobiles eleven were children. Those killed by trolley cars included three children and one adult, and by wagons nine children and three adults.

CARDINAL TO HEAD BOARD.

Mgr. Farley to Serve at Fordham, of Which He Is an Alumnus.

Cardinal Farley, who is an alumnus of Fordham, has consented to become President of the Advisory Board of the university. At a recent meeting of the board a committee was appointed to collect funds to build a Cardinal Farley Home at Fordham like the Gibbons Home at the Catholic University in Washington. The Chairman of this committee is Morgan J. O'Brien, and the treasurer, John Whalen.

An endowment fund for scholarships at the university was suggested at the same meeting by the Rev. T. J. McCluskey, S. J., rector, a large amount of money being needed for this purpose. He stated that $100,000 was needed immediately, and this amount was subscribed before the adjournment of the meeting.

BABY CONTEST DRAWS EAST SIDE MOTHERS

Scores Enter for University Settlement's Educational Competition.

NURSES THERE TO ADVISE

Parents of Weaklings Instructed in Hygiene and the Proper Care of Their Infants.

Scores of dark-eyed, buxom young matrons, with infants in their arms, descended yesterday morning upon Dr. L. Emmett Holt and his corps of nurses at the Municipal Milk Station, 174 Eldridge Street, to enter their offspring in the Baby Health Contest, to be held next Wednesday at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street. Babies plump and babies lean, babies fair and blue-eyed and babies with the dark eyes and olive skin of distant Italy—babies of all kinds and all nationalities were there, some placid, some fretful, and still others gurgling with sheer delight at the strangeness of the proceedings.

The contest has aroused the interest of the mothers of the lower east side, for $100 in cash is to be distributed in prizes to the winners. Of course, each mother was satisfied that only lack of discriminating intelligence on the part of somebody could prevent her individual entry from winning, but in spite of this natural confidence she regarded with hostile eyes the tiny rival of little Giuseppe or Isadore as the nurse deftly examined him and noted his name and number upon an index card.

"Mia bella bambino," wistfully whispered one sad-eyed young mother, as she proffered the tiny bundle in her arms to a nurse, who received the mite and gently unrolled the swaddling cloth in which it was bound.

"How do you feed her?" the nurse queried, but the waiting young mother could not understand.

An older Italian woman came to the rescue, and an animated conversation took place. Obviously the proud mother was relating every circumstance connected with her baby's brief existence. Finally the volunteer interpreter turned to the nurse and remarked that the baby was breast-fed.

The nurse looked at the mother and shook her head.

"The baby is doing fine; she's a sturdy little girl, but you are not strong. You need more nourishing food than macaroni."

This information was transmitted to the mother, and then the nurse proceeded to outline a cheap, but nourishing diet for her.

Such little by-plays were frequent throughout the morning. In some instances six-month's-old Jacob was a bottle-fed infant, but it developed that his anxious mother did not understand how to prepare his food or mistakenly purchased milk of an inferior quality. Such mothers were directed to call at the milk station for supplies for their infants.

The baby contest for which the first entries were received yesterday is intended only for those infants who live south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery, but news of it has spread so far that applications have been received from the Bronx, Staten Island and New Jersey. One mother yesterday brought her baby from north of the Harlem River to enter it, but had to be refused.

"You have a fine baby," a nurse said to her. "Wasn't he the one who took second prize at the Cincinnati show?"

"Yes," was the reply, "and we hoped that he could win a prize in New York, too." She went away disappointed.

It had been feared that a contest in which beauty was not a factor would fail to attract as large a number of mothers as was desired, but the result yesterday showed that this fear was without foundation. Last night Robbins Gilman, head worker of the University Settlement, was informed that more than 100 babies had been entered during the first day.

Dr. Holt, child specialist at the University Settlement, who will act as judge in the contest, had announced that 100 infants would be the greatest number upon which he could pass, but nevertheless further entries will be received at the Eldridge Street municipal milk station to-day and to-morrow. From the entire number of contestants entered, 100 will be selected by the nurses for the final test at the exhibition next Wednesday at the University Settlement.

The babies will be divided into three classes, the first consisting of children under six months old, the second of those between six months and one year, and the third including babies between one and two years old.

Dr. Holt has prepared a schedule of what the perfectly normal baby's physical and mental development should be at ages ranging from one month to two years. He will judge them under the heads of height, weight, head circumference, chest circumference, abdominal development, muscles, the five senses, teeth and speech. Each baby will have his development statistics recorded on a separate score card. This card will contain the individual baby's statistics in one column and in an adjacent column those of the ideal baby of the same age.

Much of Dr. Holt's research has had to do not merely with child diet and hygiene, but with subjects of psychological interest. For example, his investigations have shown him that girls normally begin to talk from two to four months earlier than boys, and that the order of the acquisition of the parts of speech for the normal infant is as follows: First, the names of persons; second, the names of things, and thereafter the order is verbs, adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions, and, last of all, personal pronouns.

A MEMORIAL TO THE KAISER.

German-Americans to Build a Hospital Pavilion in This City.

The Executive Committee of the Kaiser Memorial Fund sent out circulars yesterday asking for subscriptions. The fund is being raised in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of William II. to the German throne, which will be celebrated on June 15. In a statement the committee gives this explanation of the purpose to which the fund will be devoted:

His Majesty has expressed the wish that funds subscribed in connection with his silver jubilee be devoted to local philanthropic purposes. In deference to this wish it has been resolved, with the approval of the Imperial German Ambassador, his Excellency, Count von Bernstorff, the Honorary Chairman of the committee, to appropriate the Kaiser Memorial Fund toward the establishment of the Kaiser Wilhelm Pavilion, a hospital building now in progress of erection as a part of the property of the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York, on Seventy-seventh Street, east of Park Avenue.

An engrossed address, to be signed by all contributors, will be prepared for presentation to his Majesty Emperor William II.

Subscriptions to the Kaiser Memorial Fund above described are now invited. Checks should be drawn to the order of Carl Goepel, Treasurer, and sent to him at 15 William Street, New York City.

Calling attention to the fact that this city is the home of more citizens of German origin than any other place outside of Germany, the circular continues:

The American has promptly recognized that the vitalizing activity and energizing power manifested in all departments during the past twenty-five years of the new era of German national life have had their source in the devoted purposes and lofty ideals of William II. We admire him for his character and congratulate him upon his successes. We believe it is to the German Emperor that the present peace of Europe among the greater nations is chiefly due, and are grateful. The occasion we would celebrate is our opportunity to join in an expression of our sentiments of appreciation and our sincere wishes for a long and prosperous reign.

This committee of German and American citizens, of which Count von Bernstorff is Honorary Chairman, was named to collect funds:

Fritz Achelis,	W. C. Muschenheim,
E. D. Adams,	A. Pagenstecher,
Dr. W. Beckers,	A. Pavenstedt,
Ahrend Behrens,	W. C. Reick,
George Blumenthal,	Hugo Reisinger,
George Boldt,	Herman Ridder,
Dr. K. Buns,	H. H. Ritterbusch,
Dr. N. M. Butler,	Jacob Ruppert,
Andrew Carnegie,	Henry Schaefer,
Hubert Cillis,	R. Schaefer,
George Ehret,	Jacob H. Schiff,
R. Erbsloeh,	R. A. Schnabel,
Dr. Felcke,	D. Schakenberg,
Carl Goepel,	Reinhard Siedenburg,
Jacob Hasslacher,	Herman Sielcken,
K. Hutter,	Robert A. C. Smith,
Dr. Otto Killiani,	James Speyer,
G. B. Kulenkampff,	Julius Sturmer,
A. Kuttroff,	Paul Thomas,
J. Langeloth,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Adolf Lewisohn,	Thomas Viator,
Seth Low,	C. Von Heimolt,
Edgar L. Marston,	Paul Warburg,
Herman A. Metz,	Paul Wenzel,
William Mohr,	A. Zinsser.
C. Mueller.	

Mr. Siedenburg is President of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Killani Secretary.

CHOSE HER BURIAL DRESS.

Her Mother's Wedding Gown and Some Jewelry Which Will Mentions

Miss Elizabeth M. Greenfield, who died on April 23, left directions in her will that she be buried in her mother's wedding dress and wedding ring. Several other articles of jewelry, including her brother Henry's wedding ring, a small diamond ring, amethyst earrings, and a neckchain were also to be buried with her. She asked that her funeral services be very simple and that they be held in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Miss Greenfield changed her will by a codicil dated March 12, according to the statement filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. All of the funeral arrangements were made in the codicil, which also provided for a twenty-thousand-dollar legacy to Dr. Frederick W. Townsend of 65 West Forty-fifth Street, "long the dear friend and physician of my beloved brothers and myself, in grateful remembrance of his loving and disinterested kindness to me and mine."

Cash legacies totaling $75,000 and many gifts of jewelry were included among the bequests. Jewelry not specifically bequeathed is to go to the Episcopal cathedrals in New York City and Washington, to be divided equally among them. The stones from these are to be used upon the altars and the sacred vessels of the cathedrals.

Arthur J. Greenfield, a nephew, receive $20,000 and the residuary estate. George Sidney Greenfield gets $10,000 in trust.

CITY TAKES IN $10,000,000.

Many Taxpayers Send Checks for Large Amounts to the Department.

It was the first day yesterday for the semi-annual payment of taxes and several of the most important taxpayers of the city sent their checks to the tax department. More than $10,000,000 was contributed, the largest amount that has been paid on the first tax day since the semi-annual payment policy has been in force.

The Interborough Railway Company sent a check for $1,200,000. William Waldorf Astor, who lives in London, England, paid $775,000 on property in New York and other large payments were: George Ehret, $240,000; Standard Oil Company, $250,000 and the Wendel Estate, $240,000.

By paying the full amount of their taxes at this time, property owners save 2 per cent on the second half of their assessment, which will not be due until Oct. 1.

CHILD ROAMS FIVE MILES.

Louis Shapiro, Reported Lost, Found in an Automobile Resort.

Five-year-old Louis Shapiro of 560 Fox Street, the Bronx, who was reported late yesterday afternoon to the Bronx Police Headquarters as being missing, was found wandering around the dining room of the Woodlawn Inn at 213th Street and Jerome Avenue late last night by Nicholas J. Muller, the proprietor. The Woodlawn Inn is five miles from the boy's home.

Muller said he noticed the boy in the dining room earlier in the evening, but supposed that he was a member of one of the many automobile parties dining in the inn. As the hour got later and the automobiles departed and the child still stayed, Muller questioned the youngster, who told him that he was lost.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL.

Councillor Iijima Appointed to the Place at This Port.

According to authoritative information from Japan, Kametaro Iijima has been appointed Consul General at New York. Mr. Iijima was a councillor in the Foreign Office at Tokio. Before he became a councillor he served as Vice Consul at Sydney and at Moscow, and as Consul General at Calcutta.

It will be a month or two before Mr. Iijima can take up the duties of his new position.

BASEBALL AIDS ARITHMETIC.

Washington Teachers Use It as a Sugar Coating.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Baseball is being used in teaching arithmetic in the Washington schools, the teachers applying such problems as these:

"If 'Chick' Gandil is at bat forty times and makes twelve hits, what is his average?"

"If the Nationals win eleven games out of fifteen what per cent. do they lose?"

The instructors say the new system a success. Deeply interested in the National game, the children take zest in solving the problems. The game nomenclature is utilized in problems of measurement and the baseball diamond is now one of the commonest diagrams to be found on the blackboards of the schools.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Entirely New Styles in
Street and Motor Coats
At Very Attractive Prices

Introducing the latest models of Cheruit, Callot, Paquin, Poiret, Premet and other leading originators—together with our own charming and practical styles, for Women and Misses, in a variety of luxurious light-weight materials suitable for Spring days and cool evenings. *An early selection is advisable because of the scarcity of these fine imported cloths*— $35, $45, $55, $65 to $125

Misses' and Juniors' Suits
in extremely fashionable new styles

Of black and white checks and stripes, plain and fancy serges, in smart new short coat effects— $38, $45, $50 & $55

Of moire, faille and matelasse silks, in new belted and fancy cut effects— $65 $75 & $85

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

Rugs, Tapestries and Curtains
as well as Furs
in Cold Storage

Telephone Murray Hill 5888 and goods will be sent for promptly.

Silverware Storage. Our receipts specifically guarantee security from fire, burglary and theft. Protected from your door till return. Why assume the risks of home protection?

Household Furniture Storage. Inspection of our fireproof warehouses will show their superiority. Prices moderate. Experienced Packers. Electric Van Service. Estimates of cost furnished.

Securities in Absolute Safety. $5 will rent a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof vault for a year. Inspection invited.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.,
42d Street, Opposite Grand Central Terminal.
Most centrally located at a Subway Express Station.
Send for Pamphlet.

Discard Wax!

You don't need it. STANVAR is better in every way—easier and more economical to use—more permanent in its results, more beautiful in its effect. And it's not only good for floors but for every piece of woodwork and furniture in the house.

Simply rub STANVAR on to the wood surface with a piece of cheese-cloth and you'll have a splendid, wax-like finish which is free from wax, non-slippery and which can easily be renewed from time to time by rubbing it with a cloth moistened with STANVAR.

STANVAR is on sale at the leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor border, will be sent you direct if you fill in and mail the attached coupon to

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y.

Cut out and mail this coupon NOW

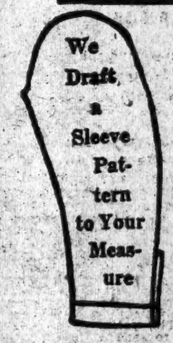
STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y. (S)
Gentlemen:—Kindly send me a free sample can of STANVAR.
Name.....
Address.....

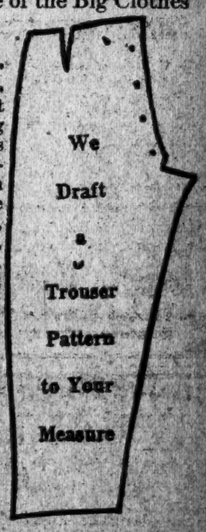
A New Departure for Brill Brothers

Suits Made to Order

3,000—$30, $35 and $40 Suit Lengths Will Be Made Up in Any Style Sack Suit

For $20





Gentlemen, this is a new departure for us, but—into it we are putting all the knowledge, experience and confidence which 25 years of Clothes Selling has given us plus the 22 years of Clothes Building knowledge and experience possessed by the Tailorman in whose big New York workroom these Suits will be made.

TH S OFFER WILL STAND FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY—during that time it is our object to take the Suit orders of 3,000 men—any size, any age and any kind—young men, old men, stout men, tall men, lean men, short men—all men. The harder you are to fit the better we'll please you and the harder you are to please the better will we fit you. You may order any style Sack Suit, single-breasted, double-breasted, Soft English model, Flat Lapel Conservative model, Norfolk, Patch Pockets or plain.

ONE THING WE WANT TO STAMP AS AN INDELIBLE FEATURE OF THIS OFFER, that while the only limit to what you order (provided it's a Sack Suit) is that set by your own whim, fancy and taste—if the suit does not meet with your entire approval when it's finished, irrespective of whatever little kinks-or-novelties we've put into it at your request—YOU NEEDN T TAKE THE SUIT.

THIS IS NO FLY-BY-NIGHT, EXAGGERATED OFFER, but a carefully-planned, long-considered proposition whose purpose is to determine the advisability of inaugurating in conjunction with the Immense Ready-to-Wear business of our Five Live Stores a Once-a-Season Made-to-Order offering which men and young men will come to consider one of the Big Clothes Events of each season.

OVER 500 WONDERFUL WEAVES, COLORS, DESIGNS AND FABRICS, to which cold type cannot do justice, but which must be seen displayed in our windows or inside our five big stores to be appreciated. To enumerate them reads like the catalogue of a woolen house—up-to-the-minute pencil stripes, chalk-lines, hairlines, crayon stripes, brush strokes, plaids, over-plaids, invisible plaids, pin checks, Shepherd plaids, gun club checks, black and white mixtures, silk mixtures, plain blacks, blues, grays, tans, browns, blue serge, black serge, blue and black unfinished worsteds, Oxford grays, Cambridge grays, steel grays; blue mixtures, fancy blues, gray mixtures, brown mixtures, heather mixtures, olives, greens and—once again—Pencil Stripes.

There are worsteds, cassimeres, serges, cheviots, homespuns, crashes, Scotch tweeds, silk mixtures and numerous other fabrics from the best and most famous woolen mills in the country.

The Suits Will Be Made Up in Any Style Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

☞ *Sale Starts This Morning at All Five Stores*

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
Broadway at 49th Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings
Union Square Store Open Saturday Evening

LE COMPTES EXPRESS HATRED IN COURT

"She Has Temper Like Cyclone and a Serpent's Tongue," Says Husband.

DENIES CRUELTY CHARGE

Wife Replies She Would Not Live with Him Again If She Were a Beggar.

Edward Le Compte, the electrical engineer, was the chief witness yesterday in his suit to compel his present wife to reconvey to him their home in 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria, and other property valued in all at about $25,000 which he had deeded to her. When under cross-examination by her husband's attorney, Frank X. McCaffray, Mrs. Le Compte was asked if she would return to her husband and she replied:

"No. Not if he were the only man in the world and I a beggar in the street."

In his examination yesterday Le Compte was asked if he would take his wife back.

"No," he replied. "She has a temper like a cyclone and a tongue worse than a serpent's sting."

Le Compte told about deeding to his wife his present home, at 109 Woolsey Street, Astoria, for which he paid $11,500 in cash, and on which he spent $8,000 in improvements, and an adjoining piece of property for which he paid $7,500. There was an understanding that she was to deed it back to him, and also at any time he found it necessary he was to have the right of raising money on it by mortgage. They also made wills in favor of each other.

Le Compte said his wife was always afraid that if anything happened to him his first wife might obtain guardianship of his children, and thus get possession of the Astoria property. He said their first violent quarrel came when he asked her to fulfill her part of the agreement and redeed the property to him.

"What a fool I'd be to give it to you now," is the answer Le Compte says his wife made to him. He said he lost a $10,000 interest in a garage in Manhattan through his inability to raise $7,500 with which to buy out his partner's interest.

Under cross-examination Le Compte admitted that he swore out an affidavit that his wife was an insane pauper, and on which she was committed to the Kings County Insane Asylum until released three days later on a writ of habeas corpus. In her absence from her home he went to the house and had the furniture, worth several thousand dollars, moved to storage places.

He admitted that despite his affidavit his wife was a pauper, that on Feb. 4, two weeks before, in another opposing his wife's petition for alimony, he had sworn that his wife had $300 in cash and had diamonds worth $5,000.

He said he had never injured his wife, but that she had assaulted him.

He admitted that through the instrumentality of a Mrs. Crane in November last he caused a letter to be sent to his first wife, now Mrs. Booth, who was then living in Maine, and that with her husband and children she moved to the furnished-room house in 7 Bank Street owned by him. He said he gave her the furnishings in the house, which were worth $500, and that he was now paying her $25 a month for the keep of their two small children, who were given to him by the court at the time of their divorce.

BIG EDUCATION ALLOWANCE.

Three Powell Girls Can Spend Income of $93,753.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday, permitting Louise Mason Cramp of 340 West End Avenue to devote to the education and maintenance of her three daughters, Mary Whitney Powell, Fanny Eleanor Powell, and Josephine Powell, the entire income from their $93,753.84 estate. The daughters, whose ages are respectively 20, 18 and 16, received two-thirds of the estate of their father, Joseph Powell. All of the children were born after Jan. 8, 1903, the date of his will, but by the revised statutes they became entitled to share two-thirds of the estate.

According to the mother, who joins with her daughters in a petition to the Surrogate, Mr. Powell had always maintained his family in a luxurious manner. He had a town house on West End Avenue and a country place at Mamaroneck, which was given up soon after his death. The petitioner states that she has since married Dr. Walter C. Cramp, a young physician, who has recently completed his hospital service, and who has not yet sufficient means to enable him to contribute substantially to the expense of maintaining a family home.

Mrs. Cramp says that she has a net income of $25,000 a year. All of her daughters are taking music, dancing, and riding lessons, and the eldest is attending Barnard College. She says that their present expenses now exceed the total of the income from their own property, and she asked the Surrogate to direct that the total income from their estate be paid to her for their education.

In Train Crash, New Yorker Dying.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, May 1.—Two men were injured, probably fatally, and nine others hurt less severely, when Big Four passenger train No. 25 ran into a freight train a few miles north of this city early to-day. The ones likely to die are Hedge Hitchcock, passenger fireman, Columbus, and Louis Gumbinner of New York.

Dinner to District Attorney Wise.

United States District Attorney Henry Wise and his successor, H. Snowden Marshall, who will take office next week, were the guests at a dinner given at the Yale Club last night by Mr. Wise's assistants. Among those present were a number of ex-Assistant United States District Attorneys, as well as Clark McKercher, Assistant to the Attorney General. The affair was purely informal, with set speeches barred.

TY COBB FINED $50.

Commission Condemns Player and Commends Detroit Club.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Tyrus Cobb today was formally reinstated in organized baseball and fined $50 by the National Baseball Commission. A decision by the commission, given out in answer to the Detroit player's appeal for reinstatement, condemned Cobb severely for his actions while "holding out." The Detroit Club was commended for its recent stand and censured for its former passive policy regarding Cobb.

Notice was served on other clubs that in case of their failure to discipline players whose actions are "detrimental to the game," the commission itself will act.

The commission reserved news of any other action it may have taken, and if the proposed Congressional investigation into the alleged baseball trust was discussed at all, as reported, it was ignored so far as a formal report is concerned.

TENNIS AT WEST SIDE.

Second Series of Exhibition Matches to be Played To-morrow.

The second of the series of exhibitions to be played to-morrow at the West Side Tennis Club, preliminary to the Davis Cup matches in June, will afford an opportunity to witness exciting doubles plays by four of the best combinations in the East.

The first match, which will start at 2:30, will be between Mrs. Barger Wallach and Theodore Roosevelt Pell vs. Mrs. Marshall MacLean and Raymond D. Little. Both of the women players in this exhibition are former American singles champions, and they have been practicing for the past three weeks for this match.

The second match—Hackett and Little vs. Pell and Touchard—starts at 4 o'clock, and will be in the nature of a competition for a place on America's team in the Davis Cup matches. While Little and Hackett are generally spoken of as the team that will be selected to play the doubles match for America, there are a number of other teams that are from Missouri and want to be shown.

MORE POLO SEATS READY.

New Stands Expected to Accommodate Crowds at International Games.

Members of the Polo Association, forming the committee, which has in charge the arrangements for the international matches to be held at Meadow Brook, June 10 and 14, for the Westchester Polo Club (Newport) trophy, between the American and English teams met yesterday and perfected a number of the preliminary details in connection with the series.

That they are making ready for the increased demand for seats was made evident by the fact that announcement was made that only one of the new stands being built awaits completion. It is expected that this extra seating capacity will serve to fill the extraordinary demand which has warranted the taking up of all seats and boxes on the west stand for the entire series. Individual seats are now on sale for the east stand and can be had upon application to the committee.

Good Card for St. Nicholas Rink.

Knockout Brown, the Chicago middleweight, will meet Battling Larry Ryan, a product of the west side, in the feature ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow night. Judging from his battle with Al. McCoy on Monday night at Brooklyn, Brown will have a hard road to travel in order to win over Ryan. In the semi-final Eddie Kelly of Harlem, a popular lightweight, will oppose Bull Anderson, another west sider, over the ten round route, and indications point to a good contest. In the third ten-rounder Knockout Eggers, who of late has been coming at top speed, having gained the decision over Patsy White earlier in the week, will swap punches with Irish Mahon. Three four-round bouts will open the entertainment.

Hass to Box Conden.

Freddie Hass and Harry Canden will be the topliners of the show at the Fairmont Athletic Club to-morrow night in a lengthy programme. Hass and Canden are scheduled for the ten-round route, but according to the style of both boxers a short ending would not be surprising. Canden has established a good following at the Bronx club by his willingness and aggressiveness at all times, but in Hass he will be up against the same type of boxer as himself and forced at his best all the way. The semi-final promises to be a good contest, bringing together Young Nelson and Mike Burke, a fast pair of featherweights. In a six-round bout Charlie Hopkins will try conclusions with Young Papke, which will be staged following the eight four-round preliminaries.

Good Records at Philadelphia Traps.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 1.—H. H. Stevens of Roselle Park, N. J., was high gun in the first day of the registered target tournament of the Keystone Shooting League today at Holmesburg, breaking 174 in 175 targets. He smashed 144 without a miss. Vincent Oliver of Philadelphia and H. E. Ranney of the New York Athletic Club divided the high amateur honors with breaks of 100 each. Oliver won the Du Pont trophy, emblematic of the amateur championship of Pennsylvania, by breaking 95 of the last 100 targets. George L. Lyon of Durham, N. C., a former professional who is now shooting in the amateur ranks, broke 98 in this event. R. L. Spotts of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York, A. B. Richardson of Dover, Del., and Charles H. McCarty of Woodbury, N. J., each broke 96. The winner of the trophy, however, must be a resident of this State.

Willy, 2:05, Sold to European.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—The sale of the Austrian bred stallion Willy, 2:05, for shipment to Europe, was announced here today, when A. C. Pennock, who has had charge of the horse since his arrival in America in 1910, left with him for New York. Willy is owned by Louis Winans of Brighton, England, who paid $17,000 for him. The purchase price could not be learned. In 1911, at Goshen, N. Y., Willy lowered the half-mile track record for trotting stallions to 2:01¾.

Transcontinental Cycle Race.

The transcontinental handicap team bicycle race will be started to-morrow from City Hall, with San Francisco as the goal for the six riders making up the three teams. The team starting to-morrow is made up of Fred J. Scherer and Walter Wiley, representing the Caribou Club. On Sunday afternoon George McAdams and Ernest Higgins of the Century Road Club of America will start on the long journey. The third team, which is still doubtful about starting, is made up of two Denver cyclists, and a tandem will be used by these riders if they decide to start. The other teams will use single bicycles.

AMATEURS WRESTLE IN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Young Mat Experts from All Quarters Compete in A. A. U. Bouts.

The tournament to decide the national wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union for 1913 opened last night at the Bronx Church House, when the preliminary bouts of the various classes were contested. Many States were represented in the list of seventy-two entries, wrestlers coming from as far south as New Orleans and from the Middle West. The National Turn Verein of Newark, one of the strongest clubs in the country in this particular branch of sport, was well represented in the different classes, and all the leading amateur wrestlers in New York also took part. The tournament will be continued to-morrow night, and if it is impossible to finish up the bouts at that time they will be put over until Monday.

Hugh Leonard of the New York A. C. and B. Bradshaw of the Boys' Club were the referees, and they were called upon several times last night to decide bouts that went to the ten-minute limit without a fall being scored. Six of the first fourteen bouts failed to produce a fall, showing the high class of the competitors at the defensive end of the game.

One of the bouts which required a referee's decision last night resulted in the defeat of S. Hatry, a representative of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Club of New Orleans, by A. Jeannette of the Clark Memorial Association. Owing to the long journey made by the Southerner to compete in the tournament his defeat occasioned general regret. Wrestlers from other cities who started off on the winning side were R. Goudie of the Lima, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. in the 115-pound class; T. O'Hare of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and W. J. Lyshon of the Germantown, Penn., Boys' Club in the 125-pound class, and E. W. Ottie of Harvard University in the 135-pound class. Newark also furnished several winners in the early bouts of the preliminary round. The summaries:

105-Pound Class.—George Taylor, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., on work in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

115-Pound Class.—R. Goldie, Lima (Ohio) Y. M. C. A., defeated G. Mullious, Greek-American A. C., with crotch hold and arm lock. Time—6:15.

H. Heim, Boys' Club, defeated H. Juenge, National Turn Verein, Newark, on work in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

125-Pound Class.—T. O'Hare, Boston Y. M. C. A., defeated H. Grossman, Educational Alliance, with further arm lock. Time—7:35.

Edward Murr, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated B. Cohn, unattached, with half-Nelson and arm lock. Time—9:39.

J. Degrazia, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated B. Olson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., on work in ten minutes; referee's decision.

Valentine Vosen, Bronx Church House, defeated William Schlisman, Bronx Church House, with half-Nelson and leg hold. Time—3:12.

L. Ruggerio, Grace A. C., defeated S. Cournetsas, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., with bar and half-Nelson. Time—6:40.

W. J. Lyshon, Germantown (Penn.) Boy's Club, defeated A. Seale, Bronx Church House, with quarter-Nelson. Time—3:20.

135-Pound Class.—E. W. Ottie, Harvard University, defeated D. McIntyre, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., with half Nelson and scissors hold. Time—0:45.

L. C. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated B. Pscedogianis, Greek-American A. C., on work in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

C. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated O. L. Swanson, Swedish-American A. C., with leg hold and arm lock. Time—6:01.

J. Levine, St. George A. C., defeated J. Schmudt, Boys' Club, on work in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

145-Pound Class.—A. Jeannette, Clark Memorial Association, defeated S. Hatry, Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Club, New Orleans, on work in ten minutes. Referee's decision

C. Johnson, New York A. C., defeated P. Jaetinen, Finnish-American A. C., on work, in ten minutes. Referee's decision. J. Skoogland, Scandinavian-American A. C., defeated W. Striko, National Turn Verein, Newark, with half-Nelson and crotch hold. Time—4:01.

J. H. Frantz, unattached, defeated H. Erickson, Norwegian-American A. C., with half-Nelson and body hold. Time—3:20.

158-POUND CLASS.

A. T. Ormond, unattached, Baltimore, defeated George Bitter, Bronx Church House, with quarter-Nelson and leg lock. Time—1:59.

F. Wilkcomb, Boys' Club, defeated E. Reichert, National Turn Verein, Newark, with arm lock and body hold. Time—6:36.

E. Ezarhakes, Greek-American A. C., defeated T. Colounas, Orange (N. J.) A. C. A., with further arm hold and leg lock. Time—3:25.

Waldo Smith, New York A. C., defeated P. Elsner, National Turn Verein, Newark, with half-Nelson and crotch hold. Time—2:12.

H. Bjorkland, Swedish Gymnasium Club, Boston, defeated R. Siebern, Bronx Church House, with half-Nelson and crotch hold. Time—2:03.

175-POUND CLASS.

J. Varga, Boys' Club, defeated M. Nelson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., with arm lock and body hold. Time—2:40.

O. Husby, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated E. Brax, Finnish-American A. C., on work, in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

C. A. Malloch, Boston Y. M. C. A., defeated L. Zoyukas, Greek-American A. C., on work, in ten minutes. Referee's decision.

P. Hartig, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated A. Bunther, Boys' Club, with half-Nelson and leg hold. Time—5:04.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE GAMES.

Harvey and Etzel Only Double Winners in Annual Field Day.

Lively competition marked the second annual field day of the Brooklyn College yesterday at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, when nearly twenty events were decided. The programme was divided between the college, prep, and grammar school students, and each event brought out a good-sized entry list. Although no college or school records were broken, owing to the poor condition of the track, the times were excellent. In the 100-yard dashes the prep school winner equaled the time made by the first man in the college century.

W. Harvey, 1915, College, and A. Etzell, fourth year grammar, were the only double winners. Harvey captured the shot-put and quarter-mile handicap, while Etzel was first in the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard event. The latter started from the scratch mark in each event.

One of the most interesting races was that for the alumni. More than a dozen "old boys" turned out, for the 300-yard handicap, which was won by a close margin by E. O'Dougherty, who received 7 yards' start. The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap, Grammar.—Won by A. Etzel, fourth year, (scratch;) A. Kelly, fourth year, (1 yard,) second; F. Maloney, fourth year, (scratch,) fourth. Time—0:08 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Prep.—Won by R. Goggin, fourth year, (scratch;) E. Grace, third year B, (2 yards,) second; R. Kiley, fourth year, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, College.—Won by P. E. Brady, 1913, (6 yards;) W. Harvey, 1915, (4 yards,) second; R. J. Hillman, 1914, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

176-Yard, Midget, Handicap, Prep.—Won by J. Gerard, second year B, (2 yards;) B. Parks, first year A, (3 yards,) second; P. Ferrall, second year A, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap, Grammar.—Won by A. Etzel, fourth year, (scratch;) F. Maloney, fourth year, (2 yards,) second; F. McCormick third year, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Prep.—Won by G. Starrs, fourth year, (5 yards;) F. Malone, fourth year, (5 yards,) second; M. McAvoy, fourth year, (scratch,) third. Time—0:56 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, College.—Won by W. Harvey, 1915, (14 yards;) P. E. Brady, 1913, (18 yards,) second; R. Hillman, 1914, (scratch,) third. Time—0:53 2-5.

Two-Lap Grammar School Relay, Handicap. —Won by third-year team, composed of T. Delap, L. Laurencot, F. McCormick, and J. Sweeney, (40 yards;) fourth-year team, composed of A. Kelly, F. Maloney, E. Reilly, and A. Etzel, (scratch,) second; second-year team, composed of T. Smith, L. Germon, H. Kelly, and J. Digney, (60 yards,) third. Time—1:26 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Alumni, Handicap.—Won by E. O'Dougherty, (7 yards;) J. Cunningham, (9 yards,) second; J. Quinn, (scratch,) third. Time—0:36.

Half-Mile Interclass Relay, Handicap, Prep. —Won by fourth-year team, composed of R. Goggin, A. Beliveau, R. Kiley, and F. Malone, (11 yards;) second-year B team, composed of D. Degnuee, J. McCulloch, J. Gerard, and R. McKiernan, (28 yards,) second; second year A team, composed of P. Ferrall, W. Vail, J. Donohue, and J. Killeen, (44 yards,) third. Time—2:44.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, Prep.—Won by E. Grace, Third Year B, (12 inches,) distance 17 feet 10½ inches; G. Storrs, Fourth Year, (44 inches,) distance 17 feet 7¾ inches, second; G. Campania, Third Year B, (16 inches,) distance 17 feet 1⅜ inches, third.

Shot-Put, Handicap, College.—Won by W. Harvey, '15, (5 feet,) distance 35 feet 6 inches; W. H. Gilman, '13, (2 feet,) distance 35 feet 3½ inches, second; M. Allen, '16, (4 feet,) distance 33 feet 8½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap, Prep.—Won by W. G. Vail, Second Year A, (4 inches,) height 5 feet 1 inch; E. Grace, Third Year B, (scratch,) height 5 feet, second; H. Peters, Fourth Year, (2 inches,) height 4 feet 11 inches, third.

Shot-Put, Handicap, Prep.—Won by R. Degnuee, Second Year B, (2 feet,) distance 35 feet 9 inches; F. McKenna, Fourth Year, (scratch,) distance 33 feet 3½ inches, second; W. J. Cleary, Third Year A, (3 feet,) distance 32 feet 10 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, College.—Won by J. McCaffrey, '15, (18 inches,) distance 19 feet 4¼ inches; P. Byrnes, '15, (16 inches,) distance 19 feet 3¼ inches, second; M. Hall, '16, (16 inches,) distance 18 feet 1 inch, third.

Early Risers' Spring Ride.

The early Risers' Riding Club will hold its annual Spring outdoor ride on Sunday, May 11. Members stabling their horses below Eighty-sixth Street will meet at the West Sixty-sixth Street entrance to Central Park at 10 A. M., and the members located above Eighty-sixth Street will meet on the Bridle Path, near the Tavern, at the same time, awaiting there until the arrival of those from Sixty-sixth Street. President Thiery will then lead the cavalcade to The Abbey, where luncheon will be served about 1 P. M.

Quakers Cancel Rowing Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The rowing race between the Princeton eight and the Barge Club of Philadelphia, scheduled to take place on Carnegie Lake on Saturday, has been called off, according to an announcement made here to-night. Inability to get sufficient practice at the Philadelphians' reason for withdrawing.

N. Y. A. C. Indoor Swimming Closes.

Members of the swimming team of the New York Athletic Club will conclude the indoor season to-night in the City House pool, at which the club championship will be decided. In addition to the championship, the programme will be featured by a special event for members of ten years' standing. This event will bring out ex-Champion Charles Ruberl, Otto Wahle, J. A. Ruddy, and C. D. Trudenbach.

CHARD WINNER OF FENCING TROPHY

Defeats All Opponents in Succession in Tourney at Crescent A. C.

The second annual fencing tournament for the De Witt Clinton Smith Trophy, held last night at the Crescent A. C. gymnasium, Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for J. A. Chard after eighteen bouts had been fenced. The tournament is conducted under a scoring system which is not employed in any other fencing tournament in America, being patterned after a European system which necessitates one competitor defeating each of the other competitors in succession before a verdict is reached. One defeat nullifies all previous victories and puts the contest on the same basis as at the start. Starting with the first bout each winner holds the strip until he suffers a defeat. One touch decides all bouts, although the fencing is done with foils.

The competitors in last night's tournament, which was open to members of the Crescent A. C. only, were Pierre Barret, William A. Wessel, J. L. Medler, C. A. Kelly, J. A. Chard, W. F. Straukamp, J. F. Hurley, and P. G. Barnard. Dr. Thomas A. Byers was director, and the judges were John Allaire and Charles Meyer of the Fencers' Club and H. T. Viyman of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

Previous to his run of seven successive victories, Chard won five in a row and was then defeated by Wessel. On his next attempt Chard went down the entire list, defeating Wessel in the sixth bout and Medler in the bout which won for him the handsome bronze trophy. Of the eighteen bouts Chard won twelve, defeating Medler, Straukamp, Hurley, Barnard and Barret twice and getting one bout from Wessel and Kelly. In the other bouts Medler defeated Barret, Kelly and Wessel; Wessel defeated Chard, Kelly defeated Medler, and Barret defeated Wessel.

Michigan May Lose Star Pitcher.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1.—Coach Rickey of the University of Michigan baseball squad is worried about Sisler, his star pitcher. This young man, in addition to holding the strike-out record of the Wolverine pitching staff, has a batting average of .528 for thirty-six times at bat in the nine games in which he has participated this Spring. In spite of this, Sisler's ambition is to shine in his class work, and Rickey is afraid his studious disposition will ruin his batting eye.

Boston Nationals Buy Pitcher.

TORONTO, Ont., May 1.—The Toronto Baseball Club has sold Pitcher Dick Rudolph to the Boston Nationals for $4,000 cash. Pitcher "Farmer" Brown, for whom the Bostons have received offers of $3,500 from American Association clubs, and the pick of any of the Boston players turned back. This is a record price for Toronto.

Hoff Goes to Rochester.

Chester Hoff, one of the Yankees young left-handed pitchers, has been released to the Rochester Club of the International League.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—St. Paul, 14; Indianapolis, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Milwaukee, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 6.
At Toledo—Kansas City, 3; Toledo, 2.

Milkman Wins Billiard Game.

Edward Milkman, from the scratch mark of 80 points, defeated Charles Worcester, who was handicapped at 27 points, in last night's game of the amateur handicap Class B three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn, by the score of 80 to 24 in seventy innings. Both contestants made the high run of three points. The contestants to-night will be J. McDermott and J. Cosgrove, who are both handicapped at 25 points.

Indians Defeated at Lacrosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 1.—Navy defeated Carlisle's lacrosse team here to-day in a rather listlessly played game. The final score was: Navy, 5; Carlisle, 2.

HARD BOXING AT N. Y. A. C.

Contests in Four Classes to Earn Right to Make Boston Trip.

Finals in the New York Athletic Club's amateur boxing bouts at four classes produced some capital boxing last night, several of the contests being of the toe-to-toe order, with the last so replete with action that the ultimate loser, P. Gilante, was compelled to ask the referee to intervene, as he had had enough of the sort of punishment which was being dealt out by Pat Murphy of the New Polo A. A.

Both men battled fiercely for the honors in the 135-pound novice division, with Murphy the aggressor for the greater part of the go. His opponent was, however, possessed of a right swing which had plenty of power behind it and which commanded respect. Murphy did the more effective work, and beat his man down with a volley in the final round, which caused Gilante to quit just before the bell.

F. Ruff, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., and A. Rattner, Young Men's Hebrew Association, had a capital tilt in the final of the 145-pound class and swapped punches with an abandon which harbored ill for each other. Rattner had his man hanging on throughout the last round, but the judges surprised many of the spectators by giving their award to Ruff. The decision was greeted with hisses and catcalls, and altogether was the most unpopular verdict of the night.

Several other decisions were received with disapprobation, that in the case of D. Bruns vs. Harry Smith in particular coming in for adverse criticism. The reason for such hard boxing as ensued was created by the offer of the N. Y. A. C. to send the various winners to Boston to compete in the A. A. U. championships. A good sized crowd witnessed the bouts. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—Final bout: E. Kothe, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Patsy Kline, Glencoe A. C. Three rounds. Judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Final bout: H. Smith, unattached; D. Bruns, Knights of St. Anthony. Four rounds. Referee's decision.

135-Pound Class.—Final bout: B. Whitman, Pennant A. C., defeated E. Litchman, Glencoe A. C. Three rounds. Judge's decision.

145-Pound Class.—Final bout: John Rupp, B. C. Y. M. C. A., defeated A. Rattner, Y. M. C. A. Three rounds. Judges' decision.

135-Pound Special.—First Bout—Won by M. Berger, St. Bartholomew's A. C., from J. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., who quit in first round. Second Bout—A. Mass, Glencoe A. C., defeated M. Angelo, Pastime A. C. Three rounds. Judges' decision. Final Bout—A. Mass, Glencoe A. C., defeated M. Berger, St. Bartholomew's A. C. Four rounds. Judges' decision.

158-Pound Special.—J. Shanley, Dominican Lyceum, defeated J. Well, St. Bartholomew's A. C. Four rounds. Judges' decision.

135-Pound Novice.—First Bout—Pat Murphy, New Polo A. A., defeated M. McDonnell, Bronx Church House. Two rounds. Referee's decision. Second Bout—Pietro Gilanco, unattached, defeated Ivan Rudka, Russian-Finish A. C. Three rounds. Judges' decision. Final Bout—Pat Murphy, New Polo A. A. defeated P. Gilanco, unattached. Three rounds. Referee's decision.

Notes of the Golfers.

The twenty-fourth semi-annual handicap golf match under the auspices of the University Club Golf Association will be held on the course of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, May 14, rain or shine. The tournament will be conducted at thirty-six-hole, medal play, and is open only to members of the University Club. The handicaps will be based on the Metropolitan golf schedule, so far as possible. Prizes will be given for the best three net scores, the low gross score for thirty-six holes, also the low net and gross scores, afternoon round. Entries close with Arthur H. Lockett, 30 Pine Street, on May 13 at 3 P. M.

The invitation tournament of the Oakland Golf Club will be held at the club's course on May 15, 16, and 17. The qualifying round of eighteen holes, medal play, will be played on May 15, four sixteens to qualify, with prize for the best score. The first round of eighteen holes, match play, for the four sixteens will be played on Friday morning, and in the afternoon the second round will be started for the same; also the first round for the beaten eights. The semi-finals and finals will be played on Saturday.

The season will be formally opened at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y., to-morrow afternoon with an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap and a golf-ball sweepstakes, the latter beginning at 12:30 o'clock. The qualifying round for the Scarsdale Estates' prizes will be played on Saturday, May 17. A thirty-six-hole medal-play handicap will be put on on May 30 for a cup presented by Alexander M. Crane.

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

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Phila'phia.	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—4
New York..	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
M. Murphy, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oldring, cf	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	2	3	1
Baker, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	1
McInnes, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	12	0	1
Daley, lf	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Barry, ss	3	1	0	1	1	3	2	0
Thomas, c	3	0	1	0	1	5	0	0
Brown, p	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Sender, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	5	1	8	27	15	3

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Welter, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
Hartzell, 2b	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Cree, lf	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Lelivelt, cf	4	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Midkiff, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Derrick, ss	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	0	1	8	1	0
Keating, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Daniels	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hoff, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	2	2	27	12	3

*Batted for Keating in the eighth inning.

Two-base hit — Midkiff. Three-base hit—Thomas. Sacrifice hits — Daley, Keating, M. Murphy. Stolen bases — Derrick, Oldring, Lelivelt. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Double plays—Brown, Barry, and McInnes; Collins, Barry, and McInnes; Barry and McInnes. Struck out—By Keating, 1; by Brown, 1; by Hoff, 2; by Bender, 1. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 1; off Brown, 2. Wild pitch—Brown. Hits—Off Keating, 5 in 5 innings (at bat 28); off Hoff, 0 in 3 innings (at bat 12); off Brown, 6 in 8 1 inning (at bat 3); off Bender, 1 in 1 inning (at bat 28); off Bender, 1 in 1 inning (at bat 8). Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart. Time of game—Two hours.

John Franklin Baker of the Athletics returned to the scene of his famous home runs yesterday and didn't make a hit. As it doesn't require any Herculean batting to beat the Yankees these days, Baker turned his hand to making one of the most spectacular stops that has ever been made at the Polo Grounds.

It was in the seventh inning. Lelivelt was on second and two were out. Ed Sweeney, sincerely intent on sending in a run, drove a terrific liner in the general direction of left field. The ball was high over Baker's head—don't know how high, but high enough to be out of reach without a ladder.

The first thing about 3,000 pairs of eyes knew, Baker could be seen, his sleeved hand shooting cloudward like a weathervane. But where was the ball? The popular guess was still up, wondering when Baker decided to drop down from the dizzy heights. Sure enough, there in his hand was the ball. There ought to be a law against that sort of thing.

It doesn't seem necessary to say which team won. The score was 4 to 2. But, then, the Yankees don't expect to win them all. It was the first visit of the season of the Athletics, and if they don't look like pennant contenders, no team ever did.

The famous $100,000 infield was both good and bad, mostly good. Through the generosity of Baker and Collins, two errors were contributed in the third inning, and the Yankees were presented with a run.

The Yankees showed more life and ambition than usual yesterday, and for five innings Ray Keating pitched excellently and the Yanks kept the lead. In the sixth, the heavy artillery of the Athletic army got in his cannonading, and this, with several errors, gave the hostile forces an advantage which they refused to relinquish.

Reggie Brown did the pitching for the Mackmen and kept the hits scattered. He only fanned one batsman, while young Keating mowed down six of the Athletes. Chief Bender, the game Chippewa, and Chester Hoff were the opposing pitchers in the ninth, and they did their slight efforts without a break.

Wolter opened the battle with a safe crack to right. Any fond hopes which were born of this fine start faded in the face of a slick double play, Up Brown, Barry and McInnes. In the third inning, Derrick was safe on Baker's fumble, and stole second. Sweeney fanned, and Keating filed to left, Daley making a brilliant running catch. Collins made a mess of Wolter's grounder and Derrick showed some speed and landed home.

Another Yankee run was produced in the fifth. With one gone, Midkiff doubled to right and went to third on Brown's wild pitch. Derrick scored him with a safe drive to right. Up to this time Keating had baffled the Athletics with his speed. Thomas opened the sixth by striking out. Brown singled to centre, and Eddie Murphy sacrificed. Oldring beat out an infield hit and stole second. Eddie Collins rose to the occasion, as usual, and ripped a single to right field, which Wolter fumbled, and Brown and Oldring scored.

Baker rolled a grounder along the first-base line, and Keating made a bad toss to Chase. Collins rounded third on the mishap, and scored when Chase made a miserable throw to the plate. In the second inning, after Barry drew a pass, Ira Thomas hammered a long drive to deep left field, which brought him around to third base. A runner with a bit of speed would have made the circuit easily on the huge hit.

Champions Strike Their Gait.

BOSTON, May 1.—Boston easily defeated Washington to-day, 8 to 2. O'Brien went the entire distance and kept the visitors' hits well separated. Four pitchers were used by Washington, Hughes lasting but four innings, during which time Boston scored four runs. Engle captured a liner from Ainsmith's bat in the second inning and doubled up Morgan, who had reached first on a single. Capt. Wagner injured one of his fingers in taking a throw at second, and will be out of the game for several days. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Myer, rf	4	1	3	1	0	Milan, rf	4	1	0	0	0
Hall, 2b	5	1	2	1	5	Milan, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Hooker, cf	4	2	2	2	0	Lafitte, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	2	3	Foster, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Gardner, 3b	4	0	0	2	5	Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
Engle, 1b	4	1	2	8	2	Ainsmith, c	4	0	2	9	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	2	5	Shanks, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Wynn, ss	1	0	0	1	1	McBride, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cady, c	4	0	1	6	0	Hughes, p	1	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, p	4	1	0	0	1	Boehling, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Engel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	12	27	14	Total	30	2	5	24	12

*Batted for Keating in the eighth inning.

Two-base hits—Milan, Speaker, Hooper. Hits—Off Hughes, 1 in 4 innings; off Boehling, 5 in 2 innings; off Engle, 1 in 1 inning; off Dreham, 1 in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Moeller, Milan, Hooper. Double plays—Engle, (unassisted;) Ball, Wagner, and Engle. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off O'Brien, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Boehling, 1; by Dreham, 1; by O'Brien, 4. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and McGreevey.

Lord's Batting Defeats Detroit.

DETROIT, May 1.—Harry Lord, ably assisted by the other members of the "heavy" end of Chicago's batting order, pounded Mullin to every corner of the lot to-day and the visitors defeated Detroit, 8 to 6. Jennings's men hit Russell hard in the fifth and eighth innings, and the Chicago southpaw became unsteady in the ninth, but sharp fielding cut off each Detroit rally. It was the seventh straight defeat for the locals and five of them were sustained at the hands of Chicago. Chicago won the game in the seventh, Lord started the inning with a triple to right, and four more hits, coupled with two errors, brought five runs across. One of Cobb's hits was an infield tap, on which an unsuccessful attempt was made to retire a base runner at third. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rath, 2b	5	1	1	1	4	Bush, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Lord, 3b	5	3	4	1	2	Vitt, 2b	5	2	3	3	4
Collins, rf	5	1	1	1	0	O'Leary, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Borton, 1b	5	2	2	15	0	Cobb, cf	4	1	2	1	0
M'tick, cf	5	0	1	3	0	Veach, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Sch'ler, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Gainer, 1b	4	0	1	16	1
W'ver, ss	4	0	1	1	5	Deal, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Schalk, c	3	1	2	7	0	St'ge, c	3	1	2	5	0
Russell, p	4	1	1	0	6	Mullin, p	2	1	1	0	0
						K'wit'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	12	27	16	*High	1	0	0	0	0
						†Rondeau	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	6	10	27	15

*Ran for Stanage in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Klawitter in the ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, Crawford. Deal. Stanage.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0—	8
Detroit	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0—	5

Two-base hits—Russell, Lord, Mattick. Three-base hits—Bush, Lord. Hits—Off Mullin, 12 in seven innings; off Klawitter, none in two innings. Double play—Weaver, Rath, and Borton. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 1; off Russell, 3; off Klawitter, 1. Struck out—By Russell, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

Wellman's Wildness Proves Costly.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Wellman's wildness in the sixth inning to-day caused his own downfall and Cleveland won, 8 to 1. Falkenberg was steady in the pinches, holding St. Louis safe when runners were on bases. In the sixth, three infield hits filled the bases for Cleveland with one out. Vitt's hit to Austil forcing a runner at the plate. Wellman then lost control and walked Birmingham and hit Graney, forcing in two runs for Cleveland. St. Louis scored their only run on Stovall's single, steal and Agnew's hit. Cleveland tied the score in the fourth inning on Olson's double and Lajoie's single. Olson and Stovall batted well, both getting three hits. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
D. J'ston, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Sh'ten, cf	4	0	1	1	0
J. J'ston, rf	4	0	2	1	0	Austin, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Ch'm'n, ss	2	0	0	2	1	W'lace, ss	4	0	0	1	2
Olson, 3b	4	2	3	0	1	W'mo, rf	4	0	2	3	0
J'kson, rf	1	1	1	1	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	0	2	5
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	2	4	Stov'l, 1b	4	1	3	9	0
W'ham, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Austin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
Graney, lf	3	0	0	2	0	W'lace, ss	3	0	0	0	1
Carlch, c	3	0	1	8	0	Agnew, c	4	0	2	5	1
F'k'b'g, p	3	0	0	0	2	W'mson, p	3	0	0	0	5
						*Compton	1	0	0	0	0
						†Maisel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	9	27	8	Total	35	1	7	27	15

*Batted for Wellman in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Compton in the ninth inning.
Errors—Carlisch, Falkenberg, Wellman.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Two-base hits—Olson, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2;) Falkenberg. Stolen base—Stovall. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Falkenberg, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman, (Graney.) Struck out—By Falkenberg, 8; Wellman, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and O'Loughlin.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 7; Petersburg, 6.
At Richmond—Richmond, 9; Norfolk, 3.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 5; Newport News, 2.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Sacramento, 4; San Francisco, 0.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 4; Oakland, 3.
At Portland—Portland, 5; Venice, 3.

Tri-State League.

At York—York, 8; Harrisburg, 0.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 1; Allentown, 0.
At Trenton—Trenton, 6; Atlantic City, 5.

New England League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 5; Fall River, 2.
At Lynn—Lawrence, 5; Lynn, 5, (darkness.)
At Worcester—Brockton, 10; Worcester, 8.
At Lowell—Portland, 13; Lowell, 4.

State League.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Elmira, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Albany, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Syracuse, 4.
At Scranton—Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 6.

Eastern Association.

At Holyoke—Holyoke, 14; Pittsfield, 8.
At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Springfield, 2.
At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Worcester, 1.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 7.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 5.
Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 6; Newark, 5.
Montreal, 10; Jersey City, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Toronto, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Providence, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	12	5	.706
New York	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	9	4	.600
Brooklyn	8	6	.571
St. Louis	9	7	.562
Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Boston	3	10	.231
Cincinnati	3	12	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	10	3	.769
Cleveland	11	5	.687
Washington	8	4	.667
Chicago	11	8	.579
Boston	7	8	.467
St. Louis	3	10	.444
Detroit	5	12	.294
New York	2	12	.143

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Baltimore	9	3	.750
Newark	9	4	.692
Buffalo	6	5	.545
Providence	6	6	.500
Montreal	6	6	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Jersey City	5	8	.384
Toronto	2	10	.167

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Baltimore.

SHAFER'S WILD TOSS LOSES FOR GIANTS

It Gives Alexander a Life and Knabe's Drive Sends Him Home—Score, 1 to 0.

THE SCORE.

Phila'phia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Paskert, cf	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Knabe, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	2	4	1
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magee, rf	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	10	1	1
Dolan, lf	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cravath, lf	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Doolan, ss	3	0	2	0	0	3	1	0
Killifer, c	2	0	0	1	1	8	4	0
Alexander, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Capron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	4	3	4	27	13	2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Shafer, ss	4	0	3	0	1	0	5	1
Burns, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	2	4	0
Murray, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Herzog, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Tesreau, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	31	0	6	1	2	24	14	1

*Batted for Tesreau in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Dolan in the seventh inning.
‡Ran for Miller in the seventh inning.

Two-base hits—Shafer, Burns, Knabe. Hits—Off Tesreau, 4 in 7 innings; off Wiltse, 0 in 1 inning. Stolen base—Murray. Double plays—Shafer, Doyle, and Merkle; Doolan, Knabe, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Alexander, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Playing brilliantly on the defensive and hitting lightly, but opportunely enough to produce victory, the Phillies defeated the Giants to-day in a game that marked the latter's first appearance of the year in this city. The score was 1 to 0. The game developed into a pitchers' battle between Alexander and Tesreau. In the matter of hits, "Big Jeff" outpitched Alexander, but the margin was slight.

Alexander's start was far from auspicious. The champion Giants landed on the tall pitcher's delivery with a vengeance, a single, a double, and a pass proving unproductive only by reason of splendid support. But after the initial round Alex showed his class by holding the hard-hitting "champs" at bay in every period. New York was always dangerous. This fact was especially true in the final inning, when, with only one run to knot the count, little Shafer ripped off his third hit, a slashing double to left, as the first man to face Alexander's delivery.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting rid of Burns, who finally filed to Cravath. Doyle, always a most dangerous batsman in a crisis, gave Paskert a flying chase to the flagpole, but "Dode's" long fly had all the speed. On this long fly Shafer moved to third, where he died, amid the exultant shouts of 7,500 spectators as Murray, another formidable batter, ended the game by poling an easy fly to Magee.

New York was not without opportunities to score, although the Giants failed to locate Alexander's delivery safely from the third to the eighth inning. In the third Snodgrass, first up, scratched a hit to Knabe. He was caught at second by a pretty throw by Killifer. Shafer lined safely to centre. Burns hit savagely just to the left of second, but Doolan made a splendid running stop, snapped the ball to Knabe, who made a fast, accurate relay to Luderus, doubling up the batter. In the succeeding three periods only sixteen men faced Alexander, who gave a brilliant exhibition in those innings.

Tesreau was a baffling enigma for the Quakers to solve. The first clean hit made by the Philadelphias was in the fifth round, when Doolan laced a single to right centre. Knabe scratched a hit in the first, but the next two men proved easy outs. Big Jeff issued two passes in the third, but a lightning double play by Shafer, Doyle, and Merkle assisted him in holding the Phillies in check. As a matter of fact, he was strong in every inning up to the sixth, only seventeen men facing him.

But the Phillies won in the sixth. Alexander, first to bat, was safe on Shafer's wide peg of his easy grounder. Paskert rocketted to Murray. Then Knabe proved the hero of the game. "Little Boy Blue" drove the ball to deep left centre, the sphere rolling to the bleacher wall. Alexander sprinted from first to the plate and Otto raced to second, subsequently taking third after Burns had caught Lobert's long fly.

Magee made a mighty effort to count Knabe, but Snodgrass grabbed Mac's fly close to the bleachers in deep centre. The Phillies had men on first and second in the seventh, but a remarkable running catch by Doyle cut short their rally.

The defensive play of both teams was sharp, and at times brilliant. Both infields completed double plays that came at opportune times to the pitchers of each team.

The feature play of the Phillies was executed by Magee in the fourth period, when he took Merkle's liner close to the grass while going at top speed. Had the ball escaped Magee, Murray would have scored from second.

Cubs Drop Game to Reds.

CHICAGO, May 1.—George Johnson, the big Indian twirler of the Cincinnati "Reds," had everything his own way to-day, and Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 8 to 4. To-day's victory is the third of the season for Cincinnati, and the honor of winning fell to Johnson in all-three. Johnson had the locals baffled until the ninth inning, when he showed signs of weakening and gave way to Mordecai Brown, former pitcher of the Chicago Nationals. Brown, with the bases full and one out in this inning, showed his old-time skill, and retired Chicago without further damage. Toney injured his finger in trying to stop a hot bounder off Hoblitzell's bat and retired. Evers said the injury was not serious. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
B'ther, lf	3	1	1	5	0	Clymer, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Bates, rf	4	2	2	1	0	Sch'ts, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Groh, 3b	4	2	4	3	0	M'cheill, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Tinker, ss	5	1	2	2	0	Z'mer, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Hritt, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	Saier, 1b	3	1	1	9	0
M'kans, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Evers, 2b	4	1	2	2	6
Becker, rf	2	0	0	1	0	B'well, ss	4	0	1	1	1
Egan, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	Archer, c	4	0	0	7	1
Aim's, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
Clarke, c	3	1	0	5	3	*Leach	0	0	0	0	0
J'son, p	4	0	0	0	1	Toney, p	1	1	0	0	3
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	†Leifield, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	35	8	12	27	8	Total	30	4	5	27	17

*Batted for Smith in the second inning.
Errors—Clarke, Bridwell, Toney, Clymer, Bates.

Cincinnati	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—	8
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0—	4

Two-base hits—Tinker, Evers, Aimsida. Hits—Off Smith, 4 in 2 innings; off Toney, 6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Leifield, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 5 in 8 1-3 innings; off Brown, none in 2-3 inning. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Egan, Marsans, Bates. Stolen bases—Clymer, Marsans, Egan, Saier. Double play—Bridwell, Evers, and Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 14; Chicago, 4. Balk—Leifield. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 5; off Smith, 2; off Toney, 6; off Leifield, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Marsans.) Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Toney, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Guthrie.

Pittsburgh Loses Five Straight.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 1.—Pittsburgh lost the fifth straight game this afternoon, St. Louis winning a slugging match. Camnitz's wildness in the first inning, when he walked three men, and a triple by Oakes batted St. Louis four runs at the start. They added another in the fifth and two more in the sixth, when Cathers, batting for Shechard, doubled with two men on base. Pittsburgh rallied strongly in the last two innings, scoring three runs in the eighth and two in the ninth. Robinson, who pitched the ninth for Pittsburgh, allowed St. Louis three hits and two runs after two men were out. Perritt was hit hard and Salles went to his rescue in the ninth. Vlox, playing short for Pittsburgh, had four hits, three singles and a double. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
H'gins, 2b	3	1	0	2	4	Carey, lf	3	2	2	1	
Magee, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Boco, cf	3	1	1	3	1
M'Key, 3b	5	1	2	2	3	Byrne, 3b	5	1	1	1	4
Ruthy, 1b	3	2	1	13	0	Miller, 1b	5	1	0	7	0
Sh'k'd, rf	1	2	0	2	0	Wilson, rf	3	1	2	0	0
C'th's, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Butler, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
Oakes, cf	3	0	1	5	0	Vlox, ss	5	1	4	1	2
O'L'y, ss	3	1	1	2	2	Simon, c	3	0	1	7	0
Wingo, c	4	0	0	7	0	Hyatt, p	0	0	0	0	0
P'ritt, p	4	1	2	0	5	Kelly, c	2	0	1	2	0
Salles, p	0	0	0	0	0	C'nitz, p	2	0	0	0	4
						†Mensor	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Herman	1	0	0	0	0
						R'b'n'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	14	Total	42	7	13	27	13

*Batted for Simon in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Camnitz in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Conzelman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Perritt, Byrne, Simon.

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2—	9
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2—	7

Two-base hits—Magee, Cathers, Perritt, Vlox, Kelly. Three-base hits—Oakes, O'Leary. Stolen bases—Huggins, Magee, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Oakes. Bases on balls—Off Camnitz, 7; off Robinson, 1; off Perritt, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 1; by Camnitz, 4; by Conselman, 2. Double play—Carey, Vlox, and Byrne. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. Hits—Off Perritt, 13 in 4 2-3 innings; off Salles, none in 1-3 inning; off Camnitz, 7 in 7 innings; off Conselman, none in 1 inning; off Robinson, 2 in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

HARVARD'S EASY VICTORY.

Hitchcock Holds, Vermont Batters Down to Three Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—With Hitchcock holding University of Vermont to three hits, two of which were combined in the first inning for a run, Harvard had little trouble to beat the nine coached by George Winter, the old Boston pitcher, by a 4 to 1 score. Malcolm, who last season was about the best of the Eastern college pitchers, was hit safely nine times to-day by Harvard, all the hits coming in the first five innings. Between the first and ninth innings Vermont did not make a hit against Hitchcock, and the two men who stole second were the only visitors who advanced as far as that station in Vermont's last eight innings. The score:

HARVARD.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	VERMONT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Fry, rf	4	1	0	1	0	J. B'ry, cf	4	1	1	1	0
W'k'te, ss	3	1	1	1	3	Fiaherty, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Clark, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	F'd'ks, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Ayres, 1b	5	0	1	11	0	Dutton, 1b	4	0	1	6	0
G'net, lf	3	1	1	2	0	M'f'th, c	4	0	0	6	1
H'w'k, cf	4	0	0	0	0	S. B'ry, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Toman, 3b	4	0	2	2	4	J'son, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Osborn, c	4	0	0	6	1	Smith, ss	3	0	0	0	0
H'cock, p	3	0	1	0	1	Malo'm, p	2	0	0	0	2
						G'gher, lf	3	0	0	5	0
Total	34	4	9	27	10	Total	31	1	3	24	7

Errors—Wingate, Tomea, Fiaherty, Fredicke, Mayforth, Johnson.

Harvard	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4	
Vermont	1

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WAGES AND PRICES.

The relation of railway rates to wages is something which the Interstate Commerce Commission is appreciating after a quarter of a century's experience. The public hardly knew what the phrase meant until the problem of the relation of wages was forced upon its attention and upon that of the commission. Unions neither know nor care what the phrase means. The manner of the unions is the manner of the late W. H. VANDERBILT. When the unions strike they will have their demand or the public will walk. And the public upholds the unions, so strong is the popular perception of the moderation of the demands of the unions. Nevertheless, and despite recent precedents to the contrary, the time is coming when unions and public alike must learn the meaning of the relation between prices, the price of labor and the price of credit, the prices paid by consumers and the prices paid by producers, and all other prices. The doctrine of the relation of prices simply is that all prices stand in relation to each other, and that no price can rise or fall without effect upon other prices. The sole exception is a monopoly price, and that is why monopolies are so hateful.

It is always ungrateful to oppose an advance of wages. So far as mere sympathy goes everybody would like to have everybody else raise wages. The easiest way is to admit that everybody is underpaid, and to demand that everybody else shall pay more. That is what would please most, and what everybody would be glad to see accomplished, alike in the case of the engineers and the firemen, who have got theirs, and the trainmen, who are asking for theirs. The difficulty is that if everybody pays more for labor everybody must pay more for every product of labor, and the higher wages go the higher goes the cost of living, and that displeases all who have urged higher wages. When the cycle of advances is complete it culminates in dissatisfaction and revolt. A general strike is not called, because that is not necessary. The general strike declares itself through inability rather than indisposition to pay the advances demanded. The cost of living is then reduced. The relation of prices requires that prices shall fall as generally as they rose, and they do fall, trusts of capital or of labor to the contrary notwithstanding. The price of labor would not be an exception to the fall even if the rate of pay were unchanged. There would be no work except for the efficient, and fewer hands would divide the wage fund.

These remarks are not so far from the demands of the trainmen as they may seem. There would be no prospect of the demand being granted if the labor market were free. Railway labor is the best sort of labor, and the best paid, and nobody grudges it what it is worth. But nobody can afford to pay labor more than it is worth, and if the railways were not under duress they could supply their labor demands without trouble. The demands of the trainmen should be tried by the relation of prices, and the fact that railway labor is out of line with other labor is decisive. The railways are trustees of the public to provide the most and the best railway accommodation they can for the rates which they collect, and for the most part distribute among others. Being trustees they ought not to overpay any class of recipients of what the railways collect from the public. The fact that the railways have been compelled to overpay some classes of labor is not an argument why they should overpay other classes. On the contrary, it is an argument why the true relation of wages should be restored on the only true basis, the fair worth of labor.

The threat that the railways must stop if the wages are not raised is not an argument, any more than a raised club on a lonely street on a dark night. Every such concession is an invitation to another, and there are other demands awaiting the railways' concession of this demand, as they conceded others. The railways are now paying the largest wages and taxes in their history, out of the largest gross earnings, and with the lowest relative net income in twenty-five years. The rates which were reasonable when costs were lower are no longer reasonable. It is the duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to see that the railways receive reasonable rates, having regard to the relation of prices, as well as that they charge reasonable rates.

THE SLAVE SALE PICTURE.

The rejection by the Art Committee of the Brooklyn Institute of the gift of a painting representing the sale of negro slaves in this country will naturally arouse a great deal of heated argument. It is the duty of an Art Committee, however, to act in such a matter according to its judgment. There is no hint from the committee that the picture was rejected because it was not considered a valuable and worthy work of art. We cannot see, then, that the artist has any just cause for complaint. Nobody will deny that incidents of the era of slavery in the South are fit subjects for historical painting. There might be ample justification, however, for refusing to hang this picture in a public institution where it might remain in view for many years. The statement that the Art Committee thinks the picture objectionable because it "tends to keep "alive memories that had better be "forgotten" is credible, and when an Art Committee feels that way about a picture it is obviously the committee's duty to reject it.

It would be well if the rising generation could have fewer reminders of the sectional rancors which led to the civil war, if the long since reunited North and South could be permitted to cement their friendship and strengthen their financial and commercial relations without the continual up-calling of spectres of those "old, unhappy far-off days." But, nevertheless, Mr. ROSELAND'S painting, if it is artistically good, will survive, and it is not needful to the painter's fame that it should be preserved in a public institution.

REAL BLOOD ON THE MOON; OR, THE OFFICE BOY'S CHANCE.

The American Protective Tariff League, in its Circular No. 286, admonishes the "defenders and friends of protection" that "the Underwood "Tariff bill, as announced, would "cost this country more than the "civil war."

This confession startles, but it also enlightens. The cost of the civil war, then, is the measure of the profits guaranteed to and reaped by the beneficiaries of protection, of McKinley acts, Dingley acts, and Payne-Aldrich acts. The Government debt in 1861 was $90,000,000; in 1866, at the close of the war, it was two and three-quarter billions. We have spent four and one-quarter billions in pensions. We may set down the cost of the war, therefore, as seven billions. The ravages of the Underwood tariff schedules will surpass this giant total. The Protective Tariff League says so. The dollar is proverbially timid. Seven billion dollars must be about the scaredest thing in the solar system. The circular of the Protective Tariff League is an evidence of fright. These men see the moon bathed in gore, and their teeth chatter.

The chief interest of the circular for us is this amazing confession that a reduction of the duties by, say, 50 per cent., will "cost the country" more than seven billions. It will not cost the consumers of the country anything—it will reduce their annual expenditure. It will not cost seven billions through the destruction of industries and the closing of factories, because, after three weeks of study and discussion of the Underwood rates, the country's industries with practical unanimity have valiantly resolved to go ahead under the new tariff and make the best of it. Representatives of some of the large interests, the woolen interests, for instance, are well pleased with the new schedules and see their advantages in the changes proposed. So, by this process of exclusion, it appears that the seven billions which the tariff is to "cost" will be assessed upon the gallant "defenders and friends of protection," upon the gentlemen of the American Protective Tariff League and others who have so long enjoyed their guaranteed profits. It is not to be marveled at that they are scared, but, assuredly, this admission of the colossal and unholy magnitude of their gains makes certain the enactment of the reduced schedules.

Circular No. 286 exhorts the defenders and friends of protection, the men who know how goods are made and marketed, to go to Washington and stay there during the discussion of the Underwood bill; they should be at the Capitol "ready to furnish data." "On March 10, 1909," says this circular, "we said 'let your office boy run the "'factory until tariff matters are set-"'tled.' We repeat that recommenda-"tion." This suggestion is fraught with danger. Suppose the office boy should really show the boss how to run the factory without any bounty from the Government, without any forced assessment upon the people. A bright office boy, courageous, resourceful, with a bright lexicon at hand containing no such word as "fail," might work wonders in the practical application of efficient methods.

Really, this admission of helplessness from the American Protective Tariff League is pitiful. Have they not heard President WILSON'S declaration that "we must abolish everything "that bears even the semblance of "privilege or of any kind of artificial "advantage, and put our business "men and producers under the stimu-"lation of a constant necessity to be "efficient, economical, enterprising, "masters of competitive supremacy, "better merchants and workers than "any in the world"? Are we to understand that these defenders and friends of protection must lean on the Government, that they must be helped by artificial advantages, by privileges, that they are inefficient, wasteful, not enterprising, and that the workers and merchants in other parts of the world are better than they? It is amazing that American men should thus humiliate themselves for a paltry seven billions. The object of the tariff duties, said the President, "must be ef-"fective competition, the whetting of "American wits by contact with the "wits of the rest of the world." Do these gentlemen want to class themselves with the dull-witted, with those who wallow in slothfulness, and fear competition? We are ashamed of these grovelers for public alms. But if they all go to Washington, the office boys will have a chance, and some real expansion of our industrial ideas and methods may come of that.

A FUTILE PLAN AND A BAD PRECEDENT.

Some time ago Father MATHEW, an English Catholic priest, was excommunicated by the Pope. As this was the first excommunication by the Church of Rome of an Englishman in 200 years it was surely news. After leaving the Roman Church Dr. MATHEW became a Bishop of the Old Catholic Church. The London Times printed the facts and an exact translation of the Papal bull issued in the case, in which MATHEW was referred to as a "pseudo-Bishop." MATHEW sued the newspaper for libel on the ground that to call a man a "pseudo-Bishop" is libelous. The Judge charged the jury that not only MATHEW but the Archbishop of Canterbury is a "pseudo-Bishop" in the Pope's eyes, and that unless the newspaper published the bull in malice it must be acquitted of libel. The jury, reluctantly as it seems, found for the defendant, but "deprecated the publication in England "of the bulls of the Pope of Rome "which affect the status of indi-"viduals."

These twelve stolid Britons thus clearly expressed a surviving British prejudice which the Socialistic revolt, the turmoil of radicalism, the growing dominance of "new ideas," so-called, cannot kill. They "deprecate" the publication of important news. To suppress and ignore facts and expressions of opinion seems to them the surest way out of trouble. In the very spirit of these typically English jurymen the British Government, after dallying long with the militant suffragists, now proposes to rid itself of them, not by punishing them when they commit crimes, as other criminals are punished, but by suppressing their publications and denying their right of free speech. A more futile plan could not have been adopted. The Government has given further proof of its weakness and added fuel to the suffragists' fire.

It is not criminal to write, print, or speak one's opinions. Undoubtedly some of the suffragists' utterances have been incitements to violence and crime, but the Government would have been wise to ignore such incitements and to punish the crimes adequately. By suppressing the militants' weekly paper and proclaiming that any public announcement of further militant plans to annoy the Government would be punished by arrest and imprisonment the offenders, who ought to have been punished for riot and arson, are made objects of public sympathy. How the London press, or any intelligently conducted part of it, can approve of such a method of dealing with the case is beyond comprehension. To carry out the plan logically the newspapers should have been commanded not to print the facts of the suppression and arrests, and the various prisoners should have been privately incarcerated in some modern Bastile, to remain there, beyond communication with the outer world, for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. ASQUITH'S Government has had the means of stopping the public annoyances caused by the violent suffrage women in its hands from the first. But it has been weak and hesitating. Now it adopts methods which prevailed in the France of Louis XIV., but will scarcely prevail long in the twentieth century. The suppressed suffragist newspaper was published and sold on the streets of London yesterday, and within twenty-four hours of its suppression the militants destroyed by fire buildings at Hendon and East Moseley, two suburbs of the metropolis. In the natural order of events the women arrested on Wednesday will be released very shortly.

THE TREASURY ORDER.

Secretary MCADOO explains the law regarding interest payment by the banks upon their deposits from the Treasury, but he does not explain the reason for the action. The effect of making 2 per cent. accompanied by the enlargement of the deposits by $10,000,000, will be to place additional reserves within the reach of those who may need them, and thus to ease a stringency, if there be any. There is no obligation to take deposits, and the making of the charge confers a freedom to decline them. The financial district is accustomed to the distribution of funds on the principle of payment by those who want them, and cannot make any objection on that account. Thus far it is easy to approve the action of the Secretary, even without knowing his reasons. Beyond this lies only conjecture.

Perhaps the Secretary's action has some relation to the anticipated and hoped-for action of Congress on the money question. In this light the Secretary's action is moderation itself, and assumes the possible aspect of breaking the force of impossible demands upon the Treasury. One proposal was that the Treasury should be deprived of its discretion regarding its bank deposits, and should be compelled to dispose of its available balance to the highest bidder. The neediest banks could afford to bid highest, and the banks which could make the best use of the money would be the likeliest to refuse to enter the bidding. The bills had significance since they were related to the Democratic platform. It is far better that the Secretary should take the action reported yesterday than that scattered banks in districts where reserves are larger than is usual where banking is sounder should be allowed to overbid banks which use their reserves in the facilitation of commerce. If there is one lesson which recent bitter experience has taught, it is the necessity of concentration of the power to make effective use of reserves. The Secretary's order tends to scatter them, but in far less degree than is favored by some who are influential in the pending movement for currency reform—backwards.

It is suggested that the interest on the Treasury deposits may reach a million dollars annually. That considerable sum should be compared with the fact that the use of the Treasury's deposits was worth a billion dollars to the country in a few weeks in 1907, and that they would not have been available if they had been sold to the highest bidder, and had been scattered to resting places whence they could not be recalled. The fact is that under our system the Treasury's balance is the country's ultimate reserve, and when needed is priceless. The rigor of theory forbids the purchase of deposits by payment otherwise than in banking service, and abhors using reserves as money makers otherwise than by use as reserves, for which purpose they should be ample and instantly available. However, the theory is relaxed in practice, and prevails here although it has been denounced by the Clearing House, which has made fruitless attempts to abolish payments for deposits. It would be far better that our banks should supply their own reserves, and should be independent of the Treasury. The Treasury ought not to have a surplus, and ours is almost the only Government having one. Experience shows that a small deficit is the most wholesome regimen for tax collectors. To tax the people to supply the Treasury with funds to lend at 2 per cent. is an impossible suggestion. However, the Secretary had to deal with the situation as he found it, and it is not to be doubted that he acted with discretion, even though his reasons are not stated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Entirely As a Friend of the Court.

Criticism of anything done or said in his own courtroom by a Supreme Court Justice has perils not lightly to be risked, but it seems nothing less than a public duty to call the attention of Justice GAYEGAN to the possibility—to the probability—that there was far more of impropriety in his savage reproof of a woman who revealed the not very startling fact that she was wearing thin stockings than there could have been in the revelation itself.

If Justice GAYEGAN was really and deeply pained or shocked by an accidental display of a few inches of hosiery in situ, as it were, he is deserving of sincere sympathy, as are all sufferers from any form of morbid sensitiveness. That is, of course, a malady like another, and a misfortune, not a fault. It is a malady, however, which, unless it has become a fully developed and inveterate "phobia," can usually be conquered by a judicious exercise of the victim's own will and reason, and, as the victory is the more difficult the longer the attack is deferred, efforts to re-establish psychic equilibrium should begin as soon as it is seen to be wavering.

There is no likelihood that Justice GAYEGAN'S horror or hatred of stockings is irremediable. Probably, to free himself from such impulses as the one to which he yielded on this regrettable occasion he need do no more than recall, what he doubtless knows as well as anybody, that commonest courtesy requires him and other gentlemen to ignore the trivial accidents of this kind, to which any woman sensible enough to wear short and narrow skirts is exposed. The most that can be done, and that rarely, in kindliness and consideration—which is the same as saying in courtesy and not far from saying in decency—is very quietly to notify the woman of her unintentional departure from convention. That done, it instantly ceases, and her inevitable embarrassment is reduced to a minimum. By following the contrary or any other course, a cruel and irreparable injury may be done.

Presumably to Justice GAYEGAN, as to most men, skirts excessively narrowed are ridiculous, and in their latest variants more or less offensive. That, however, is poor excuse for inflicting needless and useless pain on even the most foolish wearer of these reprehensible, because stupid and ugly, exaggerations of styles that in moderation are commendable alike to the aesthete and the hygienist.

Prurient Prudes at Work.

A manifestation of morbidity which the charitably scientific would characterise as a true pathological psychosis, the users of less kindly terms as what is to be expected from the ignorant and vicious, is the reported effort in several cities of the Middle West to prevent, and if possible to punish, the public exhibition of "September Morning," a picture by CHABAS.

This picture, though a "nude," happens to be as delicate and innocent as it is beautiful, and while there is no denying the existence of people to whom its only appeal would not be commendable, even these people cannot be hurt by it, since they are beyond further injury either to their morals or their manners. To intelligence cultivated, or even capable of being cultivated, into appreciation of beauty, no thought of questioning the artist's intention or inspiration would ever arise.

No moralist except those who would banish entirely the undraped figure from art can condemn this painting, and such banishment, of course, is honestly considered in any way desirable or expedient only by moralists who are, from the standpoint of aesthetics, in a complete state of barbarism. Of these there can be few anywhere nowadays. The great majority of those who find fault with "September Morning" are really exploiting as modesty what is in reality prurience, and the revelation by which they should be shocked is that so clearly made of their own lack of sense and decency.

Of some worthily famous pictures it is necessary, or at least permissible, to admit that they are ill-placed or misplaced elsewhere than as part of a considerable collection, public or private, where they are little likely to be seen and misunderstood by the immature and the debased. The Chabas painting is not one of these, as its purity of subject and treatment is obvious to all who ever had—and have not lost—the power to recognize that quality in a picture.

Criminals Fear Publicity.

That the great State of California should be "represented" in the Federal Senate by a man who learned the nature of human ills and how to cure them from Mrs. EDDY is one of those outcomes of popular government that excuse, though of course they do not justify, the apprehensions sometimes expressed by pessimists as to whither it is leading or may lead this and the other countries that have it. The phenomenon is not really alarming, for always when a Senator Works rises in his carefully adjusted Senatorial toga and proposes some absurdity like forbidding the newspapers to give publicity to criminal acts, somebody patiently explains for the thousandth time that adoption of the suggested course would be a stupid and fatal mistake.

This wearisome but apparently necessary task we have ourselves not infrequently performed, and now it has been done again and well by the Commissioners in whose hands lie such destinies of the District of Columbia as are not reserved by Congress for its own guidance and control. In reporting their opinion of the Works bill to censor crimes out of the press, the Commissioners shrewdly say:

> That dread of publicity has a deterrent influence upon those disposed or tempted to the committing of crime may reasonably be inferred from the fact that most offenders against the law earnestly seek to avoid exposure of the circumstances of their misbehavior in newspaper reports of their trials.

Of course they are quite right, and Congress can be trusted not to risk the jests of which it would certainly be the shrinking target if it even gave serious attention to a law the first effect of which—if it had any, and it wouldn't, since its enforcement would be impossible—would be to penalize disclosure of its own departures from the paths of rectitude. The statesmen must at least pretend to be without fear of the widest publicity for their every act.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

Have Learned How to Use Trade Union Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a tale of unionism and the Japanese. It happened in California.

Mr. X of New York saved enough money to enable him to retire from business. His health was poor and a doctor advised a warmer climate. He purchased a fruit farm in California, in the Sacramento Valley. He and his family of three worked hard and at the end of three and a half years his orange grove bore fruit. Things were rosy for Mr. X; he was regaining his health and at the same time felt that the money he had put into his farm would reap him a comfortable profit.

When the time came for picking his fruit he hired ten Japs. He paid them $1.25 a day. They worked faithfully for two days, filling box after box with the oranges. About noon of the third day, Mr. X standing in his doorway saw a well dressed Jap come along the road and stop when in front of the house. He said something in Japanese to the fruit pickers and then blew a whistle. Every Jap dropped work and marched out to join him. Mr. X was rather surprised and asked the reason for the "walk-out." He was told that the men would return to work if they were paid $1.75 a day. Mr. X agreed and the Japs went back to work. The next day the walking delegate reappeared and went through the same performance.

This time Mr. X saved his fruit crop by giving the men $2 a day. The third day nothing happened, but on the morning of the fourth day the walking delegate was on hand and this time he forbade the men to return, unless they received $4 a day! This was a bit too much for Mr. X and he chased the Japanese exponents of unionism off his property. Now, in California, the only fruit pickers one can obtain are Japs. The reason for this is that white men, with the exception of tramps, &c., will not take the work, for it lasts only on an average of three or four weeks in the year. Therefore, Mr. X's oranges would, in all probability, rot on the ground under the trees.

The morning after the ejection of the brown-skinned representative of the fruit pickers' union, Mr. X was visited by the debonair gentleman of the whistle, the Nipponese Haywood. He was very sorry and very courteous. It was too bad that Mr. X's crop was ruined, but his fellow countrymen must live. And would Mr. X consider a certain sum a good price for his fruit as it hung on the trees. Mr. X realising that he would lose all by refusing acted upon the principle that "half a loaf is better than none," and wisely accepted. Now the remarkable thing about it is that within half an hour the same Japs who had refused to work for less than $4 were back at work picking Mr. X's fruit.

It seems to me that the Jap not only takes kindly to the ways of the unions, but also improves upon them. CITY.

New York, May 1, 1913.

Bellicose California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And California gave the vote to women!

How about it? Where's all that softening needed touch of womanhood" quelling the ruthless dogs of war? COMMON SENSE.

New York, April 30, 1913.

INWOOD HILL PARK.

President McAneny Favors It, but Made No Promises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In substance, the letter from Mr. Burns about Inwood Hill, published in THE TIMES this morning, is similar to the one which I received from him two or three days ago; and, since this is a matter of considerable importance to the citizens of New York, I ask that you publish my reply to Mr. Burns, which was as follows:

I have at hand your letter of the 24th inst., in which you discuss the general status of the Inwood Hill property and my relation to it. I have also read your letter to Mr. Ridder, written under date of April 26, and I must confess that your statements amaze me. You refer to my past assurances, given to you and to others in this matter, and intimate that I am personally responsible for the failure of the city to acquire for park purposes the lands offered for sale by you and others within the Inwood tract. You add that the owners of the property in question feel that the Board of Estimate also, "as represented by me," has not kept faith with them.

The fact of the matter is that I have urged upon the Board of Estimate for the past three years the importance of taking either all of these properties or those at least that lie to the west of the approximate line of the Riverside Drive extension. In my estimates for corporate stock required for improvements within the borough I have in two successive years asked for an appropriation to cover the incidental cost. The determination of what actually shall be done has remained with my associates. Although they were not disposed at the outset to take the properties in question for park purposes alone, I did not doubt that eventually they would be, and so informed you. You had, however, the same access to them that you had to me, and had every opportunity to inform yourself directly as to their views. Since the development of the plans for the general improvement of the west side, and the relocation of the tracks of the New York Central Company, the suggestion that at least the westerly slope of the hill be held for park purposes has met with more favor, and I have been quite satisfied that at the time the contracts with the railroad company are approved the board, coincidentally, would vote for the establishment of the park.

I have at no time, however, given any one any assurance that I could either shape or compel the action of the Board of Estimate in the matter, or that I would do more than to continue to press upon the board the importance of what I personally consider to be an altogether desirable public improvement. At the present moment I propose to continue to do what I have done in the past—that is, continue to urge the board to take the property, and to initiate the proceedings for its acquisition coincidentally with the adoption of the Central contracts. The fact that the railroad company is allowed five years in which to complete its new tunnel line through Inwood Hill certainly would not militate against the early acquisition by the city of the surface of the hill itself. It is in this position that the matter now rests.

I must ask, however, in order that further misunderstanding or misstatement of my own position may be avoided, that either you or the owners who are associated with you in pressing this matter upon the city will direct your communications to the Board of Estimate itself. As a member of that board I will, of course, give proper attention to whatever proposals or arguments may be presented to it, and I shall continue, for public reasons and in my own way, to impress upon the board the importance of initiating proceedings for the acquisition of the Inwood tract at the earliest time practicable. I do not propose, however, that there shall be any further question as to my personal responsibility either for lack of progress made or for possible results of delay.

GEORGE MCANENY,
President Borough of Manhattan.
New York, May 1, 1913.

Cube Root Verification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in this morning's TIMES concerning "mental cube root" is interesting and suggestive. But in the case mentioned, 103,823, it is hardly correct to consider the method of verification by excess of 9s as proof of the accuracy of the result, for there are at least six numbers to be formed from these same digits, all of which would answer the demands of the process, viz.: 108,323, 108,233, 103,283, 102,838, 102,388, and the one given, 103,823. The last is the cube of 47, but the others will give the same sum for their digits.

There are, of course, a great many other numbers between 64,000 and 125,000 ending with 3 whose digits add 17, such as 86,023, 75,203, 83,123, 92,213, 104,453, 113,543. Some of these are evidently far too small to be mistaken for the cube of 47, but 104,453 might be so mistaken in the absence of any other tests than those named. And many other numbers could be written out of which the same would be true.

JOHN A. INGHAM.
New Brunswick, N. J., April 30, 1913.

Building Notes.

Frederick C. Penfield, whose name has been frequently mentioned for a diplomatic post, has renewed the lease of his apartment at 787 Fifth Avenue.

Justice James W. Gerard, who is believed to be on the preferred list for one of the American embassies abroad, has renewed the preparations for the building of his new home on Fifth Avenue which were suspended for a time.

THE CONTINUOUS FLOOD.

What flood is this that sweeps with angry sway
Against your bulwarks, O most righteous land?
In all earth's history, over any strand,
Rolled ever one more fatal on its way—
More gorged with victims, both by night and day?

"The Great White Plague!" You call its name aright,
And count its cost as tide on tide rolls by.
A hundred thousand, even more, must die—
Its annual wreckage, and within your sight
The woe, the sorrow and the awful blight!

What are you doing, O most righteous land?
Is Christian burial, a casket, hearse,
Your whole atonement for so great a curse?
Are dam and levee builded by your hand
The only recourse at your great command?

Look you, O Nation, to the great flood's source!
It lives in flesh, environment, man's work!
Why longer shrink, and in your shrinking, shirk?
'Tis not enough to guide the great flood's course!
Its springs need drying—emptying per force!

Control your humans! Leave not blood to fate!
Then give to man the wherewithal to thrive.
Cleanse the vile factory! Burn the alien hive!
Feed, teach, guard well, and wisely legislate!
So only shall your flood, unfed, at last abate!

LUHANA SHELDON.

BEDFORD REFORMATORY

Dr. Abbott Explains Need of This Institution for Women.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.,
April 30, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to ask your interest in and support of the pending measure before the New York Legislature for an appropriation of $500,000 to increase the provisions at the Bedford State Reformatory for Women. The present capacity at Bedford is for 320 inmates; the present number of inmates is 498, leaving 178 to sleep in cots in the hallways, the lavatories, the gymnasium—in short, wherever a bed can be placed. The appropriation of $500,000 would make provision for 325 inmates more than at present, which would care for the present excess and allow for some growth in the future. I have twice visited the Bedford Reformatory, under circumstances which gave me an opportunity to study somewhat carefully its principles, its method, and its spirit. Miss Davis, the Superintendent, is a graduate of Vassar College, and studied sociology both in Germany and at the Chicago University, because of her interest in the practical problem what to do with vicious and criminal women. She has taken up her present work inspired by enthusiasm and equipped by special study. Her enthusiasm has communicated itself to her assistants, and the atmosphere at Bedford Reformatory is one of mutual helpfulness and inspiring hopefulness.

When a prostitute is brought before a New York Judge he may discharge her, with or without a fine; he may send her to the Workhouse for a short term—I believe three months is the maximum—or he may send her to the Bedford Reformatory. The experience of the past indicates that the deterrent power of fear is very ineffective as a cure for crime, yet something may be said for the deterrent power of fear as a preventive, if not as a cure. But a fine or three months in the Workhouse has no deterrent power. When the fine is paid or the three months have expired the girl has no option but to take to the street and resume her vicious career. No home and no factory will, or, indeed, well can, take her in and give her a chance for a better life. This is just what the Bedford Reformatory does. It brings her into an atmosphere not merely of cleanliness and of industry, but of hopefulness. It puts before the girl an open door. It inspires her with courage to believe that she can enter it, if she chooses to do so. It inspires that wish in her, and, by training, gives her some measure of preparation for earning an honest livelihood. I am writing without the complete statistics of this reformatory before me. It must suffice to say that, while practically every girl treated by the other method goes back to prey upon the community again, the figures show that less than one-quarter of those who are discharged from the reformatory after a two years' imprisonment resume their vicious occupation.

Nineteen centuries ago Jesus said that the criminal classes should be treated as though they were diseased. "Not they that are well," He said, "but they that are sick need a physician." For the deterrent power of fear which pagan Rome used He substituted the inspiring power of hope. Modern penologists are unanimous in accepting this view of the phenomenon of professional crime and vice. There are a few girls who deliberately and with their eyes open choose prostitution as a profession, as they might choose millinery or dressmaking, but these are very few. Some girls are seduced, betrayed, and abandoned; some are captured by wiles or by force and enslaved; some are driven into professional vice by the exceeding difficulty of earning a livelihood by honest industry; some are enticed into it by their love of pleasure and of display, and by the false notion that it is an easy way of earning money; some drop into it through ignorance and incompetent or vicious home training, and a great many through inherent mental defectiveness. When these facts are considered, and there is no doubt about them, it ought to be perfectly apparent to every thoughtful person that the first duty of society is not to punish the girl with a fine or imprisonment, but to find out the cause of her fatal choice and provide for her both a way of escape and the strength to take advantage of it. This is what the Bedford Reformatory is doing, under wise, strong, inspiring guidance and control. Those who are carrying it on are inspired by the feeling of good-will and the possibility of real hope for those that have been regarded hopeless; but they are not sentimentalists, they have no false notions of life, and they do not think the remedy for wrong-doing is coddling the wrongdoer. There are no prison walls about the Bedford yard, yet attempted escapes from Bedford are rare.

But Bedford is not a playhouse. The girls are set to work and their teachers work with them. "They do the gardening, put in the ice, care for the lawns, raise the pigs, and run the dairy. In the last year they have redeemed a swamp of some five acres, turning the stream which watered it into a new channel, draining the land, and putting it into vegetables. They are particularly skillful at making cement walks and stairways. They have even made a wonderful cement pigsty." If the legislators at Albany could spend half an hour in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island and then an hour and a half in the Bedford Reformatory I cannot doubt that the appropriation asked for would be granted without opposition.

I am sending you with this letter two pamphlets for your further information, and I venture to express the hope that you will not merely give a place in your columns to this brief communication, but that you will yourself editorially urge upon the Governor and the Legislature of the State that they make the appropriation necessary to give to the Bedford Reformatory this equipment, indispensable to its adequate continuance of its work. LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE TIMES has repeatedly urged that provision for the needs of the Bedford Reformatory be made by the present Legislature—that neglect to make suitable provision would be "economy" of the least defensible sort. Dr. Abbott's advocacy of the measure to support and amplify the institution at Bedford represents, we believe, the best opinion of men and women who have given earnest thought to the problem of reclaiming unfortunate women.—[Editor THE TIMES.

To the Museum of Natural History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great interest I perused your article, "Arctic Party Lacks Only the Surgeon," as well as the reference to books, magazines, games, tobacco, candy, and tea—the necessary luxuries for the comfort and welfare of the expedition. Will you let your readers know where we may send packages? The time is limited, and I know I voice the sentiment of many New York well-wishers in asking that you publish address to which we may send express packages for the McMillan Expedition. CONSTANT READER.

New York, April 28, 1913.

NORTHWEST TO HAVE A FINE ART MUSEUM

Home Is Being Built for It on Site of Four City Blocks in Minneapolis.

HALF-MILLION FOR BUILDING

John W. Van Derlip Here Studying the Metropolitan for Ideas—City Also a Music Centre.

Minneapolis is to have a real Museum of Art in the very near future, and John W. Van Derlip, a lawyer from the Twin City, is in town looking over our own Metropolitan, to see if any of its features will do for Minneapolis.

Mr. Van Derlip's advent had been heralded with the statement that he had come to New York to buy a few million dollars' worth of paintings and art objects for the new institution, of which he is one of the founders, but at the St. Regis yesterday he denied that he had come to buy anything at this time.

"Our first concern is to get our building built," he said. "Curator Robinson of the Metropolitan and other experts have told me not to worry about getting collections, but to centre our efforts on our building and the contents would take care of themselves.

"Minneapolis has several notable private art collections, including that of T. B. Walker, but it has not had a public museum. About two years ago some of us decided to see whether this long-felt artistic want could be filled. The idea of founding an art museum was taken up with enthusiasm, and it was decided to hold a big dinner, at which Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago, and W. M. R. French, a Director of that institution, were present. When the dinner was over we had subscriptions for $350,000. Within a month the fund was augmented to $500,000.

"In addition, Clinton Morrison, a public-spirited citizen of Minneapolis, who died last March, offered us a building site embracing four city blocks in the heart of the fashionable residential district. He made his offer conditional on our raising $500,000 for a building, which, as I have said, we were successful in doing.

"Then we had a competition for architects, as a result of which the plans of McKim, Mead & White were accepted. The foundations are already in, and we hope the first unit will be ready for occupancy by June of next year.

"We have no endowment as yet, though a number of endowment funds have been promised and fifteen or twenty paintings already have been given; or, rather, that number have been accepted. No gift is accepted until approved by a committee of experts, and, to avoid local embarrassment, most of the connoisseurs live out of town. A great many people, you know, will say to you: 'Next time I go to Europe I'm going to bring back a piece of statuary—or a painting—for the museum.' And then they'll come back with a 'Girl Knitting Socks,' or almost anything else that appeals to the imagination.

"I have spent several mornings with Mr. Robinson at the Metropolitan discussing the best methods of hanging pictures, questions of ventilation, lighting, heating, floor materials, and so on. We want the Minneapolis Museum of Art to be as up to date as possible. But what is causing us most anxiety at the present time is the need of an ideal director. After much search we still have hopes. But finding a good museum director is harder even than getting a good servant girl, and I imagine that the latter, from what my wife says, is a difficult enough task.

"The most satisfactory thing to me about this whole business is the very great development of interest in art which this movement has disclosed. You people in New York have an idea that as soon as you get west of Buffalo people live in tepees and don't know how to spell art. On the contrary, we have a very cultured class of people in the West. Many of them, you know, moved from the East.

"This museum is going to fill a long-felt artistic want and will make Minneapolis the art centre of the Northwest, as it already is the musical centre, thanks to its splendid symphony orchestra. Our museum is going to be particularly valuable, because of its situation in the town of the University of Minnesota, whose 5,000 students will be brought under its influence. Our art school, which has been established for more than twenty years, will be housed in a part of the museum building and will be affiliated with the University of Minnesota, and our director—when we get him—may also have the supervision of the university's art department. So you see the scope of our plans."

Mr. Van Derlip is one of the Vice Presidents of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, a member of the Building Committee, and one of the chief engineers of the $350,000 dinner which transformed Minneapolis's art dream into a reality.

"I came here to loaf for a week," he added with a twinkle in his eyes. "Really, I don't know of any more restful spot on earth than New York. The place is so large that a man can lose himself in it and escape all sorts of annoyances."

ST. MARK'S WILLOWS GOING.

Passing Like All of the Old Splendor at Second Avenue.

The famous old willows in St. Mark's churchyard in Second Avenue are showing serious signs of decay this year, and a few days ago it was found necessary to lop off the upper branches to such an extent that little more than the stumps of the big trunks remain. Originally there were three magnificent willows in the open yard between the church edifice and Second Avenue. About four years ago one of them died, but its gnarled trunk has been allowed to remain. The other two continued to put forth a plentiful shade until last season, when it became apparent that their days of beauty were nearly ended, and they are now only sorry reminders of the magnificent trees which half a century ago were admired by the residents of lower Second Avenue.

When in their prime there were no willows on Manhattan Island to equal in beauty the three famous St. Mark's trees. Their only rival was the fine specimen known for years as the Evarts willow, directly in front of the old William M. Evarts house on the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. After Mr. Evarts's death, a few years ago, the old stone house was torn down for an apartment building, and the big tree was cut down.

The gradual passing of the old St. Mark's willows is another illustration of the changing conditions in that part of the city. Once the fashionable centre of the city, most of its fine old houses have given way to tenements and business, and last year the old churchyard had about ten feet cut off from the Second Avenue frontage to allow for the widening of Second Avenue.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S GRAVE

Her Body Removed to Vault for Burial Beside Her Husband.

FREDERICK, Md., May 1.—The body of the heroine of Whittier's famous poem, "Barbara Frietchie," which has rested in the old graveyard here since 1862, was removed to a vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery to-day. Later, it is to be interred beside that of her husband.

The Barbara Frietchie Memorial Association is raising funds for erecting a memorial shaft. It is expected that the memorial will be unveiled sometime next Autumn.

SENORITA MADERO WEDS IN NEW YORK

Sister of the Late President of Mexico Married to Antonio G. Canalizo.

BRIDE'S FAMILY IN BLACK

Mourning for Two Brothers Who Were Killed in Mexico Last February.

An interesting and picturesque event of the Spring season was the wedding last evening of Señorita Mercedes Madero, a sister of the late President Francesco Madero of Mexico, and Antonio G. Canalizo, a member of the Mexican House of Representatives, which was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock in the Church of Our Lady of Hope, in West 156th Street, near Broadway.

Only the members of the Madero family and their intimate friends, numbering about fifty altogether, assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father Adrian Buisson, rector of the little church, which is one of the finest in New York, and in which hangs a massive silver and gilt lamp, presented by King Alfonso of Spain, and also a painting by Sorolla, the noted Spanish artist.

Although the gloom which has surrounded the Madero family since the bride's brothers, Francesco and Gustavo, were killed during the troublous times last February, and the family was forced to flee from Mexico, was lifted partially at the wedding, with its sheen of white brocaded satin, jewels, and the fragrance of Spring flowers, which were used to decorate the altar, there was a note of sadness perceptible throughout, which was more noticeable, perhaps, when Miss Angela Madero, the younger sister of the bride, sang the "Ave Maria."

The bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. Emilio Madero, who attended the bride as godmother, as the Spaniards call the matron of honor, wore a black silk gown, with a hat to match, and all of the other women of the Madero family appeared in black. The three brothers of the bride acted as godfathers instead of the one best man, as is customary in this country, including Emilio, Alfonso, and Julio Madero.

There were two little flower girls, Miss Sarita Madero and Maria Zirion, nieces of the bride, who wore frocks of white and pink, with hats to match, each carrying a basket of Spring flowers.

The bride, who is a type of the beautiful Mexican señorita, rather tall, with a wealth of black hair, wore a robe of white brocaded satin with a court train, draped with Spanish lace, which fell in effective folds from her shoulders, being caught at the corsage with clusters of orange blossoms. Her veil, also of rare Spanish lace, was draped around her head and held in place by a chaplet of jasmine, and extended almost to the end of the train. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, which had arrived here from Paris on Wednesday, and it was taken through the Custom House only in time for the nuptials.

After the ceremony a reception and supper was held at 256 West Seventy-third Street, a private residence, leased by the bride shortly after their arrival in New York. The house was decorated with palms and white lilacs, and a buffet collation was served, the guests sitting in a sort of semi-circle in the double parlor.

The presents which the bride received were numerous and costly, and were displayed in a room on the second floor, where the bride's mother and Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, wife of the dead President, remained during most of the evening.

A large photograph of the late President of Mexico stood on a table near the gifts, which included a large silver platter, presented by Mrs. Victoriana M. de Villareal, an aunt of the bride; a silver punch bowl, which was a gift of the bride's parents; a superb silver coffee set, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Zirion, brother-in-law and sister of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Madero, uncle and aunt of the bride, gave her a pearl brooch, and Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Madero a watch bracelet, while the wife of the late President presented a beautiful jewel box.

During the evening the couple received many messages of congratulations from Mexico and Europe. They are to sail to-morrow for the Mediterranean, and will spend some time in Italy.

The bridegroom is a wealthy hacendado, and comes from a distinguished family. He was an intimate friend of the Madero family before Madero took the field against Diaz. He joined in the revolution, and the announcement of his engagement to Señorita Madero was made when Madero was at the height of his power. It will be recalled that it was Señorita Madero who stood before the doors of the penitentiary outside of Mexico City in anguish shortly after her brother was killed. Mr. Canalizo saw his fiancée and her sister safely out of Mexico after the assassination, and then joined them here.

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$1,100 FOR A HOMER.

American Artist's Work Brings Highest Price at Sale.

Ninety-three oil paintings and etchings from the collections of Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Miss M. A. Huttman and the estate of the late Henry P. Morgan were sold last night at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries for $11,328. There was a wide range of work in the group, as there were many canvases by the older European masters as well as by Americans. Winslow Homer's "Moonlight in the Tropics," a canvas 15x21, brought the highest price, $1,100. The painting depicted a boat at anchor with a dark skinned native sitting in the bow, a boat in tow. The sharp relief of white sails against a darkened sky and the deep tone of the moon made the picture unusual. It was purchased by P. McMahon.

"Miss Ann Esmond," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A., a golden-haired lady with hair piled high on the top of her head, with a gauzy golden dress and rose-colored sash, was bought by D. Young for $950. Lawson's "Regatta Day," although bringing only $150, was a rare example of the impressionistic painting, and Frederick Ede's "River Seine," sold for $205, was like, to an exacting degree, the work of his great master, Thaulow. "The Mill at Chatillon," by Monchablon, was very pretty. It was bought for $260. It was a foreign sunset picture, and showed an old mill and a group of trees by the river. Three splendid decorations by Gallard, showing nine cupids playing at science, literature, and music, went for $90.

Those paintings and etchings selling for the higher prices were "A Portrait," unknown, $145; "Portrait of a Lady," Bronzino, $225; "Lady Catherine Howard," Hoppner, $900; "Scene on the Marne," Delpy, $380, and "Portrait of a Court Lady," Spanish school, $380. G. Weis, P. McMahon, and G. B. Wheeler were prominent buyers.

The sale will conclude with this evening's session. This afternoon a collection of etchings, engravings, and color prints will be disposed of. A valuable collection of books will also be sold in the afternoon.

WON'T QUIT MISSOURI.

38 Insurance Concerns Say They'll Still Do Business Despite Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 1.—Superintendent of Insurance Revelle announced to-day that thirty-eight foreign and domestic fire insurance companies have notified him that they will not leave the State on account of the Orr insurance law. In addition, there are twenty-six mutual companies which will not leave the State.

It was because of this statute that most of the companies in the Western Insurance Union and in the Western Insurance Bureau agreed to cease writing policies in Missouri after April 30. About forty companies have advised Supt. Revelle that they temporarily will suspend writing policies in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Attorney General Barker's opinion yesterday that the referendum could not be invoked against the Orr law, to which the fire insurance companies objected, caused a postponement to-day of the Citizens' Committee meeting at which final decision on employing the referendum was to have been reached.

The news from Jefferson City that thirty-eight foreign and domestic companies had notified Supt. Revelle that they would continue to write Missouri risks clarified the situation here, although it was realized that these companies, in addition to the twenty-six mutual concerns which have also agreed to leave the State, could hardly handle all the business in St. Louis alone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1.—More than ninety insurance agents of this city, representing the fire insurance companies which have decided to suspend operations in Missouri, closed their business here at midnight. The agents had instructions from the home companies to sign no policies after to-day.

The agents wrote hundreds of policies yesterday; one agent, it was said, having written $3,000,000. Clients of old-line companies whose policies were about to expire were eager to have their old policies renewed, and this added to the volume of business.

HILL WOULD CAGE CONGRESS

Country Would Prosper, He Says, If It Adjourned for Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 1.—James J. Hill, in his address at the annual Home Products dinner to-night, said that the United States would be better off if Congress would adjourn and stay adjourned for ten years.

"Why, it is the Argentine Republic that puts the price on our wheat and our corn," Mr. Hill said, "and it is our good statesmen at Washington, who apparently are doing all in their power to abet this. Restriction of immigration cannot fail to mean anything else except turning our backs on desirable foreigners and seeing them turn to the Argentine Republic, where cheap land and cheap labor permit that country to dictate our prices.

"Still our illustrious statesmen are trying to keep the workmen out of this country. If we could just tie a bell on each one of these fellows and put on a pair of long ears, then box them up and adjourn, Congress we should be doing something worth while. If we could get them to stay adjourned for ten years, then in my opinion this country would see an unprecedented period of prosperity. Business men could carry on big undertakings then without fear of legislative interruption.

"But we couldn't do this—adjourn Congress for ten years—for it would take away the occupation of some of these gentlemen who never earned an honest dollar in their lives, and never could."

BOMB IN EAST 106TH STREET

This Time It Is Exploded on Top Floor of Tenement House.

The 150 occupants of the five-story tenement house at 334 East 106th Street were thrown into a panic just before midnight last night when a bomb exploded in front of the door of the apartment of Maccio Iuffo, a piano polisher, on the top floor. Iuffo and his wife were thrown from their bed, but were not injured seriously. The bomb tore a great hole in the floor and walls.

The reserves from the East 104th Street Station were summoned, and had a difficult time quieting the crowd of men, women, and children who had rushed into the street. Capt. Savage and Detectives Cruise and Dondero questioned Iuffo, but he had no information to give them. The police learned, however, that the man had saved considerable money and that he had received threatening letters. About $300 damage was done by the explosion.

Hildreth-Whitaker Wedding.

Miss Kathleen Whitaker, daughter of Justice Edward G. Whitaker of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Whitaker, and Dr. Warren Hildreth of this city are to be married on Thursday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend of All Saints' Church is to officiate. Mrs. Augustus Whiton is to be matron of honor and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Dorothy Mahon, Ruth Beakley-Smith, Louise Hartley, and Isabel Inness. Leon Hildreth will act as best man, and the ushers chosen are Royal Van Etten, James Worcester, Henry E. Utter, the Rev. Jesse Halsey, Dr. Arthur Terry, and Inness Whitaker. A large reception will follow the church ceremony at the Hotel Gotham.

Says Slavery Exists in Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Whether human slavery exists in the Philippines was a question directed to-day to Secretary Garrison in the Senate by Senator Borah, who read a letter from Dean Worcester of the Philippines Government saying that slavery did exist in Manila and that the Philippine Assembly had declined to pass remedial legislation.

'ARE YOU A CROOK?' JUST MISSES FIRE

What Might Have Been Amusing Farce Is Spoiled by Too Much Haste in Production.

MISS CLARK DELIGHTFUL

Another Theatre, the Longacre, Opens with Good Company of Actors, Who Do as Well as Possible Under Difficult Conditions.

ARE YOU A CROOK? A farce in three acts, by William J. Hurlbut and Frances Whitehouse. Longacre Theatre.

Butler	Harry Bartoot
Mrs. Fleck	Elita Proctor Otis
Bessie Livingston	Elizabeth Nelson
William Chandler	Scott Cooper
Julius Gildersleeve	Joseph Kilgour
Amy Herrick	Marguerite Clark
Arthur Daly	Forrest Winant
Fanny Fuller	Ivy Troutman
Ray Archer	Harry Stockbridge
Mr. Caraway	George Fawcett
Mrs. McKey	Marion Ballou
First Policeman	Robert Taller
Second Policeman	Malcolm Lang

With an amusing idea, a good many funny lines, and some laughter provoking situations, "Are You a Crook?" gave temporary promise last night of providing a light entertainment that many people would like. To begin with, the little piece had timeliness in its parodying of the present popularity of crook plays. And being in that respect a sort of criticism of life, it seemed to give promise of fulfilling at least one of the requisites of comedy. But, alack and alas! though the fact is recognized that a theatre cannot be built in less than three weeks, even in this city of mushroom playhouse growth, the idea seems to prevail that once given a script, it may be shoveled and pitched on to the stage, whereupon the actors and the public will do the rest.

"Are You a Crook?" is not as deep as a well nor as broad as a barn door, but it is not too shallow to contain amusing possibilities and not too narrow to have provided a place on which much fun might have been lacked. In its present state, however, it fails most frequently to qualify as definite entertainment because it is in an unfinished state. The elimination of a line here, the addition of a line there, the introduction of motives that are lacking and, finally, some sort of definite purpose on the part of the authors, might have ultimated in a persistently amusing farce, always supposing that the piece had been rehearsed until the actors were glib with their cues and able to give that touch and go which were most distinctly lacking last night.

For a little while—with Miss Marguerite Clark, bewitchingly pretty and fetching as a little lady mad about crook plays, and engaging in amateur burglary on her own account—it looked as if the developments might be most amusing. For having held up a chauffeur at the point of a revolver and stolen a lady's pearl necklace, she has come to discover that it is one of her own friends she has robbed, and that a detective is on the trail. Whereupon she is led to believe that the young man she loves and who is seeking to avert suspicion from her is in reality a crook, and goes forth clad now in boy's clothes to save him from the police. So far so good. But much of what is introduced in the second and third acts is foreign to the main idea, and in the end it appears as if the author himself had lost faith in his idea, and introduced a "moving-picture" scheme as a forceful possible relief from the inconsistencies.

Notwithstanding conditions which must have been most trying, Miss Clark played last night with a splendid sense of comic values and a sureness of touch that gave convincing testimony of what a really clever little artiste she is. She was distinctly better than her rôle, in which the laughs most frequently were due to the manner of the doing than the actual content. Elita Proctor Otis played a flashy lady with a gift of flash and justified appreciation, while George Fawcett made the most of rather slender material. Harry Stockbridge played so well that he occasioned regret that his was only a bit.

Joseph Kilgour, Ivy Troutman, Forrest Winant and Scott Cooper were other competent performers in a cast which in its entirety showed the results of that haste which spoils more things than matrimony.

The very pretty first act gave way to one which should prove a model for any one looking for a lesson on how not to furnish a room.

The new theatre is comfortable and attractive.

PEASANT PLAYERS APPEAR.

Oberammergau Actors Present Piece at Irving Place Theatre.

A troupe or German peasant players who styled themselves the "Oberammergauer Bauern-Theatre," opened an engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night. This company and the nature of its performance was a reproduction of the present actors whose companies are very common in the German-speaking countries of the continent.

Last night's bill was "Der Prozessbauer," which proved just such a play as these companies usually present. It was slightly melodramatic in nature, illustrated the triumph of peasant virtue over landed greed, and was pleasantly interrupted by choral numbers at opportune moments. There was a zither trio, and during the intermissions the leading lady came down among the audience and sold picture postcards.

The whole formed an interesting evening's entertainment. The play was well acted, several of the actors showing considerable power both in the dramatic passages and the comedy. The musical part of the programme was enjoyable. The effect of novelty was heightened by the strong Bavarian Highlands dialect used, and the costumes that were almost perfect Tyrolese. The engagement is to last into next week.

"I Saltimbanchi" at Century.

The Angelini-Gattini Opera Company of Milan gave last night at the Century Theatre its first performance of "I Saltimbanchi." ("The Mountebanks.") This opera was performed here several times a few years ago by another Italian opera company. It is a tuneful and colorful opera, full of life, dealing with the adventures of four circus performers. Mme. Gattini played the part of Marion, one of the jugglers, and Signore Angelini was Malicorne, the strong man. The opera is rich in comedy, which in Signore Gargano, as the clown, appeared to good advantage. The audience was large and was very generous with applause. This opera will be repeated the remaining nights of this week and on Saturday afternoon.

Tea Dance at the Plaza.

The second of the tea dances under the patronage of Mrs. Alfred W. Wagstaff, Sr., Mrs. Robert A. Sands, Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. John Claflin, and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm, took place yesterday in the small ballroom of the Plaza. There were so many in attendance that it has been decided to have the third dance, on May 8, in the large ballroom.

Mrs. Harper to Tour in Europe.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is booked to sail to-morrow on the Carmania for a five-months' tour of Europe. She will go to The Hague as a Delegate to the International Council of Women, and later to Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna and Budapest. With Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt she will travel in Russia and Turkey.

St. Paul Sails To-day.

Some of those booked to leave on the St. Paul to-day for Southampton are Mrs. C. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Orville P. Blake, Miss Carla Dagmar, Miss Minnie Egener, Miss O. W. Fowler, E. Hawley, Percy Hoyt, Miss Margaret Hoyt, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Lester, and W. E. Martin.

SCHOOL LECTURERS DINE.

Curse Is Off Their Profession, They Say, Now Wilson Is President.

About 200 public lecturers, who have just completed courses in connection with the city schools, dined together last night at the Hotel Astor. They hailed President Wilson as the man "who took the curse off the school-mastering profession," and applauded the calculation of a statistician, who figured out that the work of the school teachers was just 500 times more efficient than that of New York policemen.

California's anti-Japanese legislation came in for serious comment by Frederic R. Coudert, whose law firm has long engaged in problems of international law.

"In one of our States we are witnessing to-day a recrudescence of the old parochialism," he said. "A State is forgetting that she belongs to a collective entity and has an obligation to see that the interests of the whole country are held to be larger than the interests of the parish, as it were. If our institutions are to govern us, as indeed they must, then we must institutionalize the minds of the people—teach them the aim and purpose of our institutions and how they may utilize these institutions to their benefit."

President Churchill of the Board of Education said it did not take any "bucolic friend from Wisconsin to tell us that the courses of study in our public schools are static and dead.

"We know they are dead," he went on, "but we of the present Board of Education believe that the attitude of previous administrations made them that way, and we are looking into the spiritual side of our problem as well as the temporal side."

QUEER BIRD SAVED AT SEA.

As the Hotel Imperial Can't Give It Worms, Pankie Is on Hunger Strike.

When the steamer Bermudian, which docked yesterday morning, was 300 miles from Bermuda, a long-legged landbird, which none of the amateur ornithologists aboard could identify, fell exhausted on the deck. After a short rest it flew aloft and followed in the wake of the ship for a mile or so. Then it dipped down to the water and was soon lost sight of, but not for long. Two hours later it again came aboard, and this time to stay.

The hungry, weary bird made no attempt to escape from the engineer who caught it, who gave it to St. George Tucker, who is stopping at the Hotel Imperial with his strange bird.

"Pankie," so called after Mrs. Pankhurst, because it has gone on a hunger strike, steadily resisted forcible feeding yesterday afternoon, and not even the savor of fried shad roe could tempt it. It looks something like a raven on stilts, and has excessively long legs, brilliant black plumage, dark green wings edged with turquoise blue, a reddish brown bill and soulful eyes.

All yesterday afternoon "Pankie" held an informal reception in the parlor of the Imperial, where it was allowed to roam around free, and many came to view the unregistered guest and tried to guess its species.

Director Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo said over the telephone that from its description it might be a gallinule, and, if so, in addition to fish, it would need worms and insects to eat.

These delicacies are not on the Imperial's menu, so "Pankie" will be sent to Dr. Hornaday to be fed and watered, and between meals will hang in a cage in a window of the hotel, where it is stopping.

HORSES HAVE ROOF GARDEN

Mrs. James Speyer Tells of Lafayette Street Place of Rest for Horses.

The East Side Horse Owners' Protective Association held a meeting last night at the University Settlement, at which Mrs. James Speyer, President of what the east side people call the "High Society Women's Animal League," told of the work of her organization, including the horse roof garden now building at Bond and Lafayette Streets.

Mrs. Speyer described the purpose of her organization as different from those of the Humane Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the men cheered her. Her society started as an auxiliary to the S. C. C. A., she explained, but become independent later, much to the relief of the latter organization, which, she said, felt itself stirred to too great activity.

Then Mrs. Speyer called attention to the new dispensary for horses of the Women's Animal League at 326 Lafayette Street, which was intended for the care of animals overcome in the streets. It had been termed a roof garden for horses, and was exactly that, "a place for horse recreation, placed on the roof for lack of ground space."

In addition to Dr. Belais, President of the Humane Society, the President of the Horse Owners' Association, M. M. Frankel, did not hesitate to say that agents of that society often used their power to force payment from truckmen under threats of arrest. He condemned the practice of dividing the fines imposed upon horse owners with the society of the agent making the arrest.

The President of the accused society answered the charges and explained that there was no enmity between the Humane Society and the Horse Owners' Protective Association.

After Dr. J. Reid Blair, chief veterinarian of the Bronx Zoo, had lectured on sunstroke and heat exhaustion, Mr. Frankel pointed out that though the Horse Owners' Association had been formed to look after the betterment of horses as property, it had brought about more humane conditions by driving the horse thieves from their work. Often, he said, stolen horses were blinded or in other ways maimed so as not to be recognizable by their owners. In this way a $300 horse would have its value reduced to but $40, but could then be safely sold.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cross of 5 West Fifty-second Street are occupying their country place at Bernardsville, N. J., and will remain there until late in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Judkins and Miss Phoebe Judkins will sail to-morrow on the Olympic and will be abroad for several months. Upon their return they will live at 32 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Sir Alexander Lawrence of London is at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit. Also Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Lambert of Princeton, N. J.

Franklin S. Richardson, who is to marry Miss Caro Q. Brown on May 7, is giving his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman of 122 East Fifty-sixth Street gave a dinner and dance last night for her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Coppell Booth, whose engagement to Oliver De Lancey Coster has just been announced.

The students of the Finch School are to present Mrs. Austin's "The Arrow Maker" at the Aerial Theatre, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Finch Day Nursery.

Dr. Reginald Ducat and Mrs. Ducat (Miss Louise Chalmers) have given up the house in Brooklyn they took in order that Dr. Ducat might be near his hospital work, and have gone to Long Island to spend a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr., have closed the apartment they had on Madison Avenue and have gone to their country place at Babylon, L. I.

Mrs. Henry S. Glover and the Misses Glover and G. Dawson Glover are closing their town house in Fifty-fourth Street, and are opening the Moorlands at Fairfield, Conn., next week.

The second of the tea dances at the Waldorf-Astoria managed by Miss Doane will be held this afternoon.

Mrs. Albert A. Young is opening her house, 10 East Fifty-fourth Street, this afternoon for the Junior Auxiliary of the New York Diet Kitchen, which is to give a vaudeville and dance, with a little playlet, at 3 o'clock for the benefit of the kitchen.

A small and informal dance will be held at the Brevoort this evening. Mrs. Gustavus Kirby, Mrs. R. Oakley Vanderpoel, and the Misses Marjorie Lawrence, Therese Ingersoll, and Margaret French arranged it.

F. T. MARTIN'S BOOK PUT ON AS A PLAY

"Passing of the Idle Rich," Dramatized by Miss Townsend, at Garden Theatre.

DISCUSSES LABOR PROBLEM

Classification of the Play Puzzles Audience, Many of Whom Take It for a Comedy.

Margaret Townsend's play, "The Passing of the Idle Rich," which was produced at the Garden Theatre for the first time last night, was described on the programme as "an original drama in four acts, (not a dramatization,) embracing the capital and labor proposition as presented in the articles written by Frederick Townsend Martin." So far as last night is concerned, that lets the latter out. It is to be inferred that he is duly grateful.

It proved difficult to classify the play last night, for any one who wanted to go further than say it belonged in the great group of unnecessary drama. A great proportion of the audience took it for comedy, and kept insisting rather audibly that it was comedy all through the evening, though this was presumably not the author's intention.

The cast was not brilliant, but there were several of its large number who might have been able to give a good account of themselves if they had had better material. Ethel Valentine, as the heroine, took advantage of one of the small bits in her part at the end of one of the scenes, and was rewarded with the most sincere applause of the evening. Marie Burke, as the mother, was also capable, and Escamillo Fernandez, the leading man, did what he had to do fairly well.

The scenery and properties were very bad, and the stage management was of the type that allowed a whole wedding party to wander on the stage while the heroine was supposed to make her escape after marrying an English nobleman. Somebody realized the mistake and they shooed themselves off the stage, the girl duly escaped, and then they returned to take up the dialogue where it had been left off. It is probable that the passing of these particular idle rich will be swift.

BETTER B. R. T. SERVICE.

15-Minute Headway at Night to Bath Beach and Ulmer Park.

Several improvements are to be made on the B. R. T. lines beginning on May 7, as the result of hearings before Commissioner Williams. On the New Utrecht Avenue line the night train service to Bath Beach, Bensonhurst and Ulmer Park will be increased by cutting down the present thirty-minute headway to fifteen minutes. This will be managed by instituting a shuttle car service to Ulmer Park, which will connect with the Sea Beach trains at Sixty-second Street.

On the Culver line, from 6:45 to 7:50 o'clock in the morning rush hours a 7½-minute service will be maintained, and during the evening rush hours all short line trains stopping at Parkville will give free transfers to Coney Island. On both the Myrtle Avenue line, between Ridgewood and Metropolitan Avenue, and on the Broadway line, on trains for Brownsville and Canarsie, the headway after 1 o'clock in the morning will be reduced from thirty to twenty minutes.

TO RESTAGE GETTYSBURG.

Only, at Reunion, Contenders Will Meet with Handclasps.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 1.—Under a plan announced here to-night by Henry M. Howell, Union and Confederate veterans of the civil war, occupying the same ground and advancing upon each other as at the battle of Gettysburg, fifty years ago, will be seen at the great reunion to be held on that battlefield in July, with the difference that, instead of advancing with firearms, the veterans will meet with outstretched hands. New York State has appropriated $150,000 to send veterans to this reunion.

Mr. Howell, the author of the plan to restage the battle of Gettysburg on a practical basis, fought with the 124th New York Volunteers at Gettysburg. His suggestion is being endorsed by Grand Army posts throughout the State.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator O'Gorman to-day introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to give a medal to each surviving Union and Confederate soldier of the battle of Gettysburg. The bill would appropriate $30,000 for the purpose.

VOTE ON LABOR EXEMPTION.

Trade Bodies to Say if They Favor Union Immunity from Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is canvassing commercial organizations throughout the country with a view to obtaining the opinion of business men in regard to the effort in Congress to enact legislation exempting labor organizations and farmers' alliances from prosecution under the anti-trust law.

The inquiry takes the form of a referendum on a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Chamber, upon which a vote, affirmatively or negatively, is asked. The resolution follows:

That it is the sense of this board that the provision in the Sundry Civil bill now before the United States Senate preventing the use of any part of the appropriation for the enforcement of anti-trust laws in the prosecution of special classes is a violation of the fundamental principles of equity and law enforcement. We object to the principle of having Congress exempt from prosecution any class of possible offenders under any law, toward which this provision is, in our opinion, a definite step, and we respectfully protest against its enactment into law.

The Chamber hopes to reach more than 200,000 members of 323 organizations.

New Telephone Control Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 1.—Senator Fitzgerald's bill, remodeled with slight amendments, giving to the Public Service Commission of the First District control over telephone and telegraph companies in New York city, came before the Legislature again to-day, with the sympathy, if not the active support, of Governor Sulzer. The bill was reintroduced and Senator Fitzgerald announced that the Governor had given an emergency message which would permit its passage under a suspension of the Legislature's important rules before the time for adjournment on Saturday. The bill has been amended so that the commission shall have control only over rates in New York City and rates which apply to calls from New York to outside points in the State.

AVIATORS LOSE AEROPLANES

Fire Destroys Five Hangars and Contents at Hempstead Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 1.—Through fire which destroyed five hangars at the Hempstead Plains aviation field here this morning the total loss is estimated at $22,000. It was partly covered by insurance. There were many individual losses, which proved as pathetic as they were serious.

William Harper Jr., who occupied No. 13, lost a splendid yellow monoplane, the largest on the field and in work upon which he had spent his entire Summer last year. More serious still was the loss to Walberg and Lawrence, who had put all they had into an aeroplane they have been working on for the last three years. Gustave Agerman lost a Curtis type biplane which he built himself and then taught himself to fly. He visited the hangar not long ago and announced his intention to quit the flying game. He said, however, that he intended to retain the hangar, as his boy wanted to learn to fly the coming season. F. P. Schneider lost only a few tools, as his machine was not in the shed when the fire occurred.

George Dyott, the well-known English aviator, was probably the most fortunate of all. He had just imported a monoplane from abroad and had removed it from one of the hangars that were burned to one formerly occupied by Miss Harriett Quimby.

MARRIED AT NIGHT COURT.

Well-Dressed Bridal Party Choose It to Avoid Publicity.

A large automobile rolled up to the entrance of the Men's Night Court last night and two handsomely gowned women and two men in evening dress got out. They asked the policeman at the door for Magistrate Campbell, who was sitting, and they were escorted into his private room, where it was announced that two of the party wished to be married. They had a marriage license issued yesterday to Charles F. Stoddard, 36 years old, an inventor, of 2,241 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, and Miss Ethel Margaret Corbett, 24 years old, of 106 West Sixty-first Street.

Magistrate Campbell was about to start the ceremony when the bridegroom to be demanded that two reporters in the room be excluded. The Magistrate would not assent to this, and Stoddard said:

"We don't want reporters here. That's just the reaeson we have adopted this way to get married. We thought if we came here nobody would learn of it. We don't want our friends to know of it."

The Magistrate said the reporters had the right to be present, and after a few more protests on the part of Stoddard, the ceremony was performed. The couple with Stoddard and his bride signed their names as witnesses to the ceremony as Maud J. Wright and Courtenay M. Weaver.

It is understood that Miss Corbett was a nurse in Miss Alston's house for private patients, 26 West Sixty-first Street. Before going to the Night Court the wedding party had been to Chief Magistrate McAdoo and had asked him to perform the ceremony. He referred them to Magistrate Campbell.

FIND EVERHART HEIR INSANE

Estate Worth $500,000—Violent After Clever Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—A Sheriff's jury sitting with a commission here to-day found Edwin E. Everhart, the only son and heir of the late Dr. Isaac F. Everhart of Scranton, Penn., an incompetent, incapable of caring for his affairs. Dr. Everhart is the sole heir to an estate worth $500,000, held in trust by the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Everhart was arrested in March in the Hotel Preston, New York City, for carrying a revolver, and after observation in Bellevue Hospital he was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum. He was formerly connected with the Dowd Lumber Company of New York, and was at one time a business associate of Charles H. Tellmon of Mount Vernon. Dr. Gregory of Bellevue and Dr. Albert Durhan of Bloomingdale testified that Everhart was insane. He thinks he has persecutors who are "railroading" him to a asylum.

Everhart became violent after giving clever testimony for a half hour. His attendants had to overpower him.

Mrs. Sarah G. Everhart of 251 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York, his former wife, who obtained a separation a year ago, was in the courtroom but did not testify. She wept bitterly when Everhart's guards took him away. Dr. Isaac F. Everhart, the father, endowed the Everhart Museum of Natural History in Scranton. His son's early escapades were said to have hastened his end.

Hamburg-American in Brooklyn.

The Hamburg-American Line announced yesterday that, beginning with the sailing of the steamship Hamburg on May 20, all the Mediterranean steamers will sail from the company's new pier, at the foot of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn. The second-cabin steamships Pretoria and Pennsylvania will sail for Hamburg from the same pier.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ADA WHITE, a buyer for A. D. Matthews's Sons, where she had been employed twenty-nine years, died on Wednesday in her home, 157 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE TURNER, widow of Henry Turner, died on Wednesday in her home, 209 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. She was a direct descendant of the Van Zile family, early settlers in the State.

Miss ADELINE WHITTEMORE TORREY, founder of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, died at East Orange yesterday.

Mrs. ERNEST ZANTZINGER, mother of George Wharton Pepper, died at her country home at St. David's, near Philadelphia, yesterday.

W. C. PATTERSON of Los Angeles, Cal., died in Naples yesterday.

CHRISTY CHURCHILL said to be the last member of the racing family from which Churchill Downs derived its name, is dead in his home at Lexington, Ky.

SIMON BRUENN, a retired dry goods broker, who resided at 12 Woodlawn Avenue, New Rochelle, died on Wednesday, aged 80.

JOHN A. SLOANE, 70 years old, Pier Superintendent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on Wednesday in his home, 28 Vandam Street.

Col. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, 71 years old, formerly President of the Creswell Iron Works in Philadelphia, is dead in the home of his daughter in Baltimore, Mrs. Howard O. Price.

MILTON J. PALMER, 85 years old, inventor of the "humane" stock car, is dead in Detroit, Mich.

EDGAR RANDOLPH PEARSALL, 58 years old, of the Pearsall News Bureau of New York City, died at his home at Westfield, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Pearsall for a number of years was on the commercial staff of The Evening Post.

The Rev. CHARLES HERBERT SCHOLEY, 43 years old, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Freeport, L. I., and Chaplain of the Volunteer Fire Department of that place, died early yesterday at Oceanside, L. I.

JOHN F. CAHILL, 67 years old, died late Wednesday night at his home, Paterson, N. J., for over twenty years he had practised law in Passaic County.

Father PATRICK J. POWERS, rector of the Church of the Precious Blood, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., died suddenly of heart failure yesterday.

JULIA SANDERSON TESTIFIES

Accuses Her Maid of Stealing Bracelet Worth $4,000.

Julia Sanderson, the actress, at present appearing in the "Sunshine Girl," was the principal witness before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday during the trial of Cora Brine, a former maid of Miss Sanderson, who is on trial for stealing a bracelet valued at $4,000 from her.

Miss Sanderson testified that, while she was stopping at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 2, the maid opened her trunk and took the bracelet. Detective Boyle testified that the defendant gave the diamonds the bracelet held to a negro named Pierce, who pawned them for less than $100. The trial will be continued to-day.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SAGER—DUCKERS.—Esther M. Duckers to the Rev. W. Sager.

Married.

BOOKHOUT—DINGMAN.—On Wednesday, April 30, at the First Reformed Church, Ridgewood, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. George Francis Greene, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Van Neste, Clarissa Adams Bookhout, daughter of Edward Bookhout, to Dr. Thomas Alva Dingman of Paterson, N. J.

IRWIN—McALPIN.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1913, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, Gladys Close, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin, to William Fletcher Irwin.

RIGGS—COUDERT.—At the residence of her mother, April 30, 1913, by the Rev. Mgr. Lavelle, Miss Renee Coudert, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Coudert, to Mr. Thomas Riggs, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

CONNOR—THURBER.—April 30, Jeannette Thurber to Washington E. Connor.

SCHMITT—WHITE.—April 29, Gertrude L. White to Henry M. Schmitt.

Brooklyn.

EVERETT—WITHSTANDLEY.—April 30, Mildred L. Withstandley to S. Kendrick Everett, Jr.

GOLDENBAUM—KLAPPROTH.—April 26, Marie Klapproth to Harry C. Goldenbaum.

NORTON—MORRIS.—April 29, Eleanor Morris to Dennis Norton.

ZARBOE—MANNING.—April 30, Ethel A. Manning to Charles W. Zarboe.

Newark.

DOYLE—WRIGHT.—April 30, Elizabeth Wright to Charles Doyle.

KLEIN—ARRANTS.—April 30, Ellen Arrants to John Klein.

OTTEN—HAMILTON.—April 26, Josephine M. Hamilton to Henry J. Otten.

Westchester.

WILCOX—GIBNEY.—April 27, Ossining, Isabelle Gibney to Oliver W. Wilcox.

Died.

BRUENIM.—On Wednesday, April 30, 1913, Simon Bruenim, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 12 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Thursday evening at 7:45. Interment private.

CALVERT.—On April 30, 1913, in her 67th year, Emily Haviland, widow of James A. Calvert of Cortland, N. Y. Funeral at C

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Vigorous Recovery in Response to Better European News.

It was an open question how far yesterday's vigorous upturn in the stock market was due to the factors upon which a few observers of the market formed the belief on Wednesday that a recovery was imminent, and how far it was due to the favorable character of the news from abroad. Undoubtedly the latter played an important part in improving sentiment or, at least, in prompting heavy covering of short commitments. Without reference, however, to the change for the better in the European political outlook, the market had for several days been giving signs of increasing resistance to the continued pressure to which it was being subjected. It seems fair, then, to diagnose yesterday's movement as due to the market having gotten into an oversold condition in which it responded in a very emphatic way to the news from Europe that harmony of action among the powers in respect to Montenegro will continue, and probably to effective purpose, inasmuch as the dispatches indicated that King Nicholas was paving the way to ultimate submission to the will of the powers. Private advices received during the morning from banking quarters abroad informed the market here of this more hopeful aspect of the Balkan situation, and it needed but this stimulation to turn prices upward after some new low prices for the year had been made in the first hour of trading. The markets abroad were closed in observance of Ascension Day, so ours was the only one in which this better political news was reflected in the prices of securities. Europe's international political problems have not been fully cleared up as yet, but one acute phase of that situation has been favorably resolved, and this naturally strengthens the ground for the expectation that the problem will ultimately be solved without a breach in the harmony which has up to this time prevailed among the powers. This has been maintained, not withstanding the popular pressure which some of the governments have had to resist in their adherence to the policy of united action by the powers.

In considering from a closer point of view the results of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange, it was a fair assumption from all the facts in the case that a good deal of the strength in the leading issues was due to short covering. The decline in call money rates to 2 per cent., after some calling of loans in the morning had caused the renewal rate to rise to 8 per cent., was not suggestive of any large increase in the prospective demand for money because of purchases of stock for the long account. But the improvement in prices was by no means limited to those issues in which a short interest of substantial proportions was believed to exist. It extended, on the contrary, to many others in which there had been little or no speculative activity on the short side. Investment issues which had suffered along with other stocks were among those which showed good gains yesterday. In the bond market, too, there were some gains of noteworthy proportions, although the strictly investment demand did not appear to have expanded to any large extent.

The prospective release to the market of $10,000,000 which now forms part of the idle cash in the Treasury vaults was one item of the day's news which bore favorably upon the affairs of the money market. In a remote way the same may be said of the indications from Albany that the Governor would not give his approval to the bill which proposed to fix a limit of 2 per cent. on the rates for call loans. That would be an interference with the natural working of the money market which could do no good and might do a great deal of harm. It was satisfactory, therefore, to feel that this proposal would go by the board. There was some disappointment among bankers over the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to charge interest on the money held by the active depositaries. It was argued that the banks being already under obligation to pledge Government or other bonds as security for money received from the Treasury, and as they are called upon to do much work in connection with the handling of Treasury accounts under the recently adopted change in Treasury methods in respect to the cashing of warrants, there was little ground on which to base a charge for interest on money deposited by the Treasury in these active accounts.

From another point of view, of course, the general reserve position of the banks will be strengthened by the transfer of $10,000,000 cash to the banks. Such addition to bank reserves may be even more needed later in the year than at present, but possibly the Treasury under the new regulation in regard to the payment of interest on deposits will feel freer than in the past to increase Government deposits in the National banks at times when cash is much needed for reserve purposes. That reserves are relatively low at present is shown by the summary of the National bank returns under the call of April 4 published yesterday. Between April 4 and the date of the previous call, Feb. 4, the loans and discounts of the National banks increased by about $53,000,000, while their cash holdings decreased $45,000,000. The tendency here indicated is in keeping with that shown in previous recent returns of the National banks. Correctives are being applied to the credit position, but they had not yet become sufficiently effective at the date of this latest report by the National banks to prevent a further decline in the percentage of reserve. This stood on April 4 at 20.44 per cent. Two months earlier it stood at 20.91 per cent., and at the corresponding call last year at 21.30 per cent.

The railroads in the trunk line territory outlined in more detail yesterday their plan to obtain an increase of 5 per cent. in freight rates. The movement thus begun will probably become a market influence of large proportions later on. Certainly it will do so if the effort to get higher rates is successful. As expected, the railroads refused yesterday the demands of the conductors and trainmen for higher wages. The increase in rates which is being sought is more than justified, the railroads argue, by the increases in wages and other additions to expenses which have been made since the commission refused an advance two years ago.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, int.	101¼	102	101¼	101⅜
4½s, Nov., 1957, int.	101¼	102	101¼	101⅜
4½s, May, 1917, int.	100⅜	102¼	100⅜	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917, int.	100⅜	102¼	100⅜	101⅛
4½s, May, 1960, int.	96½	96¾	96½	96¾
4½s, Mar., 1962, int.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960, int.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅞
4s, May, 1959, int.	92½	93	101¾	92¾
4s, May, 1958, int.	92½	93	92	93
4s, May, 1957, int.	93	93	93	93
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	90	92	90	92
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	92	92	90	92
4s, Nov., 1958, reg.	92	92	90	92
4s, 1916-1918, int.	97	100	97	100
3½s, Nov., 1954, int.	82½	83	82½	83
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	82	83	82	83
3½s, 1985-1954, reg.	82½	83	80	83

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When Stocks Are Down.

It is sometimes remarked by close observers that when Wall Street is bullish its enthusiasm and faith in the future know no bounds, and that when it is bearish the country is headed for perdition and every one ought to know it. In other words, too many traders lack the judicial mind that would enable them to place factors in their proper relation to the scheme of things. Given a number of unfavorable indications, the market will generally discount them. After the readjustment the very fact that prices have declined is taken as a sign of coming trouble, and there is a further slump. After a number of weeks of almost uninterrupted declines, stocks look high to the man who would have bought them 20 points higher had sentiment been bullish at that time. An active Stock Exchange house commented yesterday on the fact that most issues were down from 20 to 40 points, and practically at the lowest level for two years, and that this very situation was the best argument of the bears for a further slump. "Sentiment has long been bearish, and sentiment plays a more or less important part in governing prices, but in the long run values count, and after a prolonged decline the market invariably rises in the face of a great preponderance of bearish sentiment," said this house. "The pessimists have increased as prices declined, and sight has been lost of the many favorable factors, not the least of which is the present crop outlook."

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Yield at Recent Prices.

On the basis of dividend returns many issues are undoubtedly cheap, but there is a widespread impression that they will be cheaper, and the ordinary investor has a feeling that he will be able to pick the bottom. When he succeeds in so doing it is through chance rather than the result of his wisdom. Some men follow the chart diagrams, but charts have an unfortunate habit of forecasting every movement except the particular one to which the player trusts his money. Then something which never happened before upsets the draughtsman's theory. The activity in yesterday's market was credited in part to the occasional investor who decided that prices were low enough for investment purposes. At the present prices Lehigh Valley, paying 10 per cent., yields about 6.6 per cent; Northern Pacific, paying 7 per cent., returns 6.1 per cent.; Atchison, paying 6 per cent., yields the same; Southern Pacific, 6 per cent. stock, yields 6.3 per cent.; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, a 5 per cent. issue, 5.6 per cent.; Southern Railway preferred, paying 5 per cent., yields 6.8 per cent., and St. Paul, now on a 5 per cent. basis, yields 4.7 per cent. Among the industrials it is possible to get a higher return, Amalgamated returning over 8 per cent. and numerous others more than 7 per cent.

***

Signs of Summer.

With the arrival of warm weather the corner of Wall and Broad Streets is again in demand for a good share of each day by speakers with a message for the financial district. Following the regular noonday service by "Bishop" Wilkinson yesterday a youthful supporter of the woman suffrage movement addressed the usual crowd of idlers for two hours. If there is any power in modern oratory the Wall Street messenger boy should be a rabid partisan of the suffragettes.

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Substantial Upturn of Prices.

The vigorous buying movement in yesterday's stock market resulted in the most substantial recovery of prices in any session since that of March 25. In early trading hesitancy in taking on fresh commitments was apparent among professional operators of both sides, owing largely to the fact that the three days' exchange of favors were voluminous. The distinct change in the broad sentiment toward stocks which occurred in the second hour of business, after cable messages from London brought reassuring news regarding the Balkan situation, stood in marked contrast to the bearish feeling of the early days of April. Prices turned rapidly upward in the early afternoon, although the advance was checked from time to time by waves of what appeared to be further short selling. The short sales were, however, so much more than offset by short covering and buying for the long account that the occasional backward steps of prices were of small moment. The real character of the market was one of well-sustained strength.

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Rumely Stocks Turn About.

The Rumely stocks made reparation for some of the numerous days of the year in which they sold off persistently, by scoring the largest advances of the list, with the exception of Canadian Pacific common and second preferred and American Tobacco. Rumely preferred closed with a net advantage for the day of 5¾, and the common gained 5 points. While the closing out of short contracts was considered the prime factor in causing the reverse movement, the impression had gained ground in the Street in the past few days that the company will not have to go through the drastic change of mangement and finances that has lately been rumored. The bankers most closely identified with its affairs have made public no information as to the future policy to be pursued in regard to dividends and the raising of necessary working capital, but denial from well-informed sources appeared yesterday to a published statement that $5,000,000 collateral notes were to be issued, secured by notes given by farmers for implements purchased.

***

Importance of Farmers' Notes.

Discussion of the Rumely Company lately has brought especial attention to the item in annual reports of companies making agricultural machinery set forth as "Bills Receivable." They are farmers' notes, for the most part, and are generally placed to run from one to two years. There is nothing unusual in this method of financing farming operations, any more than there is in the issuance of ordinary commercial notes, but the paper put out by farmers is generally of small denomination and supplies a commentary on the extent of a company's business when the "bills receivable" account is large. When the International Harvester Company applied to the Stock Exchange to have its stock listed this account amounted to $80,000,000, and the notes represented in the total were said to average no more than $62 each. A commercial paper broker pointed out yesterday that, while collections on farmers' notes were often slow, the average loss was shown by statistics compiled in different years to be no higher than 2 per cent.

CITY BONDS OVER/COUNTER.

Small Investors Take Large Part of Philadelphia 4s.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Approximately $1,000,000 worth of the new 4 per cent. city loan of $7,000,000, of which $3,500,000 is offered now, was sold "over the counter" on this, the opening day of the sale. About half of these bonds were taken by small investors, in subscriptions running from a single bond of $100 up to large amounts. In all there were 161 subscribers to-day. The largest single sale was to the city sinking fund, which took $360,000 of the new loan.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate—Prices Advance—Bonds Quiet and Higher.

Transactions in unlisted securities yesterday were in moderate volume. Prices advanced. United Cigar Stores was the most active industrial and closed at 87¾, ex dividend, an advance of 1¼ points. Bonds were quiet, with New York City 4½s of 1962 selling at 95½, a gain of ¼.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23	23
110	Brown Shoe pf.	87½	88½	87½	88½
100	Cimeti-Pe. pf.	97	97	97	97
100	Houston Oil	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
1,500	Int. Man. Tran.	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	Push. S. & R.	2½	2½	2½	2½
70	St. Oil of N.J.	342	346	342	346
3,500	Un. Cig. St. Co. of Am.	86½	88	86½	87¾
20	Un. Cig. St. Co. of Am. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾

MINING STOCKS

200	Alaska Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,500	Alaska G. M.	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
100	Bessie G. Dr.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Bes. G. D. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
600	*Big Four	80	80	80	80
2,200	Braden Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Br.-Col. Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,900	Can. Gd.-Sil.	20	20	19	19
1,600	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	6	6
800	Con. Ar. Sm.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,500	Dav.-Daly C.	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	2 7-16
1,000	*Dia. Bl. S.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
5,000	El Paso Con.	3¾	3¾	3	3¼
200	Florence	41	41	40	40
1,300	Giroux Min.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
500	Greene-Can.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
1,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
500	Mason Valley	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	McK.-Dy.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
270	Nevada Hills	1	1 1-16	1	1
500	Niplssing M.	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Tonopah Ex.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
16,500	*Tonopah M.	93	100	1-32	93	100
500	Tuolumne C.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
725	West End C.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1 7-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

2,500	West End Ex.	10	11	10	11

BONDS.

$6,000	B. R. T. 5s notes	95 11-16	95⅝	95 11-16	95⅝
10,000	Chi. Ely. 5s.	97	97¼	97	97¼
18,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95¾
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1963	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	May 1. Bid.	Asked.	April 30. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper.	1½	2	½	2
Bay State Gas.	3	3-16	⅛	5-16
Borden's Cond. Milk.	114½	115	114½	115
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¼
Brown Shoe	45	52	46	52
Cluett-Peabody	45	52	46	52
Con. Rubber Tire	16	20	16	20
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Continental Can	45	50	45	50
Continental Can pf.	95	96	90	96
Emerson-Brant.	38	40	32	40
Emerson-Brant. pf.	87	92	87	92
Havana Tobacco	3½	4	3½	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	7	10	7	10
Houston Oil pf.	55	63	55	63
Int. Nick. Tr. ctfs.	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
Leh. V. Co. Sales Co.	215	225	215	225
Marconi of Am., new.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Mays Oil	16	18	16	18
National Sugar	3	5	3	98
N. Y. Transportation.	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	77	80	77	80
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98	95	98
Pennsylvania Textile.	22	24	22	26
R. J. Reynolds.	270	280	270	280
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Prod. pf.	83	86	83	85
U. S. Light & Heat.	11	15	11	15
U. S. Light & Heat. pf.	70	75	65	70
Willys Overland	57	62	56	62
Willys Overland pf.	90	97	90	97

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consol	35	37	34	36
Buffalo Mines	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Butte-New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
Diam. Field Daisy	2	3	2	4
First National	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Halifax Tonopah	1¼	1¼	1 13-16	1 15-16
Kerr Lake	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
La Rose Consol	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
Mines of America	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
North Butte Devel.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Ohio Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pacific Smelters	1-16	3-32	1-16	3-32
South Utah M. & S.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
Tr.-Bullion	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tularosa	⅛	¾	⅛	⅜
Union Mines	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
United Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper pf.	3½	7	3½	7
Wettlt. Silv. Mines	14	16	14	16
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¾

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Lightning C.-Gold D.	2¼	2½	2⅜	2½
New Jersey Mines	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s.	160	170	160	170
Havana Tobacco 5s.	61	63	61	63
N. Y. Central 6 p. c. notes.	w.	100	100¼	100	100 1-16
N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
Western Pacific 5s.	79½	80½	79½	80½

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17⅛	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	595	600	590	600
Borne-Scrymser	290	310	290	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	166	168	165	168
Chesebrough Mfg	660	675	660	675
Colonial Oil	110	125	110	125
Continental Oil	1,950	1,950	1,850	1,950
Crescent Pipe Line	63	65	62	65
Cumberland Pipe L.	77	82	75	80
Eureka Pipe Line	363	368	358	365
Galena-Signal Oil	130	190	130	185
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	134	138	130	135
National Transit	42	44	41	43
New York Transit	335	340	332	339
Northern Pipe Line	113	115	113	115
Ohio Oil	128	130	127	129½
Prairie Oil & Gas	286	290	280	290
Solar Refining	620	630	620	630
Southern Pipe Line	258	263	253	257
South Penn Oil	940	960	940	960
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	158	164	157	162
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	180	182	179	182
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	320	323	318	320
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	545	555	545	555
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	375	390	375	390
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	300	320	300	320
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	345	348	342	344
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	638	643	625	630
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	260	270	260	270
Swan & Finch	185	190	185	195
Union Tank Line	68	70	67	69
Vacuum Oil	177	180	176	179
Washington Oil	80	90	80	83
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,450	1,500	1,450	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	May 1. Bid.	Asked.	April 30. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	275	290	285	295
Conley Tinfoil	175	180	170	180
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	170	180	160	170
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	200	205
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	205	220	205	220
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
R. J. Reynolds pf. w.	110	120	110	120
Tobacco Products	115	140	115	140
Tobacco Prod. pf.	85	88	85	85
United Cigar Stores	87¼	88	87¾	87¾
U. C. Stores pf.	109	113	109	112

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper 5	Mar. 15, '13	99⅞	100⅛	6.00
Am. Loco. 5	Oct., 1913	99½	100¼	4.65
Am. Loco. 5	Oct., 1914	99½	100¼	4.65
Cent. Gov. 4½	Jul., '14-'15	97¼	97¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio 4½	June, 1913	100	100⅛	4.00
Boston & Me. 5	Feb. 8, '13	99	99⅛	5.00
B. R. T. 5	July, 1913	95¾	95⅞	5.90
Chic. & Ohio 4½	June, 1914	96½	96¾	5.40
Chi. & W. I. 5	Sept., 1913	98½	98¾	5.30
Chi. El. Rys. 5	July, 1913	96½	97	7.40
C. H. & D. 4½	July, 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Erie 5	Apr. 8, '14	100¼	100⅜	5.85
Erie 5	Oct., 1914	99½	99⅝	5.20
Erie 5	April, 1915	97½	98	6.00
Gen. Motor 5	Oct., 1913	98½	98¾	6.25
Gen. Rubber 4½	July, 1915	96½	96⅝	6.08
Hocking Val. 4½	Nov., 1913	99½	100	4.50
Hudson Co. 5	Oct. 15, '13	97½	100	6.00
Int. Central 4½	July, 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Int. & Gt. N. 5	Aug., 1914	97½	99½	6.35
Harv. 5	Feb. 15, '15	99½	99⅝	5.15
K. C. R. & L. 5	April, 1913	82	86	..
K. C. R. & L. 6	Sept., 1913	90	95	..
Lack. Steel 5	Nov., 1915	98	98⅜	7.10
L. S. & M. S. 4½	Mar. 15, '14	99⅝	99⅞	4.62
Met. S. R. of K. C. 5	May, 1913	97	98	..
Mex. Mon. C. 4½	Sept., 1913	97	98½	7.50
Mex. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	90½	95½	4.95
M. & St. L. 5	Feb., 1914	97	98	7.65
M. K. & T. 5	May, 1915	97½	98	6.12
Mo. Pacific 5	June, 1914	96½	97¼	7.05
Mon. Rail. & P. 5	April, 1915	99½	100	6.00
N. R. of Mex. 4½	June, 1913	88	89	9.50
N. Y. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	99½	99¾	4.98
N. Y. Central 4½	Apr., 1914	99½	100¼	4.81
N. Y. Central 4½	May, 1915	98½	99¼	4.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H. 5	Dec., 1913	98½	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F. 5	June, 1913	98½	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F. 5	Sept., 1914	98	100	6.00
Sea. Air Line 5	Mar., 1916	98½	98¾	6.10
So. Railway 5	Feb., 1916	99½	99¾	5.20
Southern R. Sul. 5	June, 1916	98½	98¾	6.10
U. R. R. S. M. 5	Aug., 1914	98½	98¾	6.35
Utah Con. 5	Aug., 1913	99½	99¾	6.00
Utah Con. 5	Apr., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Wa. El. & M. 5	July, 1913	97	100	6.00
Wa. El. & M. 5	Apr., 1914	100	100½	6.00
Western Md. 5	July, 1915	97	98½	6.00

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Bank of Baltimore	154½	154½	154½
30	Bank of Commerce	31	31	31
10	Baltimore Trust	162½	162½	162½
10	Baltimore Elec. pf.	43½	43½	43½
5	Cons. Coal	98	98	98
90	Consol. Power pf.	112	112	112
20	Fidelity & Deposit	146½	146½	146½
850	H. Oil com. ctf.	18½	18	18
20	Penn. Water & Pow.	66	65	66
225	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17¾	17¾
170	United Railways	36¾	36¼	36¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	90	90	90
8,000	Bal. City 4½s, 1940	91½	91⅜	91⅝
2,000	Chi. Railways 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
4,000	Central Ry. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½
7,000	Consol. Power notes	99¾	99¾	99¾
16,000	Con. Coal conv. 6s	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	73¼	73¼	73¼
1,000	Cumb. & Penn. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Georgia & Fla. 5s	60	60	60
3,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	80	80	80
3,000	Milwaukee G. L. 4s	86½	86¼	86½
1,000	M. & St. P. Jct. 6s	102	102	102
8,000	United Rwys. Inc.	63¾	63¾	63¾
4,000	United Rwys. 4s	83¾	83½	83¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3	3	3
270	Allouez	32½	30	32½
2,589	Amalgamated	73¾	70¾	73¾
917	American Zinc	25	24¾	24¾
100	Arizona Com'l	8	8	8
2,660	Butte & Superior	37½	36	37¼
875	Calumet & Arizona	63¼	62	62
10	Calumet & Hecla	455	450	455
150	Chino	39	38½	39
100	Copper Range	41½	41¾	41¾
150	East Butte	11¾	11¼	11¾
50	Franklin	6	6	6
750	Giroux	2¼	2¼	2¼
450	Granby	62	59¾	61¾
1,545	Greene-Cananea	6 13-16	6¾	6¾
35	Hancock	18	17	18
100	Indiana	8¼	8¼	8¼
430	Island Creek	48¾	48¾	48¾
400	Isle Royale	25¾	25	25¼
780	Lake	12¾	11¾	12¾
85	La Salle	4	4	4
25	Mass. Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼
350	Mayflower	77	76	77
255	Mohawk	50	49	50
10	Nevada Con.	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Nipissing	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
860	North Butte	28¾	27¾	28½
15	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Oilway	1	1	1
866	Old Colony	3¾	3	3¾
50	Old Dominion	45	45	45
31	Osceola	83	80½	83
1,245	Pond Creek	19	18¾	19
622	Pond Creek rights	55c.	50c.	55c.
48	Quincy	67	66	67
55	Ray Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼
360	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾
175	Shattuck	23	23	23
300	Superior & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼
350	Superior	27¾	26	27¾
50	Tamarack	28½	26½	28½
345	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Tuolumne	2¼	2¼	2¼
758	U. S. Smelting	39	38½	39
165	U. S. Smelting pf.	47½	47¾	47½
150	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼
215	Utah Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Winona	2	2	2
135	Wolverine	51	49¾	51

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	99¼	99¼	99¼
46	Boston & Albany	195	190	195
475	Boston Elev.	93½	93	93
980	Boston & Maine	58	53½	55¾
21	Maine Central	100	100	100
295	Mass. Elec.	16½	16½	16½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾
3,541	N. Y., N. H. & H.	106	103	105
27	Old Colony	162	160

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STANDARD OIL

BUY SELL

10 Atlantic Refining	25 National Transit
10 Buckeye Pipe Line	25 Ohio Oil
10 Cumb'd Pipe Line	15 Prairie Oil & Gas
10 S. W. Penn P. L.	20 Southern Pipe L.
5 S. O. of Kentucky	50 S. O. of California
10 S. O. of New York	10 S. O. of Indiana
50 Union Tank Line	5 S. O. of Kansas

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General Gas & Electric Stocks
Southern Cal. Edison Stocks
Utah Secur. Corp. Stock & Notes
GWYNNE BROTHERS
PUBLIC UTILITY & INACTIVE Securities
30 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 3232 Broad

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913.

	Stocks, (shares.)
Total sales May 1, 1913	530,762
Same day last year	519,062
Total year to date	31,549,142
Same period last year	49,876,792
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.54+.84
Same day last year	82.87+.18

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	69.53
Same period last year	83.76	75.24

	Call Money. High.	Low.	Ren'al.	Sterling Exchange. High.	Low.	Close.
May 1, 1913	3	2	3	$4.8670	$4.8670	$4.8670
Same day last year	3	2¼	3	4.8710	4.8705	4.8710
Range year to date	7	2	...	4.8790	4.8570	...
Same period last y'r	5	1¾	...	4.8760	4.8630	...

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4	4⅜	100	A. C. tr. rcts. 4th pd.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
73⅝	73¾	49,700	Amalgamated Cop.	71¼	73⅝	70⅝	73⅝	+2⅝
20	20½	500	Am. Beet Sugar	20	20⅝	20	20½	+1
32½	32¾	16,800	Am. Can	31½	32⅝	30⅞	32½	+1
92	93	600	Am. Can pf	91½	92½	91½	92½	+⅝
49	49¼	300	Am. Car & Fdry	48	49	48	49	+1
113¼	114⅜	35	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	...
4	4½	200	Am. Hide & Leath.	...	4½	...	4½	+⅛
22	24	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
23⅜	24½	4,200	Am. Ice Securities	23½	24	23½	24	adj⅛
9	9¾	100	Am. Linseed	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
25½	27	400	Am. Linseed pfd	25½	26	25	26	...
33½	35	200	Am. Locomotive	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33½	+⅛
47½	50	100	Am. Malt pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+1
66½	69¾	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65¾	67⅝	65	66¾	+1¼
101½	102	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101	101½	101	101½	+⅛
82½	83	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	83¼	83¾	83	83	...
158	163	200	Am. Snuff	158	160	158	160	+2
31	32	100	Am. Steel Foundries	31	31	31	31	+⅛
111⅛	114½	900	Am. Sugar Refining	110¾	110⅞	110½	110⅞	+⅛
113	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+⅛
128½	128¾	1,600	Am. Telep. & Tel	128¼	128½	127⅞	127⅞	+⅛
225	228	200	Am. Tobacco	224	225½	224	225½	+1½
102	103	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
37⅛	37½	1,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	36½	37⅛	36	37⅛	+1
99	99¼	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99⅛	+⅛
99½	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+⅛
121	122	900	Atlantic Coast Line	120	121	119	121	+1
98¼	98½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅜	98½	97¼	98½	+1
79	80	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	80	80	80	80	...
1	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
33	33⅝	800	Bethlehem Steel	32½	32⅞	32½	33	+⅛
69½	71	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+⅛
126½	130	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	+⅛
88½	89	4,100	Brook. Rap. Tran.	88¼	89⅝	87⅝	89	+1⅛
100	113½	200	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	105	105	105	105	+5
41½	42	2,200	California Petrol'm	40	41⅝	39⅝	41½	+1⅛
69	72	100	California Pet. pf	68½	68⅞	68⅞	68½	...
240⅝	241	18,270	Canadian Pacific	236	241⅝	235¼	240⅝	+5½
234½	234⅞	300	C. P. sub. cfs. 2d pd.	229½	235	229½	235	+5
23¼	23½	1,100	Central Leather Co.	22½	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+⅞
92	93	400	Cent. Leather C. pf.	91½	92⅝	91½	92½	+1
64⅜	64½	4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¾	65¼	63⅜	64⅝	+⅞
14½	14¾	300	Chicago Gt. West'n.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
106⅝	107	6,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	103½	107⅛	103½	106⅝	+1⅝
130	131	411	Chi. & Northwest'n.	128½	131½	128½	131½	+3½
185	187	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	185	185	185	185	...
39¼	39¼	3,400	Chino Copper	37⅜	39¼	37⅜	39¼	+1⅝
49⅝	53	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝	...
32	33⅜	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	32⅜	31	32⅜	+⅛
129	130	800	Consolidated Gas	127½	129½	127	129¼	+1⅝
10⅝	10⅝	1,100	Corn Products Ref.	10⅜	10⅝	10	10½	+⅛
64½	68	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	63	63	63	64½	+⅞
19	21	400	Den. & Rio Grande	19	19	19	19	...
27¾	28	4,800	Erie	27⅝	28¼	27	28¼	+1
138	138½	525	General Electric	138	138½	138	138½	+1
70½	75	100	General Motors pf	74	74	74	74	...
1⅞	2	1,900	Goldfield Consol	2	2	2	1⅞	...
126½	126¾	2,170	Great Northern pf	125	126⅞	125	126½	+1⅛
123¾	125	1,000	Gt. Nor. sub. rects. 40 per cent. paid	122¾	123⅝	122¾	123¾	+1⅝
32	34	1,200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	31½	32	31½	32	+⅛
44	44¾	500	Guggenheim Explor.	42½	44½	42½	42¾	+2⅜
113½	114	2,100	Illinois Central	113⅜	113⅝	112	113⅝	+⅜
16½	16¼	300	Inspiration Copper	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
14½	14⅝	4,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	14½	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
51	51½	4,100	Inter.-Met. pf	48⅝	51⅜	48⅝	51⅜	+2¼
102	104	100	Int. Harvester new	102	102	102	102	...
102	103	100	Int. Harv. Corp	101½	101½	101½	101½	+⅛
8½	9	400	Int. Paper	8⅜	9	8½	9	+⅛
38	39	400	Int. Paper pf	39	39	39	39	+⅛
23¼	25½	600	Kan. City Southern	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
93	95	150	Laclede Gas	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1⅛
154⅜	155¼	8,700	Lehigh Valley	153⅜	155¼	153	155	+1⅝
215	217	100	Liggett & Myers	215	215	215	215	+1⅛
130½	131½	1,250	Louis. & Nash.	129⅝	131¼	128⅝	131¼	+1⅝
80	88	150	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	...
70	74	100	May Dept. Stores	71	71	71	71	-1⅞
100	102	883	May Dept. Stores pf.	100¾	101¾	100	100	+⅛
3¾	4	10	Mercantile Marine	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
66¼	66¾	5,400	Mexican Petroleum	64½	66¾	64½	66⅝	+1⅝
23	23	800	Miami Copper, ex div.	23	23¼	22⅝	23	...
16	18	120	Minn. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	...
133	135	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	133	133	133	133	+1
22⅜	23	4,300	Mo., K. & Texas	22⅜	23½	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
34½	35	6,800	Mo. Pacific	33⅝	35	33⅝	35	+1⅝
130	137	70	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	134	134	134	134	...
116	118	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	115	118	115	118	+3
12½	13	100	Nat. En. & Stam. Co	13	12	13	13	+½
49	50	250	National Lead Co	49	49	49	49	+½
16⅜	17	1,900	New. Con. Copper	16½	17	16	17	+½
65	70	100	New York Air Brake	65	65	65	65	+⅝
101¼	101⅞	4,400	New York Central	101¼	102	100⅝	101⅝	+⅝
105	105½	9,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	105	105¾	102⅝	105¼	+⅞
29½	30½	300	N. Y. O. & West.	28¾	29½	28¾	29½	+⅝
40	44	300	Norfolk Southern	43	43	42	42	+⅛
105	106	1,000	Norfolk & Western	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅞	+¼
82	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+2
76	78	100	North American	77	77	77	114½	+1
114¼	114½	2,230	Northern Pacific	113½	114½	113¾	22	...
22	22½	700	Pacific Mail	21	22	20½	92	...
90	96	100	Pacific T. & T. pf.	92	92	92	114¾	+⅛
114¼	114⅝	6,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	114¼	114½	113¾	109½	+⅝
109⅝	110¼	700	People's Gas, Chic.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	91	...
91	92	500	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	90½	91	90½	18	+⅛
18	21	150	Pittsburgh Coal	18	18	18	80	+⅛
80¼	83½	600	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	80	79⅝	24¼	+⅛
24½	25	400	Pressed Steel Car	23½	24¼	23½	92	+⅛
157½	159	228	Pullman Company	157½	158½	157½	17⅞	+⅛
17⅝	18	3,400	Ray Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	161	+2¼
160⅞	161	113,500	Reading	159¼	161⅜	157⅝	90	...
90	90½	100	Reading 1st pf	90	90	90	22	...
22½	23½	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	22½	22½	22	82	+⅝
82½	82¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82¾	82	18¾	+⅞
18¾	19	12,300	Rock Island Co.	18	19½	17½	32¾	+⅛
31⅜	31⅞	4,750	Rock Island Co. pf.	32	32½	29¾	27	+5
28	30	400	Rumely (M.) Co	27	30	27	59⅝	+7½
59	60	500	Rumely pf	58¼	59⅝	58	21	+1
20	21	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20⅛	24	20⅛	17½	...
17	18	100	Seaboard Air Line	17½	17½	17½	171	-½
171	175	1,200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	170⅝	171	168½	30	...
30	32	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	30	30	30	98¾	-1⅜
97⅝	97½	7,080	Southern Pacific	96¼	99⅝	96¼	24½	+⅛
24½	24⅝	1,200	South. Ry. ext.	24	24½	23⅝	76	+⅛
76¼	76⅝	300	South. Ry. pf. ext.	75¼	76	75¼	52½	-⅞
52½	53	200	Standard Milling	55	55	52½	35	+1⅝
34⅜	35¼	500	Tennessee Copper	33½	35	33½	107	...
107	109	100	Texas Co.	107	107	107	15¾	-1¼
15¾	16	200	Texas & Pacific	16	16	15¾	88	+⅛
86½	89	100	Underwood Type	88	88	88	5½	+⅜
5½	6	100	Union Bag & P. Co.	5½	5½	5½	35	+1⅛
33	36	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	35	35	35	146¾	+2¼
146¾	149¾	68,550	Union Pacific	146¾	149¾	146¾	94	-1¼
94	98½	200	United Dry Goods	94	94	94	23¾	+1
24½	25	800	United Fruit Co.	23½	25	23½	44	+⅛
46	50	625	United Rys. Inv. pf.	44	47	44	60⅜	+1⅛
62¼	62⅞	1,000	U. S. Rubber	60⅜	62¼	60⅜	103⅞	+1⅝
104⅝	106	375	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	60⅜	+1⅝
60⅜	60¾	85,000	U. S. Steel	59¾	61	59¾	107¼	+1⅞
107½	108	200	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107½	107¼	48¾	+1⅝
50	50¼	3,200	Utah Copper	48⅝	50¼	48¾	32¼	+⅛
32¼	33	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32¼	32¾	32¼	45¼	-⅝
46	50	200	Va. Iron, C. & C.	45¼	45¼	45¼	15½	-½
16	18	150	Vulcan Detining	15½	15½	15½	3	...
3	3½	200	Wabash	3	3	3	9⅝	...
9⅝	9½	300	Wabash pf.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	38¼	-⅛
39	39½	100	Western Maryland	38¾	38½	38¼	63⅜	+⅛
65¼	66	1,300	West. Union Tel.	65	65¾	64½	61¼	+⅛
61½	61¾	400	West'house E. & M.	61	61¼	61	5	-⅛
4¾	5	1,200	Wheel. & L. E.	5¼	5¼	3⅞	1⅝	-⅛
1⅝	1¾	300	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	8¼	-⅛
8¼	9½	200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	8	8	8	51⅜	+1⅜
51¾	52	100	Wis. Central	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	90½	+1⅜
90½	91¼	1,400	Woolw'th (F.W.)xd	89½	91¼	89		

INCREASE IN BANK LOANS.

National Institutions Show Losses in Cash and Deposits.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Reports of the condition of National banks in response to the call of the Controller of the Currency on April 4 show a large increase in loans, but large losses in cash and deposits as compared with the previous call on Feb. 4. The loans increased $50,097,213, the cash decreased $45,133,495, and deposits decreased $16,045,250, but showed a gain since April 18, 1912, of $236,735,936.

The total reserve of the banks on April 4 was $1,475,797,674, $201,520,295 above the amount required by law.

The country banks show an excess of reserve, but the reserve city banks report reserve deficiencies aggregating $15,601,783. The reports show the following condition of loans, cash, and deposits on April 4, as compared with Feb. 4, in the several geographical divisions of the country:

New England.—Boston—Decreases in loans, $4,036,078; decreases in cash, $1,774,569; decreases in deposits, $1,827,033. All the Banks in this section—Decreases in loans, $2,547,755; decreases in cash, $2,376,104; decreases in deposits, $9,245,065.

East.—New York City—Decreases in loans, $43,965,640; decreases in cash, $24,957,995; decreases in deposits, $36,674,217. Owing to the heavy decreases in New York City, all the banks in this section report decreases in loans of $17,026,217, in cash of $20,096,683, and in deposits of $15,121,225.

South.—Gains in cash, $812,884; decreases in loans, $1,244,900; decreases in deposits, $8,567,492.

Middle West.—Chicago—Gains in loans, $18,081,792; decreases in cash, $14,066,923; decreases in deposits, $10,208,771. St. Louis—Gains in loans, $1,588,159; gains in deposits, $734,082; decreases in cash, $2,541,500. All the Banks in this section—Gains in loans, $53,989,479; gains in deposits, $7,998,203; decreases in cash, $14,497,165.

West.—All the Banks in this section—Gains in loans, $4,541,382; gains in cash, $2,494,900; gains in deposits, $3,991,256.

Pacific.—Gains in loans, $14,060,167; gains in deposits, $4,748,120; decreases in cash, $1,538,238.

STOCK PLAN FOR EMPLOYES.

Soo Line Intends to Let Them Share in Its Prosperity.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 1.—A movement was launched here to-day looking to the organization of a co-operative association among employes of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad who have been in the service six months or longer. Under the plan, employes will be privileged to set apart a certain amount from their monthly earnings which is to be invested in "Soo Line" securities, each holder of one share, par value one dollar, in the proposed association, to have one vote in its management. As the railroad's payroll amounts to $9,000,000 annually, it is estimated that a saving of five per cent. of the wages by employes will create an annual investment fund of $450,000.

The plan has the two-fold purpose of encouraging thrift and increased interest in the road on the part of the employes.

Supreme Court Gets Lemon Case.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The California "lemon rate case" to-day reached the Supreme Court. The transcontinental railroads contend that the Comerce Court erred in upholding the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a reduction in the rate on lemons shipped from California to the East.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 1, 1913	$2,205,500
Same day last year	2,440,000
Total year to date	200,421,500
Same period last year	301,762,500
Average closing price 40 bonds with day's net change	88.75+.05
Same day last year	93.04—.01

U S 4s, coupon		Ches & O con 5s		1,000	74½	North Pac 3s	
1,000	114	10,000	100¾	3,000	74¾	500	66
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan, second series		Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	74½	1,000	66¼
10,000	85⅝	4,000	95¼	Inter Steam P 6s		2,000	66
N Y Canal 4s, 1961		2,000	95¼	2,000	70½	Ore S L 1st 6s	
4,000	99⅝	Chic, Bur & Qy gen 4s		Kana & M 2d 5s		1,000	103¼
Va 6s def, Brown Bros & Co cfts	42	5,000	91½	5,000	97½	Ore S L gtd ref	
15,000	43	Chic, Bur & Qy joint 4s		Lack Steel 5s, 1923		1,000	89¾
1,000	45½	15,000	94¼	4,000	95	Pac T & T 5s	
10,000	46	6,000	94⅜	2,000	95½	2,000	98⅝
10,000	49½	1,000	94¾	L S & Mich So 4s, 1923		Penn conv 3½s	
N Y City 4½s, 1954		2,000	94¼	2,000	91	49,000	97
1,000	82⅜	Ill Div 3½s		L S & Mich So 4s, 1931		10,000	97
1,000	82½	2,000	83½	11,000	90	Penn 4s, 1948	
N Y City 4s, 1957		Ill Div 4s		Liggett & M 6s		1,000	99¼
3,000	92¾	4,000	94	2,000	97½	13,000	96
1,000	93	Chic Gt West 4s		Liggett & M 7s, temp bonds		Ray Cons 1st 6s	
N Y City 4s, 1958		1,000	76	2,000	120	1,000	106
1,000	92½	Chic, M & St P 4½s when issued		1,000	120½	1,000	106½
N Y City 4s, 1959		23,000	90½	Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds		1,000	106
2,000	92½	2,000	89¾	2,000	120	St L & S F R R gen 5s	
N Y City 4½s, 1960		5,000	90¾	Lorillard Co 5s		1,000	77⅞
7,000	96½	3,000	90⅞	8,000	97½	1,000	77¾
N Y City 4½s, 1957		conv 4½s		Lou & Nash unified 4s		8,000	77½
4,000	101½	5,000	101¼	5,000	94	ref 4s	
5,000	101¼	5,000	101⅜	Lou & Nash, All K & Cin, 4s		1,000	72¼
new		5,000	101¾	1,000	89	So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	
6,000	101⅞	9,000	101½	Man Marine col trust 4½s		14,000	98½
		6,000	101⅝	9,000	82¼	So Pac conv 4s	
Allis-Chalm 5s, tr co cfts of deposit		sub rects, full paid		Mich State Tr 5s		8,000	87½
3,000	50⅜	10,000	101	5,000 c	97	23,000	87¼
Alb & Susq 3½s		8,000	101⅜	Mil & Northern 1st con 6s		25,000	87½
11,000	94½	14,000	101¼	2,000	100	2,000	87¾
Am Agr Chem conv 5s		C & P Western 5s		Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s		So Pac col 4s	
1,000	100¼	1,000	103¼	4,000	90½	2,000	89½
2,000	100	Chic, Mil & P Sd 4s		4,000	89½	So Pac 1st ref 4s	
1,000	100¼	2,000	98¼	Mo, K & T ext 5s		1,000	88⅝
Am Cot Oil 4½s	96	Chic & N W gen 4s		4,000	80½	6,000	88⅝
Am Hide & L 6s		2,000	98½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		3,000	88⅞
11,000	100	Ken 3½s		1,000	99	So Ry 1st 5s	
Am Sm Secur 5s		1,000	79	Mo, K & T stg fd 4½s		10,000	104
1,000	103¾	4,000	80	3,000	83⅞	So Ry gen 4s	
Am T & T col 4s		Mil, Sparta & N W 1st 4s		5,000	84	2,000	75¼
3,000	87¾	Chic, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s		Mo Pac 1st con 5s		Stand Mill 1st 5s	
Am T & T conv 4½s rects, full paid		7,000	84¼	14,000	105¼	4,000	83
50,000	102	4,000	84¼	Mo Pac conv 5s		Third Av ref 4s	
25,000	101¾	1,000	84	1,000	84	6,000	78⅝
15,000	101⅜	Chic, R I & Pac R R 4s		500	84¼	4,000	78½
Am Tobacco 4s		2,000	96¼	5,000	84	2,000	78¾
2,000	96¼	2,000	89¼	Mo Pac 4s		1,000	78¾
Am Wr Paper 5s		1,000	89¼	5,000	68⅜	Tri City 5s	
1,000	88	2,000	89¼	Mtge Bond 4s		1,000	96½
Armour & Co 4½s		1,000	89	5,000	99½	Un Pac 1st 4s	
2,000	90	10,000	88¾	N Y Cent gen 3½s		3,000	95⅞
1,000	89¾	7,000	88¼	2,000	84	1,000	95⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		14,000	88	deb 4s, 1934		11,000	95⅞
5,000	92¾	8,000	87¼	1,000	87½	Un Pac conv 4s	
5,000	93	5,000	87⅝	L S col 3½s		5,000	90⅜
conv 4s, 1955		5,000	87½	1,000	81½	6,000	90¼
20,000	99	2,000	87¼	15,000	81	1,000	90⅝
40,000	99¼	1,000	87⅛	N Y, Chic & St L deb 4s		1,000	90¾
10,000	99⅝	2,000	86¾	1,000	84	5,000	90⅝
conv 4s, 1960		5,000	86¼	N Y G Elec Lt, H & P col tr 5s		United Railroads of San Fr 4s	
10,000	98⅝	5,000	86¼	4,000	101⅜	6,000	60¾
20,000	98⅝	5,000	86¼	N Y N H & H conv deb 6s		Un Rys Inv 5s, Pitts issue	
10,000	98⅝	5,000	86¼	2,000	119¾	2,000	75½
10,000	99	15,000	85½	8,000	119½	1,000	76
20,000	99	Col & So ref & ext 4½s		8,000	119¼	U S Steel Corp s fund 5s	
10,000	99¼	1,000	89¾	6,000	119¾	14,000	100⅜
conv 4s, 1960		2,000	92	N Y, Ont & W ref 4s		4,000	100⅜
10,000	98⅝	Del & H conv 4s		5,000	88	1,000	100⅜
20,000	98⅝	4,000	96¾	N Y Rys ref 4s		1,000	100⅜
30,000	99	Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s		1,000	74⅞	5,000	100⅜
20,000	99¼	1,000	77⅜	$0,000 adjustment 5s	75	5,000	100⅜
conv 5s		Dis Sec Corp 5s		1,000	54⅞	32,000	100¾
5,000	99¼	5,000	64	10,000

AUTO MAKERS FIGHT PENDING TARIFF BILL

Twenty-seven American Manufacturers Join in Brief Opposing Contemplated Reductions.

SEE JOKER IN MEASURE

Say Foreign Parts Would Be Assembled Here—Manhattan Auto Club Opens—51 Cars for Run.

Voicing the protest of twenty-seven of the leading American motor car manufacturers a brief has been prepared in opposition to the proposed change in the tariff on automobiles which would make the duties 45 per cent. on finished automobiles and bodies, 30 per cent. on the chassis, and 20 per cent. on parts other than tires. The brief, after rehearsing the rise and growth of the automobile business in this country and attributing it to a protection of the industry, predicts that if the proposed measures go through the foreign manufacturers will double their factory forces and the United States will be flooded with motor cars made by foreign, low-priced labor.

The brief declares that there is a "joker" in the automobile provisions of the Tariff bill, firstly, because the provision leaving finished cars and bodies at 45 per cent. is in indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich law which established that rate on all automobile imports; secondly, because the importation of finished cars and bodies is negligible; thirdly, because it is the chassis which the importer desires to get in at a lower duty, and, fourthly, because "parts" will be construed as any portions of a car, and a whole car may be brought over in sections and assembled here at a duty of but 20 per cent. This is by no means the construction which the importers put on this section, their contention being that "parts" will mean only spare or repair parts or such portions as ball bearings, magnetos. On this point the brief of the American makers says in part:

"Finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, 20 per cent.'

"That seems like an innocent paragraph. But parts of an automobile make an automobile. A chassis is composed of parts. The accepted phraseology of the trade is that 'parts' makers produce motors, axles, transmissions, frames, steerings, wheels, magnetos, &c. The chief cost of chassis is in the labor and material necessary to make up these 'parts,' not in the labor necessary to unite them into a chassis. The cost of joining together these 'parts' 'sections' is indeed a minor one. It is a negligible per cent. of the chassis cost.

"Is a European manufacturer going to import his product into America as chassis at 30 per cent. duty when he can ship it at less cost of freight and enter it at a lower valuation for duty purposes as 'parts' or 'sections' and pay a duty of 20 per cent. only, and have simply to assemble the 'sections' into chassis at a cost of approximately 1 per cent?

"It is clear that the foreign manufacturer will provide for uniting the imported 'parts' or 'sections' in America. Chassis, as such, will only be imported by the foreign manufacturer without sufficient means to establish an assembling branch here or by the casual purchaser who buys abroad. The first and second clauses, therefore, are of absolutely no force and effect with the third clause also in the bill. The real effective duty is 20 per cent."

In conclusion the brief says:

"The final effect of the proposed Underwood bill is impossible of determination in advance. It will affect different types and values and qualities of vehicles differently. It is revolutionary entirely. The advice of importers and foreign manufacturers has taken the place of painstaking scientific tariff making under the Tariff Board investigation methods.

"There are manufacturers in America who think they are conducting successful businesses by reason of their great personal ability when in reality it is because of wise tariff laws. Let them take their brains and their plant and their employes to Spain, Italy, England, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, or Canada, and even if they do manufacture efficiently they will then find that the fruit of the labor of the American market which will reduce them to the level of the other factories in those countries. Why kill the dog now we have got the fleas mostly off of him!"

Messrs. John N. Willys, W. C. Leland, Charles Clifton, Hugh Chalmer, and Henry B. Joy sign the brief as a committee of five representing the following manufacturers:

John S. Clark, Vice President, the Autocar Company, Ardmore, Penn.; C. Arthur Benjamin, general sales manager, American Locomotive, New York; V. A. Longaker, general manager, American Motors Company, Indianapolis; H. W. Ford, Secretary, Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit; W. C. Leland, Vice President, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit; J. G. Cole, President, Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis; G. W. Bennett, Vice President, the Garford Company, Elyria; Lloyd Hayes, President, Hayes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind.; Charles D. Hastings, Secretary, Hupp Motor Car Company, Detroit; S. T. Davis, Jr., President, the Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. A. Kissel, President, the Kissel Motor Car Company, Hartford, Wis.; Joseph M. Gilbert, President, Lozier Motor Company, Detroit; Leo A. Felt, general sales manager, Mitchell-Lewis Company, Racine, Wis.; George M. Dickson, Secretary, National Motor Vehicle Company, Indianapolis; George C. Diehl, Vice President, Oldsmobile Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Mich.; O. C. Hutchinson, Vice President, Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Mich.; Henry B. Joy, President, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit; L. H. Kittredge, President, the Peerless Motor Car Company, Cleveland; Charles Clifton, Treasurer, the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company, Buffalo; George Pope, Treasurer, the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; H. M. Snyder, Secretary, Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.; H. B. Staver, Staver Carriage Company, Chicago; W. H. Whitesell, President, Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Frederick F. Flan, President, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; Robert W. Allen, general manager, Warren Motor Car Company, Detroit; Windsor T. White, President, the White Company, Cleveland; John N. Willys, President, the Willys-Overland Company, Toledo.

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Fifty-one cars, including fifteen electrics, have been entered for the secret time run to New Rochelle, which will be started on its way by Fred J. Wagner from in front of the Manhattan Automobile Club, 252 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The run, which is under the auspices of the Motor Dealers' Contest Association, will be refereed by David Beecroft and checked by J. C. Nichols at the foot of the hill below the Cedarcliff Hotel, New Rochelle, 17.6 miles from the start. A percentage of the amount taken in at the hotel for dinner and wines will go to the Orphans' Automobile Day Association. That organization held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was announced that John N. Willys would provide the luncheon this year at the outing to be held on June 5 at Glen Island. More cars are urgently needed to provide proper seating for the 4,000-odd children who will participate in the day's pleasure. The Big Village Motor Boosters met yesterday and helped the outing to the extent of a subscription of $50 from the treasury, and the Motor Racing Drivers' Association also subscribed $35.

***

The Manhattan Automobile Club had a housewarming yesterday in its new clubrooms, in West Fifty-ninth Street. The place has been attractively fitted up, and, to judge from the way the members of the "Row," who are nearly all members of the club as well, turned out for the initial luncheon, the Manhattan is going to thrive and prosper. A. B. Cordner, President of the club; E. R. Schwartzkopf, Vice President, and L. W. Bennett, Secretary, were much pleased with the success of the opening function. The destinies of the luncheon were carefully presided over by Joe Smallwood, who became "well and favorably known" to the sellers of automobiles as head waiter at George Brown's.

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Another important change has come on "Auto Row" in the election of Joseph M. Gilbert to be President of the Lozier Motor Company.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Good Salaries.

Because the charge has been made that the devices employed by retail buyers to eke out their pay are due often to the small salaries they get, the buyers' claims in the schedule of the J. L. Kesner Company are attracting much attention in wholesale circles. Claims are shown for salaries ranging from $125 a month for the buyer of sporting goods, to $416 a month for the buyer of linens. The total monthly salary claim of the eleven buyers listed is $2,411, an average of slightly over $219.

***

Economical Publicity Scheme.

Believing the backs of their letterheads to be valuable advertising media, a downtown wholesale house has had a list of the merchandise handled printed on them. A line in large type across the bottom of the sheet warning buyers against falling to see these goods is the first thing seen when the letters are opened. An official of the company said yesterday that excellent results had been derived from the scheme.

***

Manufacturers to Buy Ribbons.

Unusual interest is shown in the local silk market in the ribbon auction to be held shortly by Cheney Brothers. It was reported yesterday that other large ribbon manufacturers or their representatives would attend the sale because of the scarcity of these goods. This will be the first ribbon auction of importance in this city in a year and a half, and is believed to be the first sale on record where manufacturers have previously expressed intentions of bidding for a competitor's goods.

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Record Call for Silk Gloves.

Local manufacturers of silk gloves report one of the largest seasons in the history of their business. Buyers are specifying 75 to 80 per cent. long-length goods. Advance Fall orders for kid gloves do not indicate much call for long varieties. Makers are behind in Fall deliveries, and shipments usually booked for Aug. 15 to Sept. 1 are are set as far back as Oct. 1 to Oct. 15. Continued unrest in the Balkan States has advanced prices on lamb and other medium-grade skins, so that the advance on prices for manufactured goods will equal, if not exceed, the proposed lower tariff rate.

***

Not Afraid of Trunk Regulation.

Trunk and sample case makers here do not worry over the recent trunk-size regulation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They say there will always be a demand for large trunks, because numerous business houses cannot dispense with them without inconveniencing themselves and injuring their merchandise. Nearly every mercantile house is in sympathy with the railroads, and some have already experimented, having their trunks cut down to comply with the prescribed measurements.

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Egg Prices Not Much Lower.

The mild weather of the past Winter did not tempt American hens to work much harder, and as a result the wholesale price of eggs here was yesterday only half a cent lower than on the corresponding date a year ago. Last year's figures were 21½@22 cents a dozen for the best grades. Butter, however, dropped sharply. Against 36½ cents (wholesale) for the best grade last year, 30¾@31 cents a pound was shown yesterday. Cheese was also lower, the current quotations ranging from 15@15¾ cents a pound wholesale, against 7@15¾ cents last year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. L. Gwalter & Co. report raw silk sales at Yokohama in the last week at 3,400 bales. Shipments to Europe for the week amounted to 1,500 bales, and 2,400 bales came to this country. The falling off in American demand, however, caused prices to drop about 5 yen a picul.

Rappaport & Gotlieb, manufacturers of women's coats, 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, have leased the twelfth floor in the new building at 22 West Thirty-second Street.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

A good demand is reported in local haberdashery circles for knitted silk batwing ties for men. Black and white, red and black, and purple and black are apparently the most popular color combinations.

Buyers of kid gloves are specifying heavy embroidered goods for Fall.

One of the local retailers of men's hats has put in a line of high-crowned, wide-brimmed straw hats for women. The straw used in them is somewhat rougher than in men's hats. The real "sailor" effect is there.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

An armor-plate bending press, weighing 12,000 pounds, being constructed by Cammell, Laird & Co., in England, for its own use, is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. The same firm will also install additional machines in its tire-cutting department. Its works recently turned out a 150-ton ingot.

A concession may be had for a street railway in Culiacan, Mexico. There is probably traffic enough to justify a short line connecting with the two railroad stations, which are some distance out of the city. The people are little disposed to walk, but cannot afford to hire carriages.

La Arriada Hat Manufacturing Company, capital $25,000, has been organized in Manila to make manila-hemp hats. All the machinery has been ordered from Europe. The factory will employ Filipinos who have had experience in making abaca hats, particularly those who have learned this work in the Philippine industrial schools.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JORDAN, MORIARTY & CO., dealers in furniture, carpets, and rugs, 155 to 159 East Twenty-third Street, who have been in business forty-one years, were petitioned into bankruptcy yesterday, and Judge Hazel appointed Senator Myer Nussbaum receiver under a bond of $5,000. The liabilities are said to be $50,000 and assets $30,000. The petition was filed by these creditors: Charles Bott, $300; Frank P. Dies, $300, and A. M. Nehrbas, $300. The partners are James Jordan, Mary A. Moriarty, and Richard E. Moriarty. They are reputed to own the building 155 to 159 East Twenty-third Street, valued at $325,000 and mortgaged, it is said, for $100,000.

PANHELLENIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Panhellenic Publishing Company, publisher of a Greek newspaper, 26 Vesey Street, by Martin Burns as creditor, for $1,654. Judge Hazel appointed William Hoffman receiver, under bond $1,000. The assets are estimated at $1,500. Sheriff Harburger has been in possession of the place for some time past under two executions against the Pan-Hellenic Publishing Company, one for $5,277 in favor of Demetrius J. Vlasta for libel, and the other for $1,240 in favor of Appostolo Ringa on a note. The Sheriff advertised to sell the assets yesterday, but postponed it on account of the bankruptcy proceedings.

MOSES BERNSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Moses Bernstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 53 West Twenty-first Street, by these creditors: H. Baum, $200; I. Abraham, $1,600, and Jacob Israel, $100. His troubles are attributed to losses in the cloak strike three years ago, losses by fire, and expense of a sick wife. The liabilities are $27,000 and assets $10,000. Judge Hazel appointed James B. Kilburn receiver, bond $5,000.

ISRAEL ARONOW.—A petition has been filed against Israel Aronow, wholesale dealer in woolens, 111 Hester Street, by these creditors: Kelimanowitz Brothers, $1,946; Kelimanowitz Manowitz, $200, and Jacob Epstein, $140. Judge Hazel appointed Bradford Butler receiver, bond $600. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,000.

ESS VEST COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Ess Vest Company, manufacturer of fancy vests, 132 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: Joseph Firkser, $190; Simon Hechsers, $24, and Finkelstein, Naitove & Co., $383.

MAX BRODY.—A petition has been filed against Max Brody, shoe dealer, 23 Market Street, by these creditors: L. Fried & Sons, $505; Nathaniel Fisher & Co., $275, and H. Hirsh & Brother, $198. Judge Hazel appointed Lotte M. Taylor receiver, bond $2,000. The liabilities are said to be $5,000.

BUCHMAN, VLODINGER & CO.—A petition has been filed against Buchman, Vlodinger & Co., (corporation,) liquor dealers, 86 Rivington Street, by these creditors: Meyer Schiesser, $2,220; Sam Landers, $234, and Alex Sonn, $10. The liabilities are said to be $9,000 and assets $3,000.

CRUICE, KEELAN & CO.—Schedules of Cruice, Keelan & Co., (corporation,) taxicab co. for hire, 149 East Forty-third Street, show liabilities of $86,855 and assets of $47,871. Among the creditors are P. J. Keelan, $8,855; Standard Motor Parts Company, $8,154, and Standard Oil Company, $1,130.

Schedules of SOL LOVE, dealer in woollens and tailors' trimmings, 621 Broadway, show liabilities, $14,893 and assets $11,605.

LEO MALTIN.—Judge Hazel has appointed Charles P. Robinson receiver for Leo Maltin, manufacturer of petticoats, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, bond $1,000.

ARTHUR COHN.—Judge Hazel has appointed William F. Miller receiver for Arthur Cohn, dealer in dry goods, at 2,208 Seventh Avenue and 1,784 Amsterdam Avenue, bond $2,000. Liabilities, $18,000; assets twenty days. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $4,000.

SPIESS BROTHERS.—Judge Hazel has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for Spiess Brothers, cafe and restaurant 832 Broadway, bond $500.

ELMER A. MEDBERY.—Judge Hazel has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for Elmer A. Medbery, dealer in hats, caps and gloves, Poughkeepsie; bond, $2,500.

MATTHIAS BRUNDAGE.—Judge Hazel has appointed Philip D. Elliott of Newark auxiliary receiver for property in this city of Matthias Brundage, who has a market at Red Bank, N. J., and a branch at 1,761 Southern Boulevard, in the Bronx. Assets are estimated at $2,000, subject to chattel mortgages. Mr. Elliott was appointed a receiver in New Jersey on April 26 in bankruptcy proceedings there.

ALFRED SCHICKERLING of Mount Vernon, formerly Treasurer of Schickerling Brothers & Co., diamond dealers, 28 East Twenty-second Street, this city, has received a discharge from bankruptcy by a mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Hand on July 3, 1912, sustained a decision on objections of James Talcott, a creditor, for $45,488, because Schickerling had assigned a life insurance policy to his wife. Schickerling appealed from Judge Hand's decision, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed that decision with costs of $245 against Talcott, and sustained the recommendation of Referee Stephen B. Thayer that he was entitled to a discharge. The liabilities, $147,438, were for guaranteeing for Schickerling Brothers & Co.

CHARLES E. HOTTUM, maker of automobile and livery apparel, uniforms, and men's custom clothes, 17 West Thirty-third Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Lichtenstein.

ALFRED FRIEDRICH.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received an attachment against Alfred Friedrich, manufacturer of artificial flowers, 50 West Third Street, for $972 in favor of William Fox.

MACON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Macon Hotel and Restaurant Company, which conducts the Folies Bergere restaurant, 1,000 Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, by William C. Rosenberg fo these creditors: Waterman & Co., $486; Charles Schollenberger, $3,500, and Julius E. Siegel, $250. Judge Hazel appointed John B. Cartright receiver, bond $2,000, with authority to continue business ten days. William C. Rosenberg said that the liabilities are $75,000 and the assets $5,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arfman, Benjamin—T. Armour et al., $116.
Allen, Edgar—H. Frank, $111.
Aledort, Edward C.—W. Y. Astor, $4,201.
Albries, Joseph T., and Michael Delehanty—D. Daley, $171.
Alevoli, Filissano—Nectar Co., $105.
Alexander, Henry P.—William Dixon, Inc., $101.
Brach, Theresa—Lord & Taylor, $376.
Baldwin, Willard C.—J. W. Place, $554.
Berman, Isidor—L. Beller, $437.
Caldwell, Albert E.—F. Woodruff, $572.
Cosgrove, Sylvester—New Directory Printing and Bookbinding Co., $284.
Coutant, Aris E.—Robert Graves Co., $156.
Curtin, Daniel A.—H. S. Thompson, costs, $240.
Cahn, William H.—H. G. Hemming, $343.
Depres, Alexander, guardian—Cooper-Evans Co., costs, $108.
Evans, Amos H.—S. A. Knopf, $148.
Edgley, Emily—J. M. Vanderpoal et al., $897.
Feltinton, Samuel, guardian—City of New York, costs, $134.
Friedman, Benjamin B.—Barclay, Perkins & Co., Limited, $345.
Frees, Chancy W., and Frederick F. Goodman—Buyers Sellers Automobile Co., Inc., $1,182.
Goldfarb, Felix, and Abraham Bienenzucht—H. Rupp, $106.
Goldschmidt, Aaron, and Charles M. Hollander—Bach Fur Co., $288.
Grieves, Mrs. G., or Gene La Croix—S. Druck, $173.
Goldstein, Annie, guardian—City of New York, costs, $129.
Haas, Moses—M. Levy, $417.
Hord, Anderson F.—National Building and Loan Association, $1,946.
Hasbrouck, George—Second National Bank of Cortlandt, $1,219.
Reinhard, Lester S.—H. Bowers, $309.
Reid, Charles B.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $232.
Heddendorf, William H.—S. F. Bowser & Co., $517.
Hulbert, Fannie D. B., Joseph Sutphin, and Charles F. Bassett, executors—M. Moore, $5,000.
Hahn, Theodore F.—Herringhone Metal Lath Co., $632.
Jasnin, Jacob A.—T. G. Roebuck & Co., $127.
Holmes, Edgar A.—Americana Co., $151.
Kuhn, Leo A.—House, Grossman & Vorhaus, $453.
Kohlweiller, Jacob—D. Brenner, $2,494.
Kiss, James—J. Finsch, $1,525.
Kemp, George, and New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; Trustees—J. Demuth, $149.
Kemp, George; Arthur Tryon Kemp, and Stephen H. Lyng, Trustees—Same, $150.
Kearney, Margaret, guardian—City of New York, $129.
Lipeker, Jacob B.—L. Adler & Son, $460.
Lewis, Edwin A.—V. Ambrose et al., $224.
Lubelsky, Max—City of New York, costs, $111.
Moriarty, Richard E.—M. H. Birge & Son Co., $114.
McAdoo, Walter C.—W. W. Horne, $1,800.
Nocera, Giovanni—Independent Vineyard Co., $220.
Noyes, Charles S.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., $162.
Newman, Walter G.—W. Barthman, $1,415.
O'Dea, Edward—W. Davis, $178.
Ottenheimer, Alfred—L. Strauss & Sons, $180.
O'Brien, Maria A.—A. Bay et al., $3,150.
Palladino, Michael, and United Surety Co.—City of New York, costs, $111.
Ross, Charlotte M.—C. O. Deakin, $1,278.
Rainsing, Charles—E. Westphal, $253.
Robinson, Florence A.—G. Stern et al., $167.
Roys, Herman E.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $696.
Rheinstrom, Alfred—Fairhaven Marble and Marbleized Slate Co., $405.
Robinson, Frederick W.—Americana Co., $134.
Segal, Henry—Sperry & Popham Coal Co., $901.
Slavin, Louis; Bertha Auerbach, and Reuben Auerbach—T. J. Dole, $296.
Scherrer, Conrad—G. A. Feld Co., $195.
Buslow, Isaac—City of New York, costs, $123.
Thomson, Harriet—J. F. Bragg, $2,615.
Westrup, William H. and Carrie Louise—V. Wild et al, $980.
Wais, Jacob F.—G. A. Feld Co., $126.
Welsbrod, William C.—H. J. Martin, $20,677.
Watson, Thomas B., Jr.—C. W. Gandineer, $—.
Zuckerman, Harry—A. A. Hoffmann, $168.
Zimmerer, Martin—United Distillers Co., $106.
Annex Homes of New York City, Inc., and Matilda Francolini—Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co., $240.
Same—Same, $240.
Central City Rubber Co.—Apple Electric Co., $137.
Lemmis Pettibone Co.—General Electric Co., $1,975.
Monaton Realty Investing Corporation—N. K. Howell, $274.
Weld Home Supply Co.—Gillespie Bros., Inc., $446.
T. F. Hahn Construction Co.—Harringbone Metal Lath Co., $985.
Massapequa Construction Co. and Queens Land & Title Co.—R. H. Cardwell, $1,085.
Macolithic Concrete Co.—Aetna Life Insurance Co., $817.
Hudson Surety Co.—City of New York, costs, $110.
David Stevenson Brewing Co.—Junction Realty Co., $156.
Haley Land & Improvement Co.—103 Park Avenue Co., $495.
Sterling Debenture Corporation—L. Davis, $1,861.
Lourier-Siegel Contracting Co.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $743.
New York Vacuum Cleaner Co.—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., $460.
Rose Realty Co. and Jerry Altieri—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $2,936.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Chumpion Laundry—Bon Ton Tailoring Co., April 30, 1913, $140.
Ebenan, Ignatz—J. Carlinger, June 29, 1911, $125.
Graebling, Florence De M.—J. Friedman, Feb. 20, 1913, $154.
Jaline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—H. W. Hardinge, March 11, 1913, $350.
Lohman, Henry G.—V. F. McLarney, May 27, 1912, $132.
Nicholas, Frank R.—G. H. McChesney, Jr., March 18, 1913, $168.
Paine, Wm. L.—E. A. Sumner, March 16, 1910, $1,088.
Rich, Bert A.—G. Werdam et al., Oct. 19, 1912, $350.
Segal, Harris—United Furniture Co., Dec. 12, 1912, $201.
Whitridge, Frederick W.—J. Mannaghan, Jan. 20, 1913, $750.
White, Wm. N.—London & Southwestern Bank, Ltd., April 7, 1910, (vacated,) $37,—.
Schoenmaker, Mark L.—E. B. Hopkins, April 28, 1913, $354.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—W. G. Massarone, April 10, 1913, $1,230.
Same—M. McCabe, March 12, 1913, $500.
Same—Same, March 12, 1913, $3,132.
S. Meyerson Paper Co.—M. Meyerson, April 5, 1913, (vacated,) $1,066.
Ducker Co. and Wm. M. Ducker—T. H. Hubbard, April 25, 1913, (vacated,) $5,990.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat closed within a fraction of the day's lowest showing net losses of ⅛ to ⅜c. Corn weakened in the afternoon with wheat and closed ½c to ⅝c. net lower. Cotton was more active and closed within 2 or 3 points of the top showing net gains of 15 to 24 points. Cottonseed oil closed 2 to 6 points net lower.

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WHEAT.

Apart from one period of firmness, during which prices advanced ½c to ⅝c over the previous night, the wheat market was generally weak yesterday and at the close, which was only a fraction above lowest of the day, showed a net loss of ⅝c to ⅝c per bushel. The one upturn of the day was due to a few unfavorable reports from the wheat belt, chiefly of dry weather, but this was soon offset by predictions for showers in the Southwest and also in parts of the Spring wheat belt. As a rule, with the single exception of Snow, crop experts in the West all continued their optimistic reports on conditions, and even the Snow references to a lack of moisture, which formed the chief basis for his complaints, aroused only passing notice except that they drew the attention of the trade to the possibilities of later trouble from this source. The Oklahoma State report was distinctly bearish, making a condition of 92 against 91 last month and 74 at harvest, when the crop was 20,000,000 bushels. A private report on all Winter wheat in the afternoon made condition 91.7 and suggested a record yield of over 500,000,000 bushels, with a decrease of only 2.1 in acreage. To this sort of news were added in the afternoon rumors that a number of mills in Minneapolis were about to close down and more or less disappointment over the export business, which amounted to only three loads at Kansas City. The decline of ⅝d at Liverpool was accepted as evidence of more settled conditions in Southeastern Europe. There was a holiday in all Continental markets. According to Broomhall, the Argentine was expected to ship about 3,200,000 bushels for the week, compared with 4,432,000 the previous week and 5,892,000 bushels a year ago. In the local market red wheat was still nominal and No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.01¼ free on board afloat.

WHEAT FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.03	1.01	1.22	
July	1.00	7-16	99	11-16	99⅝	1.00¾	1.17
Sept.	....	....	....	99	99¼	..
N. Y. Bonded—						
May	....	....	....	1.02¾	1.03¼	..
July	....	....	....	1.02¾	1.03¼	..
Chicago—						
May	....	92½	91⅝	91½	92½	1.14¼
July	....	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	92⅝	1.11⅞
Sept.	....	92¾	91⅝	91⅝	92¾	1.08⅝

CORN.

After an easy and slightly lower opening, corn turned stronger, and throughout the forenoon was well sustained owing to light deliveries at Chicago, continued firmness in cash markets, and rather small receipts. The weather was very favorable for planting, however, and this fact, with the late weakness in wheat and the decline of 1½@2¼d in Liverpool cables, weakened the afternoon market quite sharply, and it closed ½@⅝c net lower and about bottom for the day. It was expected that Argentine shipments would be about 1,700,000 bushels, compared with 1,596,000 bushels the previous week and 1,682,000 bushels a year ago. Export corn in the local market closed 62¾c, nominal, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	55⅝	55	55⅛	55⅝	80¼	
July	56½	55⅝	56	56⅛	78¼	
September	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞	76⅝	

OATS.

With other markets oats sold off quite sharply in the afternoon after an early period of considerable strength due to a little commission house buying and the continued demand for cash property. The weather news, however, was again very favorable, and this tended to weaken sentiment somewhat after the early gain. Oats were quoted officially on the New York Produce Exchange as follows: Standard white, 41½c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 40½c; fancy clipped white, 42 to 42½c; ordinary clipped white, 40½ to 41½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½	56⅜	
July	35¾	34¾	34¾	35	54⅛	
September	35¾	34¾	34¾	35	44⅝	

PROVISIONS.

The early market developed considerable strength on lighter receipts and firm hogs, but was weaker in the afternoon, with the drop in grain and more or less commission house selling. Trade was generally light, at a small gain over the previous night. At Chicago receipts were 15,000 hogs, with 13,000 expected on Friday; Kansas City had 6,000, Omaha 8,000, and the West 75,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	11.02	10.97	10.97	10.92	10.87	
July	10.87	10.85	10.85	10.82	11.07	
Ribs—						
May	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.35	10.15	
July	11.07	11.02	11.05	11.00	10.37½	
Pork—						
May	19.75	19.62	19.62	19.47	18.95	
July	19.70	19.65	19.65	19.60	19.29	

COTTON.

The cotton market showed increased activity and strength yesterday; in fact, at times there were evidences of some excitement as prices worked sharply higher on covering and support from bulls or reactionists. Apprehension of low temperatures following showers in the Western belt and similar estimates of the probable acreage than expected from a couple of prominent local authorities no doubt contributed to the upward movement, but the main factor was more generally the appreciation of conditions at the short interest had been overextended and fear of bullish developments in old crop contracts owing to the prospective reduction in the local stock. The market closed with from 2 or 3 points off to top and steady with last prices, showing net gains of from 15 to 24 points for the day.

The opening was firm at an advance of 10 to 15 points in response to higher cables than expected and heavy covering, part of which was doubtless on overnight orders. This advance, which carried prices about 20 to 25 points above the low level of the previous day, attracted active realising by recent buyers for a turn and pressure from various bearish sources. Prices eased off several points in consequence, but rallying were well taken, and after a comparatively quiet middle session the market developed increasing strength, with old crop positions relatively firm.

Mail advices from New Orleans say that houses with French connections are taking up all the cotton tendered there for shipment, and according to official returns over 100,000 bales were taken up on the first May notices in the local market. According to Liverpool press advices, owing to the scarcity of low grade American and East Indian cotton in the Liverpool stock, it is believed that the proposed shipments from the New York stock to that market will ultimately prove a profitable transaction. With so much of the present stock of about 108,000 bales in local warehouses now under the shipping rule of May notices, some operators believe that the bulls have paved the way for a sharp advance in July contracts should Southern holders fail to weaken. Two crop reports were issued at the opening yesterday, one showing a prospective increase of 2.9 per cent. in acreage and the other of 3.7. Most of the talk has pointed to an increase of 5 to 6 or even 7 per cent., and many recent sellers have doubtless been assuming that the area would approximate that of 1911. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher, at 11.05 for middling upland; delivered on contract, 88,700 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
May	11.60	11.43	11.57@	11.36
June	....	....	11.59@11.61	11.38
July	11.64	11.44	11.62@11.64	11.39
August	11.42	11.29	11.41@11.42	11.19
September	....	....	11.10@11.12	10.95
October	11.07	10.94	11.04@11.06	10.87
December	11.08	10.97	11.06@11.07	10.90
January	11.07	10.95	11.03@11.04	10.87
March	11.13	11.08	11.11@11.12	10.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

Apart from a moderate opening advance, due to the early strength of lard, cottonseed oil showed more or less weakness throughout the day and closed 2 to 6 points net lower. Bull sentiment seemed to be less prominent and there was also some pressure due to talk of larger crude offerings. Refiners and room shorts were the chief buyers on the decline.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.80@6.97	6.90
May	6.94	6.92	6.89@6.91	6.91
June	....	....	6.90@6.95	6.93
July	7.01	6.93	6.93@6.94	6.98
August	7.08	6.98	6.97@6.98	7.03
September	7.04	6.99	6.99@7.00	7.04
October	6.71	6.68	6.68@6.69	6.70
November	6.46	6.44	6.40@6.45	6.45
December	....	....	6.30@6.35	6.32

COFFEE.

Coffee was inactive, owing to holidays in Europe and Brasil. Prices opened unchanged to 3 points higher. A decline of 7 to 10 points followed, but late in the day offerings were lighter, and the close was steady 3 point up for May and June and 2 to 5 points down for other positions. Total sales, 24,500 bags. Statistical reports so far received indicate a decrease in the world's visible supply of 500,000 to 600,000 bags for April, compared with a decrease last year of 408,552 bags. Receipts at primary points were moderate, although somewhat larger than last week. So far this season receipts at Rio and Santos aggregate 10,654,000 bags, compared with 11,704,000 bags last year and 10,012,000 bags two years ago.

Spot coffee steady; 11½c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.93	10.91	10.91@10.92	10.90	
June	....	....	10.96@10.97	10.95	
July	11.04	10.97	11.01@11.02	11.02	
August	....	....	11.10@11.12	11.13	
September	11.20	11.16	11.20@11.21	11.23	
October	....	....	11.20@11.21	11.23	
November	....	....	11.20@11.21	11.23	
December	11.25	11.16	11.20@11.21	11.23	
January	....	....	11.21@11.23	11.24	
February	....	....	11.23@11.24	11.25	
March	11.25	11.20	11.23@11.24	11.28	
April	....	....	11.24@11.25	....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 30¾@31c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; State dairy, finest, 30½c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 26@28c; process, extras, 29½c; firsts, 28½@29c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@29c; factory, current make, firsts, 27c; seconds, 25¼@26c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24@24½c; No. 3, 22@23½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, fresh, colored, 13¼c; white, 13¼c; colored, average fancy, 13c; white, 13¼c; undergrades, 12½@12¾c; State, whole milk, held, as to style and quality, 13@17¼c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, 16c; State, skims, fresh, specials, 9@10c; skims, fresh, choice, 7½@8½c; State, skims, held, specials, 12@13c; fair to choice, 9½@11½c; skims, poor to fair, 6@7c; State, full skims and badly defective, 1@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21@21½c; storage packed firsts, 20@21c; regular packed firsts, northerly sections, 19@20c; southerly sections, 18@18½c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds, 16½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2, 14½@15½c; checks, 12@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and, near by, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 22@23c; defective in size or color, 20@21½c; Western, gathered whites, 19@21½c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery browns, 21@21½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@20½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Prices unchanged.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady, and fine granulated stood at $4 20. The local raw sugar list was steady and unchanged, while the London beet sugar market was steady, with May at 9s 9¼d, June at 9s 9¾d, and August at 10s ¾d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Prices unchanged.

MELLEN TO TESTIFY IN ROAD'S DEFENSE

Will Appear at Boston Inquiry, but on Account of Indictment Here Will Not Be Sworn.

SCORE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Does Not Represent Real Values, Says Prouty — $102,000 Mellen "Profit" Explained by Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 1.—President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is to appear to-morrow morning at the hearing before Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Prouty to make a statement relative to the matters testified to in the investigation of his road's financiering. Mr. Mellen will not, however, be sworn, in view of the fact that he is under indictment in New York, and Commissioner Prouty will not permit cross-questioning unless Mr. Mellen desires to be interrogated by counsel.

This announcement came at the close of a day of testimony. Commissioner Prouty several times broke in upon C. F. Choate, Jr.'s, examination of David M. Brown, the Government accountant, to make it clear to Choate that the commission desired to find out exactly what was done with certain alleged "paper profits," said to have resulted from stock deals by Mr. Mellen and others. Mr. Choate intimated that the New Haven and its President were not getting "a square deal" and that the Commissioner had favored Louis F. Brandeis in the latter's examination of witnesses. Commissioner Prouty informed Mr. Choate that this intimation came with very ill grace from the road's representative, since he, (the Commissioner,) had repeatedly stated that he wanted the road to put in all the evidence it desired.

Mr. Choate questioned Mr. Brown as to his experience as an accountant, asking him, among other things, if he had ever previously been engaged in work similar to that involved in this investigation. When Mr. Brown replied in the negative, Commissioner Prouty interrupted to ask the witness if he did not mean that he had never before met such bookkeeping as the New Haven's. To this Mr. Brown replied in the affirmative.

Choate objected to the Commissioner's answering for the witness in this way, but Mr. Prouty said he would not allow a skilful lawyer to lead a witness to say what he did not mean.

James J. Brady, better known as "Diamond Jim," Brady is in town. His dealings with New Haven officials have been discussed at the hearing. He may himself be called to the stand to tell how he secured contracts from President Mellen.

Various notes given by Mr. Mellen to the New Haven Company in exchange for New Haven stock were explained by Mr. Choate through the expert's answers as having been paid in full, and although Mr. Brown and Commissioner Prouty agreed that the bookkeeping methods of the company indicated that Mr. Mellen had made a profit of $102,000, the Commissioner said he had no doubt that Mr. Mellen paid the company, but he wished a fuller explanation of the transaction than Mr. Choate was able to bring out.

Technicalities of bookkeeping were taken up to indicate that an aggregate of $7,415,525 for additions and betterments had been charged against profit and loss during the four years ended June 30, 1912. These charges, Mr. Brown said, might properly have been made against capital. The profit and loss balance of the New Haven Road on June 30, 1912, was $12,575,471, and had the betterments and additions of the four years been charged against capital, the witness agreed that the profit and loss balance "on the right side of the ledger" would have been nearly $20,000,000.

The association of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven and the dealings between the New Haven Road and J. L. Billard and the Billard Company were introduced by Mr. Choate in an attempt to show that the transactions had been misrepresented in the direct examination of Mr. Brown, and that Mr. Billard did not make a profit of $2,700,000 on the deal, as the direct testimony indicated.

Mr. Choate's explanation was left unfinished, and in the course of the examination precipitated a discussion over the value of stock assets carried on the books of the company.

"You are now carrying New Haven stock at $100 a share," said Mr. Prouty. "It is not worth it. You carry Boston & Maine stock at what you paid for it. It is not worth it."

Mr. Choate replied that Old Colony stock, which was carried on the New Haven's books at par, was really worth about $8,000,000 more than was placed against it.

When the transfer of 109,948 shares of Boston & Maine stock by the New Haven to J. L. Billard at $25 a share for $11,000,000 in cash and notes was inquired into, Commissioner Prouty said:

"Do you understand, Mr. Choate, that Mr. Billard had ever invested any actual money in the gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company?"

"Not to my knowledge," said the lawyer.

The Commissioner asserted that Mr. Billard had not put up any actual money in connection with the Boston & Maine stock transfer and that there was every indication, according to the records, that he had made a profit varying from $2,400,000 to $2,700,000.

In answer to questions by Mr. Choate Mr. Brown read from the records figures to indicate that the subsidiaries paying dividends had earned them.

The bookkeeping system of the New Haven was criticised by Commissioner Prouty in connection with the first subject taken up to-day. This was the transfer of the steamers Rhode Island and Connecticut from the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Company to the New England Navigation Company, subsidiaries of the New Haven, for $1,750,000. In December, 1908, the vessels were transferred to the United States Transportation Company for the same price. In 1908 the navigation company bought the steamers back from the transportation company for $932,000.

Mr. Choate asked Mr. Brown to assume that the transportation company had spent $282,000 on them and then say what was the amount represented by the steamers. The witness answered "$932,000."

In July, 1910, the witness said, adjustments were made which placed a book value of $226,000 on the Connecticut and $150,000 on the Rhode Island. When the Connecticut was broken up in 1911, $8,000 was received from salvage, $28,000 was allowed as the value of her boilers that were installed in a freight steamer, and the balance, $191,500, was charged against income.

"Have you any criticism of our method of 'charging off,' in adjusting the value of these steamers?" the lawyer asked.

"I am not making criticisms of any kind," said the witness.

"I think I have," interposed Commissioner Prouty. "Your methods of bookkeeping are open to serious criticism. My criticism of your bookkeeping is that it does not represent real values. Your books ought to be kept in such a manner as to show actual value of property. You ought not to charge your property $900,000 up or $900,000 down, as you wish, for that does not represent real value. Do you think that these boats were worth $932,000 when they were turned back to the navigation company?"

"I do not know anything about that," replied the attorney.

"Well," commented the Commissioner, "I think you can make a pretty shrewd guess. These boats were used for several years, and were then turned back without any charge being made for depreciation."

Notes given by Mr. Mellen to the New Haven Road were then considered. The witness said that one note for $1,682,400 was given on May 1, 1904, for 5,855 shares of New Haven stock, and on March 16 another note was given for $2,086,200 for 19,835 shares. Payments on the notes made by Mr. Mellen aggregated $3,945,252, or, as the witness agreed, nearly $200,000 more than he had received, excluding dividends on stock, which also were paid back to the company.

"And this," said the lawyer, "is the transaction on which you testified, Mr. Mellen made $102,000 profit?"

"From the books it would appear so," the witness replied.

The lawyer brought out the point that, after the interest charges had been figured, the New Haven Company appeared to have a difference of nearly $74,000 in its favor as a result of the transaction.

Mr. Choate opened the purchase of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad for the Boston & Maine as an illustration of the New Haven's method of transacting business. Mr. Mellen and certain directors of the New Haven had given their notes for the purchase of Worcester, Nashua & Rochester stock.

"The Boston & Maine had not the money at the time for that purpose," he said. "It was desirable that the public should not know that the Boston & Maine was in the market, also, for it was certain that the price of stock would have advanced. The Directors of the New Haven company who were working on the problem lent their credit and gave their notes to the company for money that purchased the stock. Every penny, including interest, was accounted for and turned back into the company's treasury."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bone Wares Not Jewelry; Linen Drawnwork Pays on Thread Count.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Morimura Brothers and others of this city regarding the classification of bone articles returned by Collector Loeb under the Tariff act of 1909, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, as jewelry. The importers claim to establish the goods to be manufactures of bone, dutiable at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 463.

Gimbel Brothers were sustained in a controversy over the classification under the act of 1897 of linen drawnwork assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the former law covering embroidery. The board held that duty should have been taken under Paragraph 346, at appropriate rates, according to count of threads per square inch.

The board threw out several protests that various articles were entitled to free entry as antiques. The importers included C. A. Stonehill, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Walter S. Brewster, Mrs. R. W. Stewart, Mrs. Edith W. Sheridan, and the Universal Shipping Company.

RAILROADS REJECT NEW WAGE DEMAND

Would Add $17,000,000 to Expenses Over the $30,000,000 Increase in 1910.

STRIKE VOTE NEXT STEP

Eastern Lines at the Same Time Make Ready to Ask Authority to Raise Freight Rates.

The Eastern railroads, ground between the upper and nether millstones of enforced increases in wages and refusal by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of two years ago to permit them to advance freight rates, put both matters before the public yesterday, with a view to developing sentiment for their side.

The Conference Committee of Managers of the roads east of Chicago and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers refused the demands of their 100,000 conductors and trainmen for more wages, making public their reasons, and a committee of railway presidents, representing roads in what is known as officials classification territory, set forth the need of higher rates. Five per cent. increase is what they will seek.

According to railroad estimates, the increase they got in 1910 amounted to $30,000,000, and if their present demands would add $17,000,000 more. It has been understood that the railroads would make a firmer stand against the conductors and trainmen than they did against the engineers and later the firemen, the chief reason being the increase of three years ago. Another is that the trainmen were particularly active in having enacted the recent full crew laws, which the railroads contend impose additional burdens without any justification, either in improved service or in greater safety of operation. The third reason is that a strike of conductors and trainmen would not necessarily tie up the roads throughout the eastern territory as would a strike of engineers or firemen.

Arbitration or Strike.

The next step in the present controversy will probably be a vote by the 100,000 members of the two orders as to whether a strike shall be called, and none of the officials doubts that the vote will be in favor of a strike in order to strengthen the hands of the labor negotiators in seeking to bring about arbitration. The next proceeding, if the same course is followed as in the other controversies, would be to call in the Chief Judge of the Commerce Court and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to act as mediators. Should they fail to bring the parties to an agreement on a wage scale, which has happened before, they would endeavor to obtain an agreement to arbitrate. By that time the choice would be between arbitration and a strike.

What the railroads think of this process and of the arbitration which followed in the other two cases was expressed in a letter sent to the labor representatives yesterday by Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers, notifying them of the refusal of their demands.

"In making demands," he said, "for extravagant wages—wages entirely out of accord with the railroads' obligations as a whole—railway employes apparently act on the assumption that a strike that would tie up traffic would never be permitted by the public. They seem to think that if a strike is to be avoided the railroads must give way—that the public will force them to give way, believing that arbitration must take place, and that in the end the splitting of differences between what they demand and the wages they receive will result in their favor, in other words, the employes have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

In making public its letter the Conference Committee of Managers made this statement to the press and public:

The railroads in the eastern part of the country are confronted with another wage movement, probably more important than those of the engineers and the firemen combined. Some 100,000 conductors and trainmen on forty-three Eastern roads have made demands for increased wages and changes in working conditions. Even should their demands be increased by $30,000,000 per annum in 1910, they now ask for an additional $17,000,000, or 20 per cent. per annum.

A letter addressed to A. B. Garrettson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and to W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said:

The wages and working conditions which you request would increase the pay of the 100,000 conductors and trainmen of the railroads in the Eastern District—the forty-three roads represented by the Conference Committee of Managers—for the service now rendered by approximately $17,000,000, or 20 per cent. per annum. The increase would be equivalent to placing on these properties a lien of $425,000,000 of 4 per cent. securities, which would have preference over first mortgage bonds.

If the railroads are forced to pay extravagant wages to men in train service the burden must fall on the public, for it is only from the 20,000,000 people directly dependent on these railroads for transportation facilities that the roads can secure revenues. You will readily see, therefore, why, in considering your demands, we hold the public interest paramount.

Thought 1910 Award Settled It.

The ability of the railroads to meet the recurring demands for increased wages is measured by the net results of their operations, and the sum of the obligations which they must meet to maintain their solvency. The reduction of the net revenue by the constantly increasing expenses of operation have so narrowed the margin which is essential to the solvent existence of many of the roads that further increases in operating costs are viewed with grave concern.

The railroads reiterate their statement made to the engineers, that this headlong movement toward financial disaster cannot proceed unchecked.

The conductors and trainmen in the Eastern District have practically uniform wages and working conditions, and the wages now paid are liberal. As positive proof of this we need only call to your attention the fact that they were fixed by the Clark, former President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and P. H. Morrissey, former President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who acted as arbitrators in the New York Central controversy in 1910.

To prevent strikes on their lines practically all of the railroads in the Eastern District in 1910 accepted the Clark-Morrissey award.

In view of the fact that the present rates of wages are liberal, and in many cases excessive, the Conference Committee of Managers, acting in the interests of owners of railroad securities, in the interests of all railroad employes—in the interests of the public as a whole—must decline your request.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, speaking for a committee comprising himself, Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, and W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central, which was appointed by a conference a few days ago, announced the intention of the roads to apply to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for its consent to an increase in freight rates. Mr. Willard said:

"When the matter of an increase in rates of freight was considered three years ago it was proposed by the railroads to increase generally the so-called class rates and some of the commodity rates. It was urged at the time by those opposed to the suggested advances that a fairer and better way to obtain an increase, if necessary, would be by a small advance on all rates instead of the larger advance as was proposed of some of the rates, and it has been very clearly brought out during recent years, and particularly in the numerous complaints filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that the relation of rates between localities is of much greater importance to the shipping public than the actual rate per se. With this in mind the carriers now hope to obtain the consent of the commission for an advance of 5 per cent. on freight of all character, and it is believed that such an advance if granted will create little, if any, disturbance in commercial conditions.

No Encouragement to Development

"It has been urged in certain quarters that some of the commodity rates now in existence are relatively too low and that they ought to be raised before any general advance is made, and to this view the railroad executives freely assent, but they also say that while they would be glad to see a better adjustment of these rates it can only be brought about by the co-operation of the shippers with the railroads and with the assistance of the commission.

"Since the previous hearing the railroads generally have expended large sums for equipment and additional facilities, and while there has been some response in the way of increased gross revenue the gain in income after taxes, charges and dividends has been so narrowed as to not encourage the further expenditures required to keep the railroads abreast with the growing demand of the business of the country.

"The bearing of this situation on the question of rates was aptly referred to by Commissioner Prouty in his opinion on the previous hearing:

"'Our railroads should be kept in a high state of efficiency and railroad charges should be sufficient to permit this. Necessary extensions and improvements should be made and the treatment of our railroads by the public should be such as will inspire that confidence in the investing public necessary to obtain the funds for such additions.'

"Unless the carriers are enabled to increase their revenue in some manner, and the plan above proposed seems likely to meet with less opposition than any other, their ability—already limited—to provide such additional equipment and facilities as necessary to undertake care of the growing demands of the country will be very seriously impaired."

Erie's Offer to Telegraphers.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—In answer to a strike vote taken by telegraph operators on the Erie Railroad last week, the road to-day tendered a 5 to 9 per cent. increase to operators receiving less than $60 a month—25 per cent. of the whole.

"We can't give more," said H. O. Dunkle, General Superintendent, "because of our heavy losses in the recent flood."

The operators stand firm for a 12 per cent. increase.

PRAISES UNIFORMITY OF BANKRUPTCY LAW

Credits Helped Materially by the Present Statute, Says Frederick W. Wakefield.

SAFEGUARD FOR CREDITORS

But They Do Not Always Avail Themselves of Their Powers Under the Act.

Like all other human institutions the present bankruptcy law has its defects, according to Frederick W. Wakefield, credit manager for Cheney Brothers, but there is also a number of points in its favor.

"The first thing to be said in setting forth the good points of the law," said Mr. Wakefield in discussing it yesterday, "is that it makes the administration of insolvent estates throughout the country uniform. The second good point is that it gives creditors control of the handling of the assets.

"In the absence of a National bankruptcy law the credit man fears chattel mortgages, friendly assignments, and local preferences to banks and other creditors. All this is done away with by the present law, and that is its most important and far-reaching benefit. Moreover, this uniformity of the law helps credits materially.

"The second benefit is that the law gives creditors control. The officer who is to administer the estate is the trustee who is elected by a majority of the creditors. Often, however, creditors do not gain control. This is their own fault. All that creditors have to do is to organize; if they choose each to take his own methods there is often a feast for lawyers, receivers, appraisers and others. I have no sympathy with those carping critics of the bankruptcy law who expect it to be self-operative and to produce perfect results without effort on the part of the creditors. No law is self-acting—to be effective it must be administered completely.

"Critics of the present law often complain of the expense involved in the administration of estates. There is justice in their criticism so far as it relates to small estates; for example, those with assets of less than $5,000. In the larger estates, and particularly in the case of very large failures, the law has produced admirable results. This is because in the large failures creditors take the trouble to watch their interests; in small matters of this kind they are inert.

"In New York we have Federal Judges of the highest character and ability, and I think that this is generally so throughout the country. These Judges are not only willing but anxious, to do everything in their power to give creditors control and to have economical and speedy administration of estates. I have found this to be my personal experiences with them; but the Judges cannot accomplish this result without the help of the creditors. There are, of course, cases with unnecessarily large expenses of receiverships, but these cases are becoming more and more infrequent. The fees of the receivers are fixed by the statute, and they are very small.

"One cardinal point that I want to bring home is that all we need to make the bankruptcy law a thoroughly successful statute is for all the creditors to avail themselves of the complete rights and powers accorded them by the act, and to make use of the opportunities which the Judges who administer that law are only too anxious to give them. If the creditors themselves are lax and take no interest in the administration of their own assets, they have no right to find fault with the law if these assets are not handled in the manner best suited to please them."

Rights in Baltimore Gas.

Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, have the privilege of subscribing to $3,406,550 consolidated mortgage debenture stock at 96 in proportion of $25 of the new stock for each share of common or preferred stock owned. The debenture shares are part of an authorized issue of $60,000,000, and will be convertible from July 1, 1916, into common stock.

HITS INCOME TAX METHODS.

Chamber of Commerce Objects to Making Corporations Collect.

The Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday passed resolutions criticising the method of collecting the preferred income tax, as proposed in the Tariff bill, and protesting against the action any State might take which tended to impair treaty obligations with a foreign nation. The people of the State of California were appealed to in the second resolution to subordinate whatever local irritation may exist to the honor and welfare of the United States.

It was after hearing a report of Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency, that the Chamber voted on the income tax resolution. His report took exception to the method of collecting the tax because it made every corporation, firm, or individual having control of annual gains or the payment of them "a collector of revenue for the United States Government."

This he thought a greater burden on corporations than the imposition of the tax itself. He makes this comment:

"That part of the Tariff bill relating to the income tax comprises thirty printed pages, and gives evidence in many parts of crudity and obscurity, in the interpretation and application of which the services of multitudes of lawyers will be required and thus increase the expense and irritation of the collection.

"This system of deduction at source is bound to cause confusion, delay, and disputes, as well as disclosures of personal income to persons other than Government officials. A heavy burden will be placed upon every corporation making the deduction from its interest payments, if for purposes of identification every interest payment must be separately earmarked. An enormous number of applications will be necessary on the part of persons who are wholly exempted from the tax, in order to prevent deduction by the corporations. The expense and annoyance and incidental injustice will necessarily be great.

"The Chamber held its annual election of officers and re-elected John Claflin as President for another year. The Chairmen of the different committees were also chosen, without change, to serve another term.

TAKE UNITED FRUIT NOTES.

Bankers Absorb $12,000,000 6 Per Cents to Sell to Investors.

The United Fruit Company has sold to a syndicate of bankers headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. $12,000,000 6 per cent. four-year gold notes which are being distributed to investors at a price to yield 6½ per cent. The proceeds of the sale will be used to finance the proposed expansion of the company's trade, particularly with Europe, and to extend the acreage of fruit-growing land in Honduras and Nicaragua.

It is expected that about $1,500,000 of the funds will be used to buy and equip additional steamships for the fruit trade. The company's railways in Central American will be extended.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BESSIE LONDON and JOSEPH MARTIN, individually and as copartners, engaged in business under the name and style of LONDON & MARTIN, Bankrupts.

Take notice that pursuant to an order of the Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, the undersigned, trustee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and place stated below, pursuant to the rules of this court, all his right, title and interest in and to the following:

Parcel No. 1. Lease of the restaurant premises occupied by the bankrupts on Surf Avenue, opposite Luna Park, Coney Island, having an unexpired term of about six years, said sale being made subject to all liens, incumbrances and arrears on said lease.

Parcel No. 2. Furniture, fixtures and equipment of the restaurant lately conducted by the bankrupts at Surf Avenue, Coney Island, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Said property may now be inspected on any week day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Further particulars as to the lease and terms of the sale may be had from the trustee, or Yankauer and Davidson, his counsel.

Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts will be held at the office of the Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of May, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon on said day, at which time bids will be received and the property will be sold subject to the approval of the court and the creditors.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Trustee,
261 Broadway, New York City.
EUSTACE D. MANCHEE,
Trustee in bankruptcy, 78 Hudson St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BESSIE LONDON and JOSEPH MARTIN, individually and as copartners engaged in business under the name and style of LONDON & MARTIN, Bankrupts.

Take notice that pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, the undersigned, trustee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 6 Stone Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the rules of this court, on the 16th day of May, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., on said day, all the trustee's right, title and interest in and to the following:

Parcel No. 1.

Lease of the restaurant premises occupied by the bankrupt at No. 6 Stone Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York having an unexpired term of about four years.

Parcel No. 2.

Furniture, fixtures, and equipment of the restaurant lately conducted by the bankrupt at No. 6 Stone Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with a stock of wines, liquors, etc., etc.

Said property may now be inspected on any week day between the hours of 10 A. M. and four P. M.

Further particulars as to the lease and terms of the sale may be had from Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway, New York City, attorneys for the trustee.

EUSTACE D. MANCHEE,
Dated New York, May 2d, 1913.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ESCHELBACHER BROTHERS, TRADING AS THE MARTINSBURG BOTTLING CO.:

Please take notice that George B. Williams, as trustee of the above-named, will offer at public sale, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, the assets of the above named, consisting of ladies' dresses, princess slips, silks, satins, Bedford cords, cloths, woolens, linings, forms, laces, embroideries, insertions, ribbons, plain and fancy sewing machines, power tables, stuffings, pulleys, motors, factory and office fixtures, bookkeepers' desks, typewriter, showroom fixtures, safe, &c., on the 2d day of May, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Mr. Jones, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 23, 1913.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
EUGENE P. BENDY, Attorney for the Trustee, 366 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARL F. and LOUIS SPIESS, composing the firm of SPIESS BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 8th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of champagnes, Rhine wines, Moselle wines, brandies, whiskies, cordials, barrels of whiskey, cigars, cigarettes, &c. Also right, title, and interest of the receiver in and to the fixtures of the bankrupt, located at 539 Broadway, which are subject to a mortgage.

Inspection on 6th and 7th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARCUS HELFAND,
Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 94 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SOLID CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Solid Construction Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, the said The Solid Construction Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May A. D. 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

NO. 17,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT ROSENTHAL, doing business as ALBERT ROSENTHAL RAW FUR CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert Rosenthal, doing business as Albert Rosenthal Raw Fur Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Albert Rosenthal, doing business as Albert Rosenthal Raw Fur Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May A. D. 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. L. STEINER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Jess Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 2d, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, partitions, chairs, desk, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE R. HALL, Receiver.
HERMAN H. DEPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB NADELMAN, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 17,622.

To the creditors of Jacob Nadelman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges of this court, dated the 19th day of March, 1913, the above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate of the same; and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that, pursuant to said order and in conformity with said Section 12a, a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Room 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 2d, 1913.

NO. 16,593.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEINHARDT and JESSE S. KORNICKER, individually and as members of the copartnership of STEINHARDT & COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Steinhardt and Jesse D. Kornicker, individually and as members of the copartnership of Steinhardt & Company, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 19th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

NO. 18,100.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SOLID CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Solid Construction Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, the said The Solid Construction Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May A. D. 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 1, 1913.

NO. 17,624.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS WEXLER, trading as IMPERIAL CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Wexler, trading as Imperial Cloak & Suit Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

NO. 16,551.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES PRICHEP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Prichep, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MAURICE RUNKLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 18th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 9th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 1, 1913.

NO. 17,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DENNY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Denny Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 1, 1913.

NO. 17,550.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN VIAU, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Viau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 26th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

NO. 16,551.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES PRICHEP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Prichep, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 2d, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 30th, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MAURICE RUNKLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 18th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 9th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 1, 1913.

NO. 17,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DENNY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Denny Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WELLS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 1, 1913.

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And in the midst of it this luxurious hotel, equal in service and cuisine to the world's best.

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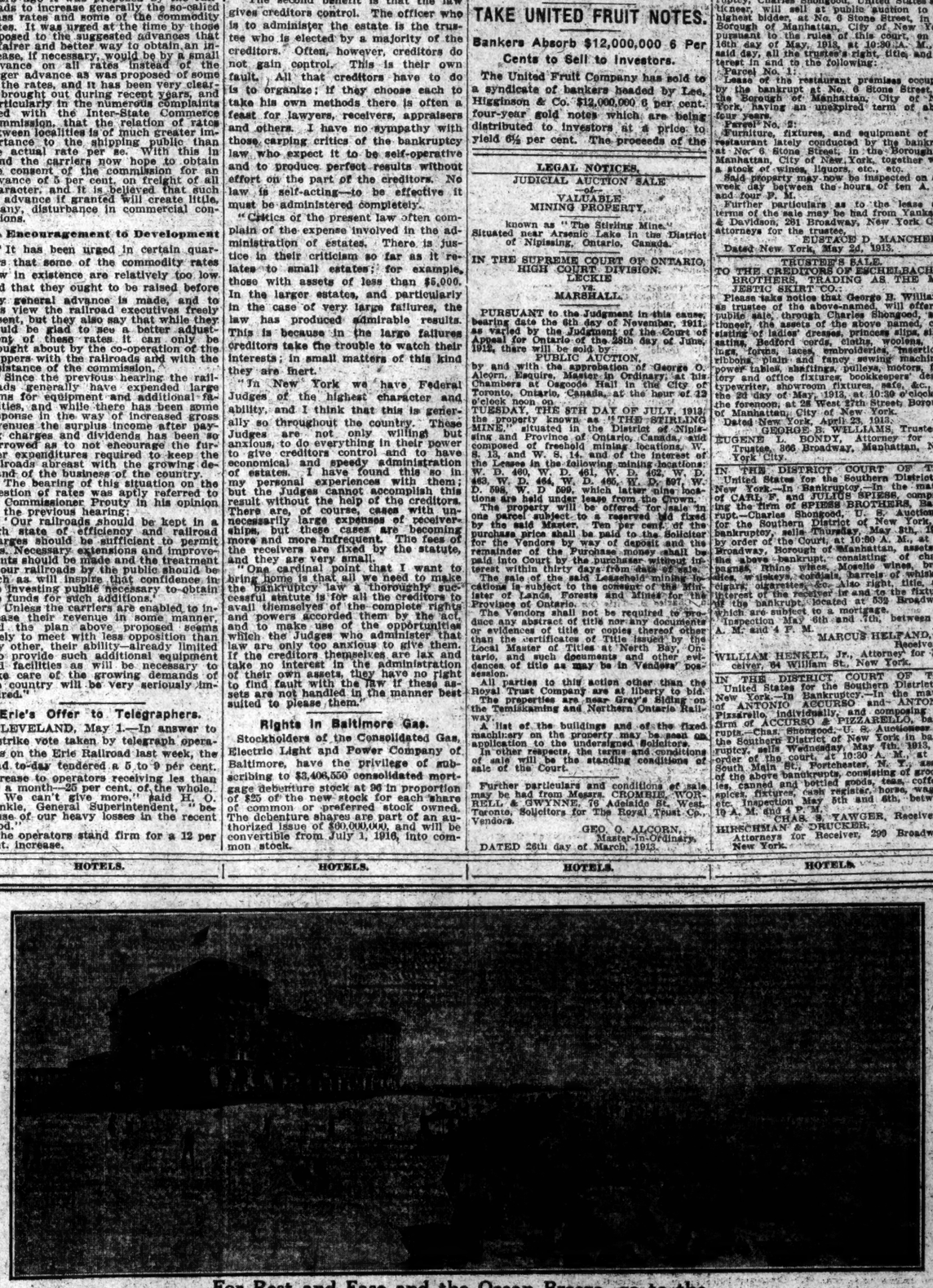

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A New, Modern, Fireproof Hotel on the Finest Beach in the World.

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(Mr. E. Barnett is well known to the public as a part owner of the Park Avenue Hotel and other hotels for a number of years. Mr. W. H. Barse is also well known, having been associated in the management of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for a great number of years.)

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is the ideal place to spend the week end, or to come for an absolute rest. It affords a splendid opportunity to the business or professional man to get away from business cares and to go back

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:59|Sun sets..6:56|Moon rises..8:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:45	5:15	10:57	11:32
Governors Island	5:30	5:48	11:46	12:00
Hell Gate	7:20	7:38	1:26	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, May 1.

SS American, Banes, April 24.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 29.
SS Maracas, Trinidad, April 28.
SS Creole, New Orleans, April 26.
SS Minnesotan, Philadelphia, April 30.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, April 28.
SS Commodore Rollins, Frontera, April 23.
SS Almirante, Kingston, April 26.
SS Swedish Prince, Port Spain, April 21.
SS Val Sallee, Lisbon, April 13.
SS Philadelphia, Curacos, April 23.
SS Guantanamo, Tampico, April 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Buenaventura	Shields	April 19
Irish Monarch	Hamburg	April 15
Venesia	Naples	April 19
Principe di Piemonte	Palermo	April 19
Kattenturm	Gibraltar	April 22
Mandalay	Liverpool	April 20
Thyra	Naples	April 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 29

DUE TO-MORROW.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	April 24
Philadelphia	Southampton	April 26
Cedric	Liverpool	April 24
Lorraine	Havre	April 26
Neckar	Bremen	April 22
San Giovanni	Naples	April 19
Alamo	Key West	April 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 30

DUE SUNDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	April 26
California	Glasgow	April 26
Brazos	San Juan	April 30
Vincent	Barbados	April 27
Buenos Aires	Havana	May 1
Korona	St. Thomas	April 29
Mississippi	Dunkirk	April 20
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Payamon, Mayaguez	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Tallaman, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Olympic, Southampton	4:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
M. Washington, Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Straits, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tarch, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tarima, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Rosa, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Anna, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Cassandra, Glasgow	———	8:00 A.M.
Kursk, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	———	8:30 A.M.
Pres. Lincoln, Hamburg	———	8:00 P.M.
Mendoza, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Esperanza de Larrinaga, Montevideo	———	3:00 P.M.
Clement, Para	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Norfolk, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 1.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 785 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 3d, 1:30 P. M. White Star Line.
SS Principe di Piemonte, Genoa to New York, was 830 miles E. at noon; due 2d, 12:30 P. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 213 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Key West to New York, was 556 miles S. at noon.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, was 627 miles S. at 5 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 115 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, May 1.
SS Germania, at Angra, May 1.
SS City of Colombo, at Moji, April 29.
SS Berwick Law, at Dublin, April 30.
SS Wray Castle, at Hongkong, April 28.
SS Wearside, at Santos, April 28.
SS Adriatic, at Queenstown, May 1.
SS Ardoyne, at Tunis, April 24.
SS Valetta, at Adelaide, May 1.
SS Perugia, at Gibraltar, April 30.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, from Queenstown, May 1.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, May 1.
SS Idaho, from Hull, April 30.
SS Baron Ogilvy, from Barry, April 30.
SS Thames, from Barbados, April 30.
SS Manhattan, from Antwerp, April 30.
SS Asiatic Prince, from Bahia, April 29.
SS Helios, from Shields, April 30.
SS Roma, from Herta, April 29.
SS Arnold Ansinck, from Monrovia, April 29.
SS Canada, from Marseilles, April 29.

Passed.

SS Bristol City, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head.
SS Baron Cawdor, New York for Taku Bar, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kleist, New York for Bremen, passed Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... May 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru ..... May 5
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru ..... May 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan ..... May 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... May 9

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Through the Wilds
DOWN the ALLAGASH
208 Miles by Canoe

IT is one of the wonder vacations of the world.

You go by train to Moosehead Lake away down in the

WILDS OF MAINE

At Kineo you get your camp supplies, and guides, white or Indian. The next morning you're off for 200 miles through forest scenery of unimaginable beauty—still water, quick water, rapids, waterfalls; you cross nine exquisite, lonely lakes—Chesuncook, Umbazookus, Mud, Chamberlain, Eagle, Churchill, Umsaskis, Long, Round—and so into the Allagash River, into the St. John, to Fort Kent on the Canadian border. (Get out your map.)

You camp in delightful places, sleep on hemlock boughs, eat campfire cooking, breathe pine-spruce-laden air, fish, explore, study the deer and moose.

You come out brown and happy, and made over in body and nerves.

Two weeks are ample for the trip and the cost is reasonable.

Through service daily from New York.

Send for FREE BOOKLET
Address VACATION BUREAU
THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
Room A 780 So. Station, Boston, Mass.
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RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.
The Summer Home of Refined People.
SARANAC INN
COTTAGES AND CAMPS TO RENT.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACKS. NOW OPEN.
Golf, Tennis, and All Adirondack Attractions.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr.
Until June 1st, The Grafton, Wash'n, D. C.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.
Beautiful country residence and farm; modern appointments; excellent table; ideal mountain location; 90 miles; $9-$12; references; booklet. Modern cottage to let, (board optional.) Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The ideal Spring retreat among the pines—where out-door life is at its best—Tennis, Riding, Driving, Motoring, Boating, Trap-shooting, Polo, etc.
GOLF over superb links at the Lakewood Country Club.
Social life at the hotels, amusement centres, and clubs delightful at all times.
LAUREL IN THE PINES
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
LAUREL HOUSE
A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
Reached from N. Y. via. Central R. R. of N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.
Hawthorne Inn and Cottages, at Mt. Pocono, Penn., 1,900 feet up; 2½ hours from New York; air the dryest; water the purest; fully furnished cottages connected with Inn, where the occupants take their meals; cottages rent from $250 to $450; service as well as ice and fire logs free. Address Ryerson W. Jennings, Wiscasset Heights, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

Referees' Sales

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, EMANUEL L. SPELLMAN, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM WOLF and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of May, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Second Avenue forty (40) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and partly through a party wall, eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Second Avenue forty (40) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, April 15th, 1913.
THEODORE B. RICHTER, Referee.
REGINALD F. ISAACS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 2340 and 2342 Second Avenue; also known as 301 East 120th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twelve Thousand and Thirty-six 66-100 ($12,036.66) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of April, 1913, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Four Hundred and Twenty-two 9-100 ($422.09) Dollars, with interest from April 14th, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is One Hundred and Sixty-three ($163) Dollars and interest; also taxes which will become due on May 1st, 1913, estimated at Four Hundred and Thirty-four 40-100 ($434.40) Dollars and unpaid water meter bills; meter not fixed estimated at Fifty Dollars.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1913.
THEODORE B. RICHTER, Referee.

THE AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
ON THE NEXT TO LAST PAGE
is referred to by purchasers of used cars.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
MAY
The most attractive month of
Atlantic's Great Spring Season
are this year free from the Easter interruption, and are in consequence particularly attractive.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY
Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Hotel RUDOLF
Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

NEW HOTEL MERION
Homelike hotel of high class. Newly built brick. Cuisine unsurpassed. Vermont Ave., near Beach. MACK LATZ & CO.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.
NEW HOTEL CLINTON
EAST ORANGE
A complete hotel with the true home atmosphere. Near Brick Church Station on the Lackawanna and 30 minutes from Broadway. EDWARD SAMMIS.
Also The Tuthill Point, East Moriches, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.
In the Mountains of Berkshire.
HOTEL ASPINWALL
Lenox, Massachusetts,
ALMON C. JUDD, MANAGER,
Will Open June 14th, 1913.
With 50 bathrooms added and redecorated throughout, it is pre-eminently the finest mountain resort hotel adjacent to New York, being but three hours via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Located within a beautiful estate of 600 acres at an altitude of 1,500 feet; it is the ideal solution of the summer problem for business men and others who desire a resort of accessibility. One desirable cottage to offer in connection with the hotel service. Booking representative at 1180 Broadway. Tel. Madison Sq. 4748.
Under same Management,
The Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.
WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES. OPENS JULY 1ST.
Clientele unexcelled. Here the best only can be obtained. Most desirable for permanent or transient guest.
ON IDEAL GROUNDS. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis.
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.
Address E. B. RICH, 1180 Broadway, New York. Tel., Madison Square 4748.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.
OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Open June 1. Send for booklet.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY CONCERN, GREETING:

Take notice that The Petite Dress and Waist Company, Inc., will present its petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, for leave to assume the name of "The May Waist Company, Inc."

Dated New York, April 16th, 1913.
ABE A. SILBERBERG,
Attorney for the Company, 258 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

GENERAL MEETING OF CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD ABEL, formerly doing business under the trade name and style of B. ABEL & CO., in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, that a general meeting of the creditors of such debtor will be held on the 20th day of June, 1913, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Fruit & Produce Trade Association, No. 97 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
THOMAS J. ROBERTS, Assignee.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Belgium.
GHENT
April to November 1913
UNIVERSAL and INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
An invitation and a welcome from the people of Belgium, foregathering at the most attractive and most comprehensive of modern Expositions, to review in detail the world's latest developments IN ART, SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, and COMMERCE, an exhibition marking yet another of Belgium's great contributions to the world's progress and constituting another giant stride towards universal and international trade relations.
On your 1913 European Trip make your headquarters GHENT. Explore its great Exposition, with its Palaces of Art and Industry, housing unique exhibits from all parts of the world; see the great Hall of Machinery; the superb buildings devoted to Railway and Maritime development; the Palace of Horticulture, the Museum, Botanical Gardens, the Model Village, the Enchanting Grounds, and the beautiful Boulevard, together with the great historical city and monumental antiquities.
A THOUSAND AND ONE ATTRACTIONS WORTH CROSSING HALF THE GLOBE TO SEE.
Interesting descriptive Booklets and full information free from 389 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Germany.
MUNICH
Hotel Four Seasons
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DRESDEN
Hotel Bellevue
Leading Hotel.
Unique position on the Elbe.

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PARIS
Hotel d'Albe
Champs Elysees
High-class Residential Hotel.
Tel. Albhotel, Paris.

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SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.
HOTEL CECIL,
LONDON.
Largest Hotel in Europe.

Italy.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome
Austria.
VIENNA.—THE GRAND HOTEL.—Most fashionable up-to-date Hotel. Unique location on the Ringstrasse. Opening of the new Annex, Spring 1913. 350 rooms. 100 private bathrooms.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. Joseph S. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of DONALD BETHUNE, formerly of 395 Third Avenue, New York City, to present their verified claims, with the vouchers thereafter, to the subscriber, at the subscriber's place of transacting business, below stated, on or before the 20 day of June, 1913.
Dated New York, April 30, 1913.
CROMWELL G. MACY, Assignee,
280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS.

Spend This Season's Playtime in Gay Little Japan
Lose yourself in the sheer joy of living in gay, hospitable, courteous, flower-embowered Japan—land of blossoms, scenery, happy pageant and festival.
A cool ten-day voyage on one of the Canadian Pacific fast Royal Mail Empresses takes you to Yokohama.
Railroads and 'rikishas carry you through this magnified fairyland, the summer resort of the Orient.
China, the Philippines and the "mysterious East" only a step beyond.
A Joy Ride in a 'Rikisha
Canadian Pacific Empress Fleet
offers service that conforms to luxurious Oriental standards, which means a China "boy" to anticipate every want.
Leaving from Vancouver, the voyage is shortened nearly a week, which means two on the round trip.
Equipment provides Pacific Ocean Travelers with luxury and comfort never before enjoyed.
The fascinations of these strange, far countries, so easily reached, told in our folder, "Japan and China." Photographs show scenes and people as you will see them, text gives you the information you need to know. Free with sailing dates and full information as to Canadian Pacific Oriental, Australasian and Round-the-World trips by calling on any steamship agent or
A. H. SNELL, General Agent
458 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Telephone Spring 2440. (45)

The Ship That Takes You Round Trip, $300

KRONPRINZ WILHELM
SAILS TUESDAY, MAY 6, 10 A. M.
BREMEN Choice accommodations still to be had. MAY 8
PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM
SAILS SATURDAY, MAY 10, 10 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Express Sailings. Twin-Screw Sailings.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....May 13 George Washington.....May 17
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.May 20 Grosser Kurfuerst.....May 29
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 27 Friedrich der Grosse June 5
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
*Madeira, Gibraltar *Algiers, Naples, Genoa MEDITERRANEAN Berlin May 10 Princess Irene...May 24
*As indicated on sailing list.
NORWAY and POLAR REGIONS, June 16 and July 5.
In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, NEW YORK
THE KEY TO EUROPE

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Lusitania
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL

CARMANIA	MAY 3, 10 A.M.	*MAURETANIA	JUNE 11, 1 A.M.
CARONIA	MAY 10, 10 A.M.	CAMPANIA	JUNE 18, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA	MAY 14, 1 A.M.	CARMANIA	JUNE 28, 10 A.M.
*MAURETANIA	MAY 21, 1 A.M.	*MAURETANIA	JULY 2, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA	MAY 31, 10 A.M.	CAMPANIA	JULY 9, 1 A.M.
CARONIA	JUNE 7, 10 A.M.	CARONIA	JULY 16, 10 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

CARPATHIA	MAY 10	SAXONIA	JUNE 12
IVERNIA	MAY 24	PANNONIA	JUNE 24
CARPATHIA	JULY 2	IVERNIA	JULY 10

Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States & Canada.
Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, June 19, July 1-July 18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
ONE WAY $1.50
Round Trip $2.50 (Limited 10 days.)
Palatial steamers leave Pier 32 N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 P. M., People's Line steamer calling at W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.
Splendid Cuisine and Music
Sunday day service between New York and Albany and Troy and intermediate landings will be inaugurated May 4.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.,
Pier 32 North River. Phone Spring 9400.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York daily at 5:30 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 19 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 5:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 35, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 32d St.
Phone Spring 9491 and 9492.

STEAMBOATS.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way By-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., 6 P. M., Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 280 mile, 22 hour, trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tickets, etc., at 290 B'way, also Pier 18, N. R.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES
For Sailings and Rates, etc., apply
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y., or ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Steamers IROQUOIS and MOHAWK. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
Leave New York Daily, FT. W HOUSTON ST., 5:30 P. M. W. 129th ST., 6:00 P. M.

Central Hudson Line
Newburgh, Po'keepsie, and Kingston. From Pier 24, N. R., foot Vestry St., week days 4 P. M. Sundays, for Newburgh, 9:00 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

CAT SKILL EVENING LINERS
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

PACIFIC COAST TOURS
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
July 2—Aug. 2. $290 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

DE POTTER HIGH-CLASS TOURS
Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, British Isles, Sweden, Norway, Russia. May, June, July. Send for itineraries. Tel. 1976
DE POTTER TOURS CO., 175 5th Ave.

EUROPE, 1913 Tours Under Escort, $170 upward. All Expenses.
MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.

STEAMSHIPS.

NEXT SAILING
To PLYMOUTH (London)
CHERBOURG (Paris)
and HAMBURG by
S. S. Pres. Lincoln
(18,000 TONS)
May 3, 3 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co in the WORLD
Over 400 Ships
1,306,819 TONS
"IMPERATOR"
world's largest ship, will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 24, arriving at New York May 31. Sailing June 7, 11 A. M. Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Pres. Lincoln	May 3,	3 P. M.
*†Patricia	May 14,	1 P. M.
Amerika	May 23,	10 A. M.
†**Pretoria	May 28,	1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug. Vic.	May 29,	1 P. M.
Presid't Grant	June 5,	9 A. M.
†Imperator	June 7,	11 A. M.
**Victoria Luise	June 10,	10 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln	June 14,	3 P. M.

12d cabin only. *Will call at Boulogne. †New. **1st cabin only.
†Sail from new pier, foot of 32d St., South Brooklyn.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa

S. S. Hamburg, (11,000 Tons)	May 20, 7 A. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)	June 3, 8:30 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg	July 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke	July 15, 3 P. M.

Change of Piers
Beginning with sailing of S. S. HAMBURG, May 20, all steamers in Mediterranean Service and S. S. PRETORIA and PENNSYLVANIA in Northern Service, beginning with Pretoria sailing May 28, will depart from the NEW PIER, foot of 33d Street, South Brooklyn. Take 39th Street Ferry.

From BOSTON To
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Cincinnati	June 7
Cleveland	June 24
Cincinnati	July 12
Cleveland	July 29

CRUISES
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
JUNE, JULY and AUGUST.
Write for information
Hamburg-American LINE
41-45 B'way, N.Y.
Phone 1900 Rector.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S New "OLYMPIC"

Fitted With
DOUBLE SIDES
and Additional
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
Extending from the
BOTTOM to the TOP
of the Vessel
Will Sail from New York
May 3 9:00 A.M. May 24
and Regularly Thereafter
American Pier 62, N. R.
N.Y.-Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Paul.....May 3, 10 am.; May 30, June 27
Philadelphia.May 9, 10 am.; June 6, July 4
New York..May 23, 10 am.; June 20, July 18
St. Louis....June 13, 10 am.; July 11, Aug. 8
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N. R.
Minnewaska May 3, 8:30 am.; May 31, Je. 28
Minneapolis. May 17, 8 am.; Je. 14, Jy. 12
Minnehaha...May 24, 10:30 am.; Je. 21, Jy. 19
Minnetonka. June 7, 10:30 am.; Jy. 5, Aug. 2
Red Star Pier 61, N.R. 10:00 A.M.
N.Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Lapland.....May 3, May 31, June 28
Kroonland.....May 10, June 7, July 5
Zeeland.....May 17, June 14, July 12
Finland.....May 24, June 21, Aug. 9
White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N.Y.-Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic.May 3, 9 A. M.; May 24, June 14
Majestic...May 10, noon; May 31, June 21
Oceanic.....May 17, noon; June 7, June 28
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....May 8, noon; June 5, July 3
Baltic.....May 15, noon; June 12, July 10
Adriatic....May 22, noon; June 19, July 17
Celtic.....May 29, noon; June 26, July 24
Cruises—Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Cretic.May 17, 8 am.; Canopic.June 12, 3 pm.
Passenger Dept., 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRE LINE
TO EUROPE VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
Having decided on the great desirability of the Mediterranean route consider the merits of the
New T.S.S. SANT' ANNA Sailing MAY 3rd
to Naples and Marseilles. On this steamer will be found a wonderful combination of security, comfort, and luxury. Wide sweeps of promenade decks, beautiful public and state rooms, suites-de-luxe and cabins with connecting bath, and the incomparable French cuisine for which the Fabre Line is famous. The rates are surprisingly moderate, viz.:
First Class Rates $80 and Up
S.S. Venezia...May 10 S.S. Canada...May 24
S.S. Roma....May 16 S.S. Madonna...June 4
Lifeboat capacity for all on board. Two Captains and two wireless operators carried.
"THE SOUTHERN ROUTE."
Write or phone for booklet "F."
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., Gen. Agts., 17 State St.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France)
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Lorraine....May 8 | *La Lorraine....May 29
†France (new)...May 15 | †France (new)....June 5
*La Provence....May 22 | *La Savoie.....June 12
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS, 9 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) & Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (new).....May 8
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA
With the Lilies and Oleanders in bloom.
6 to 12 DAY TOURS | All Expenses LOW RATES
Leave Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue,
558 Fifth Av., 2031 Broadway, New York.

Go To Bermuda
By "S. S. BERMUDIAN," the ship that brought President Wilson home in record time of 40 hours. Tours Include Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates.
Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. Co.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2031 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Tourist Agent.

LOW'S "LIST OF SAILINGS" FREE
BOOK NOW FOR CHOICE ROOMS.
TICKETS ON ALL STEAMERS TO
EUROPE
NORTH CAPE
MEDITERRANEAN
E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES. Regular Rates. 1123 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1368 Mad. Sq.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..May 3, 8 AM Caledonia...May 17, 2 PM
California..May 10, 10 AM Columbia..May 24, 11 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $45 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For Book of Tours, Rates, etc., apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN-ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, MARTHA WASHINGTON, May 2, June 14, July 26. †KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14, June 21. Tours, Alice, Argentina, Gondola. Sailings usually Wed. or Sat.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesdays, 10 A. M.
New Amsterdam..May 6 | *Rijndam.....May 20
*Noordam.....May 13 | Potsdam.....May 27
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, May 3. Taormina, May 24.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 32 B'way, N. Y.

Great Western Railway of England
The "Holiday Line." Illust'd booklets of tours and useful Map of Great Britain free. F. Kateley, Gen. Agt., 261 5th Av., New York.

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Magnificent Twin Screw Steamers (first cabin only). June 24, 1st Class, $77.50 and up; 2d Class, $62.50. Gen'l Office, 5-10 Bowling Gr.

SCHOOLS.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Founded in 1878 by Felix Adler,
Central Park West and 63d Street.
Examination of new pupils Thursday afternoons during April and May. Appointments for examinations should be made in advance.
FRANKLIN

AFTER $10,000,000 DEPOSITS

Banks Seek Share of Treasury Cash—Out $30,610,381 Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The decision of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury to place an additional sum of $10,000,000 on deposit in National bank depositaries throughout the country has met with ready response from the banks. Bonds will have to be sent to the Treasury as security for such funds as are allotted.

Secretary McAdoo, in reply to numerous inquiries received relative to his plan to require all National banks in which Government funds are deposited to pay interest thereon, beginning June 1 next, issues a statement in which he says:

"If the National bank depositaries of the Government had been required during the past sixteen years, from 1896, to pay interest on their average balances at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, the net revenues of the Government would have been increased during this period by the sum of $30,610,381.

"The largest amount of money on deposit with the National banks at any one time during the past sixteen years was in December, 1907, when Government deposits in banks ran as high as $329,906,000."

A statement has been prepared in the Treasury showing the average balance of public moneys held by designated depositaries for the calendar years from 1886 to July 1, 1912, and the amount of interest which the Government would have received if the depositaries had paid interest thereon at 2, 2½, and 3 per cent. At 2 per cent. the Government would have received $36,600,923; at 2½ per cent., $45,751,154, and at 3 per cent., $54,901,390.

A definite effort is to be made by the Democrats in Congress to obtain legislation providing for the loaning of the surplus working capital of the Government by depositing it in the National banks under a "competitive" bidding system, carefully safeguarded. Former Secretary of the Treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, was asked for views on this "competitive" bidding project, but refrained from endorsing it.

McADOO AND THE BANKS.

Big Ones Say Government Deposits at 2 Per Cent. Won't Do.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's announcement that after June 1, 1913, National banks would be required to pay 2 per cent. a year on Government deposits, whether active or inactive, was generally attributed to political motives by local bankers yesterday. The success of his scheme for increasing the income from this source depends largely on the distribution of the deposits, it was said. The smaller out-of-town banks are expected to ask for increased deposits, but it is not believed that the larger institutions will take active deposits on which they must pay that rate.

Country banks are, as a rule, anxious to hold public funds, both for the advertising value of being known as Government depositaries, and for the additional strength gained from the increased deposits.

National bankers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco say they have made little out of their active Government deposits since February, when Secretary MacVeagh ruled that pension and other checks drawn on the United States Treasurer should be paid through depositaries. There are 800,000 pension checks alone each month, and when funds are in demand in this city, as at present, most of these are forwarded by local banks to their New York correspondents. One of the largest of these banks says it has had five clerks kept busy handling these checks, and has frequently paid out more than the Government's balance, making it necessary to wire Washington to make up the overdrafts.

It was figured roughly yesterday that National banks would be receiving only 4½ per cent. on their deposits after paying the 2 per cent required by the Government, and the loss on the United States bonds required as security for the deposits. This would preclude the possibility of lending the money at short call, but would allow a small profit at the prevailing rate for time loans.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRODIL, KAREL, (died March 22;) left less than $5,000 realty, less than $5,000 personalty to wife, Sophie Brodil.

GOLDBERG, SIMON L., (died April 18;) left $10,000 to son, Sidney Goldberg; $5,000 in trust for grandson, Robert Henry Blumenstock; residue to wife, Jennie Goldberg.

GREENFIELD, ELIZABETH M., (died April 23;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $20,000 and residuary estate to nephew, Arthur P. Greenfield; $7,500 to Marche J. Greenfield; $10,000 in trust for George Sidney Greenfield; $10,000 and personal effects to Elizabeth E. Reverly; $2,500 in personal effects to Mary E. G. Reverly; $2,000 to Douglass S. Reverly; $1,000 to Darrach Home for Crippled Children; $20,000 to Dr. Frederick W. Peet; personal effects to Sara D. Newlin, Mrs. Jennie Franklin, Mrs. James E. Brett, Mrs. Julia Darrach, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Dohl, William A. Hoy, Caroline Hoy, Episcopal Cathedral, New York City; Episcopal Cathedral, Washington, D. C.

HAUSER, LAVINIA, (died April 12;) left more than $1,000 realty, $1,000 personalty; to daughter, Josephine Hauser; personal effects to daughters, Josephine Hauser, Amelia H. Sinsheimer; sons, Leopold, Alfred and George Hauser; Mathilda Velleman, Rosalyn A. Sinsheimer and Camille Loey; residue in trust shares to Sarah and Josephine Hauser.

MARSCHEIDER, EDWARD, (died April 7;) left $4,800 personalty; $1,000 each to wife, Regina M. Marschsider, and daughters, Leanore Marcher and Edna Marschsider; $500 each to son, Frederick E. Marschsider, and daughter, Jeanette Ludovici.

MEIER, EMMA, (died March 26;) left more than $20,000 realty, more than $5,000 personalty; $7,000 to Adolph Dentes.

MYHAVEN, ADAM M., (died April 12;) left $2,000 personalty; $1,500 to daughter, Helena Myhaven; $5 to Emma Scharfelburger; $495 to son, Robert Henry Myhaven.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—First Lieut. J. B. Corbly, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Orders 21 Jan. 25, directing First Lieut. W. H. Shepherd, Third Field Artillery, to proceed to join his proper station, amended.

First Lieut. F. Kramer, Medical Corps, will report to the Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty at San Francisco.

Order of Jan. 8, directing Second Lieut. C. A. Selleck, First Field Artillery, to proceed to join his proper station, amended.

Capt. T. G. Ruse, Quartermaster Corps, will repair to this city to testify in the case of Lieut. Stagnor, and will then return to his proper station.

Leaves: Brig. Gen. C. A. Devil, Quartermaster Corps, one month; First Lieut. G. C. McKinley, Twenty-sixth Infantry, extended ten days; First Lieut. H. R. Brabson, Second Field Artillery, one month.

The Navy.

Ensign U. W. Conway, detached Utah; to Walke; Ensign R. M. Hinckley, detached Vermont; to Seale.

Ensign W. S. Davidson, detached Vermont; to Fanning.

Ensign H. L. Merring, detached North Dakota; to Sterret.

Ensign E. D. Capehart, detached Utah; to Mayrant.

Ensign J. B. G. Gromer, detached Georgia; to Tattenom.

Ensign G. D. Murray, detached Virginia; to Ammen.

Ensign E. B. Nixon, detached Georgia; to Rowan.

Ensign H. R. Keller, detached Virginia; to Burrows.

Ensign A. G. Zimmerman, detached New Hampshire; to Jouett.

Ensign J. C. Byrnes, Jr., detached Vermont; to Jarvis.

Ensign R. S. Field, detached Wyoming; to Paulding.

Ensign J. F. Meigs, Jr., detached Florida; to McCall.

Ensign F. L. Riefkohl, detached Florida; to Terry.

Ensign Frederick Baltzly, detached Delaware; to Perkins.

Ensign J. W. Reeves, Jr., detached Wyoming; to Drayton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Virginia, at Lynnhaven Bay; Georgia, at Lynnhaven Bay; Illinois, at Fairmont River; Petrel, at Fernandina; Saturn, at Tiburon; Iroquois, at Venice, Cal.; De Long at Charleston; Annapolis, at Topolobampo.

Sailed—Petrel, from Brunswick for Fernandina; Saturn, from Mare Island for Tiburon, Cal.; Stringham, from Annapolis for Sparrow's Point, Baltimore; Iroquois, from Puget Sound for Washington; De Long, from Georgetown, S. C., for Charleston; Glacier, from Guaymas for Topolobampo.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The pressure remains high over the East and Southeast, and decidedly below normal over the Southwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley. This pressure distribution has resulted in a general northward flow of air over the Great Central Valleys and the Eastern States, and as a result warm and generally fair weather prevailed during Thursday throughout the Mississippi Valley and the districts east thereof and the South Plains States.

The weather is cold in the Northwest, with scattered rains and snows. The Western disturbance has not changed position in the last twenty-four hours, the centre having been over Colorado Thursday night.

The weather will remain fair and warm Friday and probably Saturday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and the South Plains States fair and warmer weather Friday will probably be followed by scattered rains and cooler Saturday. Showers are also probable Friday and Saturday in the Rocky Mountain region. West of the Rockies the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Friday and probably Saturday; light variable winds.

Southern New England—Fair Friday, warmer on the coast; Saturday fair, light variable winds.

Western New York.—Fair and warm Friday and probably Saturday; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday probably fair, light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	44	46	4 P. M.	66	76
6 A. M.	46	48	6 P. M.	60	70
9 A. M.	53	59	9 P. M.	56	76
12 M.	64	67	11 P. M.	56	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61°, for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. 69. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 45 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:30—1,849 Clinton Av.; G. Von Klock garter ..... Slight
2:00—2,377 Washington Av.; D. Pezzo ..$500
3:05—2,008 Bleecker St.; Robert Smeythe 150
4:30—7 Leroy St.; F. Phillips 110
5:30—475 Lenox Av.; not given $500
9:06—120 W. 116th St.; Henry Stern ..$150
P. M.
12:10—232 W. 18th St. and 343 W. 17th St.; Thermos Bottle Co....Not given
12:35—248 Melrose St.; Annie Kleinfeld. Slight
1:40—895 Faile St.; Kovacs & Co.. Trifling
2:20—1,030 Clay Av.; not given ..... Trifling
2:30—842 2d Av.; V. Bescia ..... Trifling
3:30—305 E. 99th St.; Israel Zarn.. Trifling
4:45—216 St. Ann's Av.; William Loose, Jr. ..... Trifling
7:05—635 5th St.; Sidney Conners.. Trifling
7:10—232 E. 125th St.; not given.. Trifling
7:55—16 Broome St.; J. Jacob ..... Trifling
9:45—53d and 54th Sts. and 11th Av.; ..... Trifling
10:15—177th St. and Northern Av.; J. H. Ballantine and James Beckwith (automobiles) $2,000
10:35—95 Liberty St.; Smith ..... Trifling
11:45—321 E. 117th St.; S. Zantine.. Trifling

THE CIVIL SERVICE

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has promulgated the competitive eligible list for Engineer Inspectors, civil, grades C and D. There are 141 names on the grade C list. Those who received a rating above 80 were:

Frank H. Densler, Yonkers, N. Y., 95; William Goldsmith, 208 West 123d Street, 90.40; Frederick H. Pond, 44 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 82.90; Herbert L. Ordt, 851 West 181st Street, 91.30; James Wilmot, 705 West 170th Street, 91.10; Felix Riesenberg, 169 Claremont Avenue, 90; George Iarroumis, 1,481 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 87.60; Bruno C. Lechler, 219 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, 89.10; Sol Kronberg, 1,225 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, 89.10, Roger S. S. Guerber, White Plains, N. Y., 89; Thomas R. Brogan, 596 Riverside Drive, 88.70; Edward Hintze, Odenning, Md., 88.50; Edward S. Whittlesey, 219 Audubon Avenue, 88.40; Morris Jaffe, 84 West 129th Street, 88; Percy S. Palmer, 845 West End Avenue, 87; Edgar Rogers, Jamaica, L. I., 86.90; David S. Mosesson, 16 East 120th Street, 86.70; William J. Cunningham, 1,018 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, 86.70; William H. McMahon, Newburg, N. Y., 86.60; Seth M. Winterlate, 76 First Place, Brooklyn, 86.50; Hollander, 1,443 Washington Avenue, Bronx, 86; Martin C. Nilon, 114 West 126th Street, 85.90; Boris Levitt, Peekskill, N. Y., 85.90; Arthur H. Kohn, 567 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, 85.80; Fred H. Parsons, 679 East 220th Street, 85.30; Henry A. Hamilton, 852 Convent Avenue, 85.30; William F. Hoffschneider, 249 East Seventeenth Street, 85; Louis Oppenheim, 511 Dawson Street, Bronx, 85; John R. Healy, 430 West 118th Street, 84.70; George W. Van Buren, 294 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, 84.60; Joseph J. Elkin, 1,321 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, 84.50; Harry E. Barnes, 1,710 Filmore Street, Bronx, 84.40; Otis Wade, 2,020 Washington Avenue, Bronx, 84.40; Max Jaffy, 497 West 142d Street, 85.90; Peter Rapelje, 976 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, 83.90; Benjamin Ascher, 59 Second Avenue, 83.70; Lupescu M. Bernfeld, 68 West 143d Street, 83.60; Thomas J. Franklin, 702 East 176th Street, 83.50; Warner King, 301 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, 83.50; William J. Ash, 1,532 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, 83.30.

On the grade D list are 133 names. Those who received a rating above 80 were:

Frank H. Densler, Yonkers, N. Y., 94.40; William Goldsmith, 208 West 123d Street, 88.40; Frederick H. Pond, 44 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 91.40; Herbert J. Ord, 851 West 181st Street, 91.20; James Wilmot, 705 West 170th Street, 89.60; Felix Riesenberg, 169 Claremont Avenue, 89.60; George Iarroumis (NQ.), 1,481 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, 88.80; John C. Brigham, Geshing, N. Y., 87.90; Bruno C. Lechler, 219 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, 87.80; Solomon Kronberg, 1,225 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, 87.60; Roger S. S. Guerber, White Plains, N. Y., 87.50; Thomas R. Brogan, 596 Riverside Drive, 87.20; Edward S. Whittlesey 219 Audubon Avenue, 86.90; William J. Cunningham, 1,018 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, 86.70; Morris Jaffe, 84 West 129th Street, 86.50; Percy S. Palmer, 845 West End Avenue, 85.50; Frederick H. Parsons, 679 East 220th Street, 85.30; David S. Mosesson, 16 East 120th Street, 85.20; William H. MacMahon, Newburg, N. Y., 85.10; Seth M. Winterlate, 74 First Place, Brooklyn, 85; Arthur H. Kohn, 567 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, 84.90; Harry Hollander, 1,443 Washington Avenue, Bronx, 84.50; Martin C. Nilon, 114 West 126th Street, 84.40; John R. Healy, 430 West 118th Street, 84.10; Henry A. Hamilton, 852 Convent Avenue, 83.60; William F. Holzschuh, 249 East Seventeenth Street, 83.50; Louis Oppenheim, 511 Dawson Street, Bronx, 83.50; George V. Van Buren, 294 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, 83.10.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for head nurse, (operating) for women only, on May 7, to fill a vacancy in this position in Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., at $480 a year, together with board, quarters, and laundry, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Anatomy, physiology, 2; hygiene and sick room, 20; General nursing, 20; surgical nursing, 20; obstetrical nursing, 20; experience in nursing, 15.

Applicants will be required to show that they are graduates of recognized schools for trained nurses which require a residence of at least two years in a hospital giving thorough, practical, and theoretical training. They must have reached their twenty-fourth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination; which is open to all women who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States, and who meet the requirements.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FARRELLY, PATRICK, (died April 28, 1904;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $41,428.27.

FISHER, JOSEPH; supplemental report; addition of $310,859 to taxable assets.

McGINNIS, FRANCIS, (died June 10, 1910;) net estate, $1,931.08, bank account.

MATTENFELDT, HENRY, (died Jan. 17, 1912;) net estate, $15,338.59; bank accounts, $2,555.40; promissory notes, $263.50; mortgage on property in Seabury Place, near 172d Street, $16,000; mortgage on 488 West 124th Street, $5,250; death benefit from Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association, $296.50.

MORETTI, JOHANNA, (died Sept. 2, 1910;) net New York estate, $1,437.86, 1-17 part of estate of late Martin Brennan, $48.36; realty, $1,000, 1-18 interest in premises 1,087 Second Avenue.

SIMPSON, ELIZA, (died Oct. 28, 1910;) net estate, $922.76; bank account, $1,705.39.

VON STUMM, BARON HUGO, (died July 31, 1910;) net New York estate, $30,675; bond St. Paul, Minneapolis, Manitoba E. R., $10,-212.50; one bond Chicago & St. Louis R. R., $10,100; Reading Co. and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and I. Co., $10,075; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., $10,025; Baltimore & Ohio R. R., $9,462.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 88.

Resignation and Reappointment—Resignation of Fourth Deputy Commissioner James E. Dillon accepted, to take effect 12 midnight, April 30. Inspector James E. Dillon reported for duty as Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, at 12 midnight, April 30. Inspector James E. Dillon, Borough Inspector Brooklyn and Queens, is granted leave of absence, without pay, until further orders, to take effect 12 midnight May 1. James E. Dillon is appointed Fourth Deputy Commissioner, to take effect 12 midnight, May 1.

Mounted Sergeant Promoted to Lieutenant, assigned as indicated, to take effect 8 P. M., April 30—John A. Park, 42d Precinct, mounted.

Probationary, having qualified as patrolman, appointed and assigned as indicated—I. O'Leary, 32d, to take effect May 1.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. May 2—Mounted Sergt. W. Irving, from Traffic A to 66th. Patrolman T. E. Marron, 63d to 65th. Mounted Patrolmen: From Traffic A to 66th; W. J. Gould, Traffic A to 66d; G. E. Miller, Traffic C to 68th; W. J. Lenihan, Traffic C to 168th, designated as Acting Mounted Sergeant.

Assignments, (Temporary.)—Sergt. J. D. Wallace, 148th, to Detective Division, detailed to District Attorney's office, Kings County, on day duty from 4 P. M. April 30. Patrolmen W. J. Darrow, 2d, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M. April 30; C. Brassil, 8th; W. Corbitt, 28th, and W. P. Sheehy, 143d, to Harbor Precinct, Ninety days, from 8 A. M. May 1; G. Frigge, 32d, to C. O. Squad, ten days, from noon May 1; B. Ticho, 3d, to C. O. Squad, ten days, from 8 A. M. May 1; J. McPherson, 148th, to Detective Division and District Attorney's office, Kings County, one day, from 4 P. M. April 30.

To C. O. Squad from precincts indicated, ten days, from 4 P. M. May 1: L. H. Nost, 18th; H. Stanford, 143d; J. L. Tuttle, 146th; E. B. Tallman, 150th; J. A. East, 166th.

Leave of Absence, (Without Pay.)—Patrolman E. W. Bull, 150th, one day, from 8 A. M., May 8.

Resignations—Patrolmen Herbert F. Lang, 6th, to take effect 12 P. M. May 1; Thomas F. Maher, 30th, to take effect 12 P. M. April 30.

Circular 14—Beginning May 5 regiments shall be instructed as follows:

At Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street—First, Second, and Third Battalions, Second Regiment, at 2 P. M., May 5; First, Second, and Third Battalions, Third Regiment, at 2 P. M., May 5; First, Second, and Third Battalions, Twelfth Regiment, at 2 P. M., May 5.

At Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street—First, Second, and Third Battalions, First Regiment, at 8 A. M., May 10; members of the Band, Company G and A, May 10.

Regimental commanders, adjutants, and buglers shall report with their respective regiments.

Members of the Police Band shall report in band uniform and with instruments at times and places designated herein. They shall be excused from duty from 8 A. M., May 5, to 8 A. M., May 6, and from 8 P. M., May 8, to 8 P. M., May 9.

Regimental, mounted, and bicycle instructions shall be discontinued on and after May 12, until further orders.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 85.

Resignations: Clerk Abraham N. Flamm, Division of Fire Marshal, Bureau of Prevention, Brooklyn and Queens, to take effect 5 P. M., April 30; Foreman (first grade) Peter J. McKenzie, Engine 245, to take effect 8 A. M. May 5.

Companies ordered to report at Company Schools, Headquarters, 9 A. M., on dates specified: Engine 36, May 5; Engine 232, May 8; Engine 45, May 7; Engine 263, May 9; Engine 71, May 9; H. & L. 41, May 10.

Appointment: Chief Robert Hayes, Inspector of Finance, to Fire Department in the same capacity, with compensation at $600 per annum, to take effect at 9 A. M. May 1; assigned to the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, Fulton Street.

Appointment: Henry Haverstrom as an uniformed fireman on three months' probation, to take effect at 8 A. M. May 12; assigned to Engine 75.

GENERAL ORDERS 26.

Additions and corrections to assignment books, Brooklyn and Queens, to take effect at 8 A. M. May 5:

Engine Stations: 129, Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, same as for Station 75. 225, Nichols Avenue and Etna Street; assignments same as for Station 60. 235, Broadway and Stanley Avenue; assignments same as for first alarm for Station 567, 9-762, Public School 171, Ridgewood and Nichols Avenue; assignments same as first alarm for Station 225.

Changes in Location of Street Boxes—Stations 84, Third Avenue and Warren Street; assignments same as at present. 57, Pacific Street and Third Avenue; assignments same as at present. 116, Dumont Avenue and Sterling Place; assignments same as at present. 319, Flatbush Avenue and Park Place; assignments same as at present. 324, Vanderbilt and St. Marks Avenues; assignments same as at present. 669, Vanderbilt Avenue and Park Place; assignments same as at present. 982, Underhill Avenue and Prospect Place; assignments same as at present.

Changes of Assignments—Station 2, Box 23, Corner of Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Engine Companies, 223, 237, 239, 252, 255; Hook and Ladder Companies, 105, 108, 111, 112, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 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682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 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April 30; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. $5,500
57TH ST, s s, 137.10 ft e of 3d Av, 12.2x98.9; same to same, all items, April 30; attorney, same $100
59TH ST, s s, 1,250 3d Av, 12.10x98.9; John S. Egan to Anna, his wife, 823 East 41st St, all liens, April 30; attorney, Ellis V. Lyon, 230 Broadway $100
447TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emil and Herbert Herbert, 405 East 19th St, 4-5 part, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
448TH PROPERTY; Walter Herbert to Emil and Carine Herbert, 514 West 44th St, April 30; same attorney $100
481H ST, 50f West, n s, 25x100.5; Melvina S. Joiner to Gardner Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $21,500,) Feb. 24; attorney, M. E. Joiner, 115 Broadway $1
45TH ST, 317 East, n s, 25x102.2; Philip Fiumefreddo to Angelo Leguiti, 64 Mulberry St, (mtg $19,500,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
50TH ST, 31 East, n s, 16.4x100.5; Emanuel Lowinson to Lowinson Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, all liens, April 3; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $100
51ST ST, 349 West, s s, 12.6x100.5; Joseph E. Ergens-Chaefter to John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Av, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
52D ST, 409 East, n s, 16.9x99x irreg; Hahnemann Hospital of New York to Karl R. Finestone, 866 Southern Boulevard, b. & s.; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St. $100
57TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William M. Martin to Florence and Charles J. Mathews, 30 West 57th St, one-quarter part; Harold C. Mathews, 46 East 42d St, one-quarter part; Dreilinger & Martin, 145 East 35th St, one-twelfth part; Florence C. Martin, 44 West 40th St, one-twelfth part, and Edith C. Mossman, South Norwalk, Conn., one-twelfth part, all liens, April 11; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $1
57TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Harold C. Mathews to Charles J. Mathews, 30 West 57th St, one-quarter part; all title, all liens, April 14; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $1
57TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Florence C. Martin and Edith C. Mossman to Florence Mathews, 30 West 57th St, all title, all liens, April 11; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $100
64TH St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Eugene Goll to John J. Finnerty, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
64TH ST, 303 to 315 East, n s, 100x100.2x 101.2x121.9; William J. Sloane and Nicholas Babcito Moller, widow, to Sloane & Moller, Inc., 316 East 68th St, April 30; attorneys, Devoy & R., 111 Broadway $48,000
66TH ST, 68 East, s s, 20x100; bill of sale of buildings on leasehold; Alice G. Demorest to Elbridge T. Gerry, Bellevue Av, Newport, R. I., b. & s., April 24; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway. $25,000
72D ST, 416 East, s s, 25x102.2; Flora Klein to Vaclav Nemecek, 342 East 72d St, (mtg $15,000,) quitclaim, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $1
75TH ST, 45 East, s s, 25x102.2; Frederick E. Klein and others, executors, &c., of Josef Klein, to Vaclav Nemecek, 342 East 72d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,000
76TH ST, 15 West, n s, 22x102.2; Fred M. Stein to Beatrice B. Stein, 15 West 75th St, (mtg $32,500,) all liens, C. A. G., April 29; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway $1
80TH ST, s s, 50x102.2; Rosario Laguinta to Santa Hermoro, 516 East 80th St, (mtg $20,-000,) April 29; attorney, J. Rumore, 2,089 2d Av $1
81ST ST, 149 West, n s, 22.3x102.2; Julius Sachs to Blanche B. Yates, 79 West 104th St, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
85TH ST, 353 West, n s, 75x102.2; J. J. Steindler Co. to the Lancashire Corporation, 15 Broad St, (mtg $215,000,) May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
89TH ST, 258 West, s s, 16x100.8; Nathaniel Doyle to Minna M. Coester, 1,330 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
91ST ST, 346 West, s s, 25x100.5; Joseph E. Ergens-Chaefter to John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Av, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
92D ST, 409 East, n s, 16.9x99x irreg; Hahnemann Hospital of New York to Karl R. Finestone, 866 Southern Boulevard, b. & s.; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St. $100
97TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William M. Martin to Florence and Charles J. Mathews, 30 West 57th St, one-quarter part; Harold C. Mathews, 46 East 42d St, one-quarter part; Dreilinger & Martin, 145 East 35th St, one-twelfth part; Florence C. Martin, 44 West 40th St, one-twelfth part, and Edith C. Mossman, South Norwalk, Conn., one-twelfth part, all liens, April 11; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $1
97TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Harold C. Mathews to Charles J. Mathews, 30 West 57th St, one-quarter part; all title, all liens, April 14; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $1
97TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Florence C. Martin and Edith C. Mossman to Florence Mathews, 30 West 57th St, all title, all liens, April 11; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St. $100
98TH ST, 12? West, n s, 20x100.5; John S. Hynes, referee, to Edward H. Bandman, 201 West 91st St, May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $13,500
99TH St, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Eugene Goll to John J. Finnerty, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
99TH ST, 303 to 315 East, n s, 100x100.2x 101.2x121.9; William J. Sloane and Nicholas Babcito Moller, widow, to Sloane & Moller, Inc., 316 East 68th St, April 30; attorneys, Devoy & R., 111 Broadway $48,000
99TH ST, 68 East, s s, 20x100; bill of sale of buildings on leasehold; Alice G. Demorest to Elbridge T. Gerry, Bellevue Av, Newport, R. I., b. & s., April 24; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway. $25,000
99TH ST, 416 East, s s, 25x102.2; Flora Klein to Vaclav Nemecek, 342 East 72d St, (mtg $15,000,) quitclaim, April 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $1
99TH ST, 45 East, s s, 25x102.2; Frederick E. Klein and others, executors, &c., of Josef Klein, to Vaclav Nemecek, 342 East 72d St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,000
76TH ST, 15 West, n s, 22x102.2; Fred M. Stein to Beatrice B. Stein, 15 West 75th St, (mtg $32,500,) all liens, C. A. G., April 29; attorneys, Kendall & H., 233 Broadway $1
80TH ST, s s, 50x102.2; Rosario Laguinta to Santa Hermoro, 516 East 80th St, (mtg $20,-000,) April 29; attorney, J. Rumore, 2,089 2d Av $1
81ST ST, 149 West, n s, 22.3x102.2; Julius Sachs to Blanche B. Yates, 79 West 104th St, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
85TH ST, 353 West, n s, 75x102.2; J. J. Steindler Co. to the Lancashire Corporation, 15 Broad St, (mtg $215,000,) May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
89TH ST, 258 West, s s, 16x100.8; Nathaniel Doyle to Minna M. Coester, 1,330 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
91ST ST, 346 West, s s, 25x100.5; Joseph E. Ergens-Chaefter to John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Av, (mtg $6,000,) all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
92D ST, 409 East, n s, 16.9x99x irreg; Hahnemann Hospital of New York to Karl R. Finestone, 866 Southern Boulevard, b. & s.; attorneys, De Forest Brothers, 30 Broad St. $100
94TH ST, 310 East, s s, 25x100.8; Henry J. Schiffer to George Sauer, 902 East 84th St, (mtg $15,000,) April 7; attorney, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $100
96TH ST, 164 West, s s, 17x100.8; Maria L. James to William Colgate, 5 East 82d St, April 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
99TH ST, 54-56 East, s s, 373x100.11; Shenk Realty and Construction Co., to Gussie Lindenauer, 38 West 116th St, (mtg $45,000,) April 30; attorney, M. W. Kratower, 149 Broadway $100
105TH ST, 307 East, n s, 25x100.11; Joachim Spiro and another to Regina Spiro and Minnie Hirsch, 205 West 118th St, (mtg $22,-750,) April 29; attorney, A. J. Hirsch, 85 Nassau St. $100
109TH ST, 321 East, n s, 25x100.11; Teresa Tuzzo to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St, (mtg $11,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
111TH ST, s s, 245.6 ft w of 5th Av, 20.8x 21.11x irregular; Samuel Roseff et al. to John Volz, 131 East 86th St, (mtg $72,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
111TH ST, 238 and 240 East, s s, 40x100.11; Emanuel Lowinson to Lowinson Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $41,000,) all liens, April 3; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $100
115TH ST, 125 and 127 East, n s, 43.7x100.11; Mary Ehrmann to Clarence A. Weill, 8 Van Nest Place, all liens, Dec. 2, 1912; attorneys, Gettner, S. & S. A., 277 Broadway. $100
115TH ST, 125 and 127 East, n s, 43.7x100.11; Clarence A. Weill to Wenare Holding Company, 90 Lenox Av, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Liberty St. $100
116TH ST, 217 East, n s, 18.1x100.5; Realty Realization Co. to Sebastiano Beninati, 213 East 111th St, mtg $11,000, April 28.. $100
119TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 35x100.9; Emanuel Lowinson to Lowinson Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, (mtg $38,500,) April 3; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $100
148TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 12.5x 99.11; Sarah Friedman and another to Ellie T. Williams, 863 West 93d St, (mtg $90,000,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100
154TH ST, s s, 131.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11, (foreclosure April 30;) R. Harold Bagnell, referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, April 30; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway $15,000
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 75x100; The Debenture Corporation to Valley View Court Co., 334 5th Av, July 1, 1912, mtg $87,000; attorney, The Debenture Corporation, 334 5th Av. $100
AUDUBON PL, 783.9 ft e of 175th St, 16x73; Elizabeth F. Irwin to Joseph Brucker, 536 West 175th St, May 1; attorneys, Irwin & O., 203 Broadway $100
BROADWAY, 2,400 to 2,415, s w corner of 80th St, 102.3x80; and 354 West, 100.8x80; Edwin A. Crulkshank to Leo M. Klein, 1,701 Grand Av, and another, April 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100
BROADWAY, s w corner of 80th St, 100.8x irregular; Frank Meier to Carl Oelhaf, Leonia, N. J., ½ part, April 15; attorneys, Cass & A., 68 William St. $1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 102.2x118.5x99.11x140; Sunbar Realty Co. to Hilliard Construction Co., 2,985 Broadway, (mtg $47,500,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
ESSEX ST, 11, w s, 25x87.6; Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Bertha Haimovitz, 1,376 5th Av, (foreclosure April 11,) April 30; attorney, William H. Chorosh, 61 Chambers St. $39,500
GRAND ST, 50, s s, 22x87; Alice Fuchs to Herman Harris, 64 West 126th St, (mtg $16,000,) April 29; address 933 Broadway $1
PARK AV, n e corner of 40th St, 98.9x151; Fortieth Street Co., Inc., 101 Park Av, to Architects' Offices, Inc., 101 Park Av, (mtg $1,770,000,) all liens, C. A. G., May 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100
PARK AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x 25; James S. Scott and another to Abraham Lipshitz, 10 West 112th St, (mtg $20,000,) May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $55,800
PARK AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x105; Charter Realty Co. to Chelsea Realty Co., Inc., 135 Broadway, (mtg $120,000,) April 28; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100
PARK AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25.6x82.2; Amos R. E. Pinchot to Dorothea T. S. A. Amelia C. Pope, 100 East 85th St, trustees. Jno. W. Pope, all title, quitclaim, Feb. 5; attorney, Gaylord N. Smith, 60 Broadway. $1
PARK ROW, 31, s e s, 24x105.6 to n w s of Theatre Alley x 25.1x97.2; Claire L. Alley to George J. Gould, Lakewood, N. J.; Edwin Gould, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Howard Gould, Port Washington, L. I.; Helen Shepard, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Frederick of Jay Gould, ½ part, all title, April 30; attorney, Daniel H. Taylor. $100
PEARL ST, 208, s e corner of Fletcher St, 16.1x35.9x13.9x35.9; Pearl St, 206 s e, 20.9 x 38x21.6x28.6; Pearl St, 240, s e corner of Spring Slip, runs s 22.6x s e x 54.43 w 20.6 to slip and n w 57.5 to beginning; Pearl St, 242, s s, 23.8x51.2x20.11x34.4; Burling Slip, 3, e s, 21.2x40.4x21x41.5; Violette E. Cooper and another to estate of H. V. B. Frankel, Inc., 20 Vesey St. (mtgs $21,000 on first two parcels and $46,000 on last three parcels,) April 25; attorney, Morris Glonner, 26 Vesey St. $1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x40.11; John Volz to Samuel Roseff et al, 111 Park Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $46,000,) April 29; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway $100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, e s, 75x— Silverson & Loudon Construction Co. to Alphonse C. Monteit, 37 West 72d St, April 30, mtg $100,000; attorneys, Butts & V., 51 Chambers $100
WALL ST, 29, e s, begins at 31 Wall St, runs w 91.11x s w 37.6x s e 19.6x s w 34.6x s 11.4x n e 71.10 to beginning; interior lot at line between lands of A. J. Drexel and Mechanics' National Bank, 57.9 ft s w of Wall St, runs s w 30.11x s 11.7x n e 41.7x n w 2.1x w 16.10 to beginning; Wall St, s s, 42 ft on street and 106 ft on s e s along land formerly of Charles Crooke, on n w s along land formerly of Stephen Callow, 72.8x s w 9.9x s w 47.3 and 48.9 in rear; Wall St, s s, a strip 0.6' wide opposite a 24-inch party wall between building of said bank at 31 and 33 Wall St, and the Mills Building, at 35 Wall St, runs s 106.7± e 0.5± n 106.7 to street x w 0.5 to beginning, all as above now known as 29 to 33 Wall St; The Mechanics and Metals National Bank to Drexel Building Corporation, 15 Broad St, all liens April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 56.8x irregular to Greenwich St x15.8x188.9; Charles Lane to Falcon Realty Co., 85 Nassau St, (mtg $70,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
WATER ST, 412 to 416, n s, runs n 120.9 to s s of Cherry St, (145, x w 25x s 80.4x w 50.5x s 80.5 to Water St x e 75.5 to beginning; Mary O. Borden and another to J. Pitman Co., Inc., 202 Franklin St, April 28; attorneys, Butts & Vining, 51 Chambers St $100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 80 ft s of 141st St, 20x80; Eugene J. McGuire to Ella McGuire, 814 Alexander Av, April 29; attorney, D. L. O'Reilly, 258 Broadway $100
ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 17.11x92.10; Annie Williams to M. Carl Loving, 1,585 Anthony Av, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1
BECK ST, 704, e s, 25x100; Clara S. Dean to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 86 Avenue C, (mtg $8,500,) April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
CRESTON AV, 2,311, w s, 18.9x117.6; Hans W. Goetze to Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av, (mtg $7,000,) March 1, 1912. $100
DAWSON ST, 774, e s, 25x100; Ellen Timoney to Frederick F. Shaut, City Island, N. Y., April 30, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, F. E. Silverman, 225 Broadway $1
FAILE ST, w s, 155 ft s of Aldus St, 50x100; American Real Estate Co. to Fram Building Co., 1,210 Evergreen Av, April 28; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St $100
HEATH AV, 2,880, e s, 20.2x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Thomas M. Crowley, 958 Greene Av, Brooklyn, April 30; attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau St. $5,000
HEATH AV, 2,895 ft n e s, 20.2x100.5; Warren Leslie, referee, to Thomas M. Crowley, 958 Greene Av, Brooklyn, April 30; attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau St. $5,000
HOFFMAN ST, 2406, s s, 25x117.11; Charles H. Lockwood to Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av, (mtg $2,300,) April 22. ..... $100
LAMPORT AV, s s, 250 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100; John T. Canavan, referee, to Sidney B. Hickox, 2,246 Gleason Av, May 1 ..... $2,000
LOT 385, map of Van Nest Park; Eliz. Newell to John J. Newell, 600 Van Nest Av, Dec. 27, 1912; attorney, T. Power. 2,785 Walker Av $1
LOT 48, map Hunter Estate; Edward L. Parris, referee, to James R. Strong, Short Hill, N. J., April 30; attorneys, Moore, Bell & Ja., 15 Exchange Place $1,000
LOT 150, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Annie Dahn to Frederick W. Spahlholz, 303 East 41st St, May 1, (mtg $3,800;) attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,128 Walker Av $100
LOT 230, map 473 lots Haight Estate; George Hubilts to George Robb, 1,020 Pilgrim Av, April 30; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 35 Av and 148th St $100
LOTS 163 to 165, map of Koch homestead; Margaret Berrian and others to John J. Neller, 1,744 2d Av, April 30; attorney, L. Laving, 1,585 Anthony Av $1
LOTS 271 and 272, 294 and 295, Map part of Hunt estate; Range Realty Co to Joseph F. McIntee, 1,686 Wallace Av, (mtg $4,162, April 30; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
LOTS 2 and 3, Block 6, Map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Sebastiano Beninnati to Realty Realization Corporation, 1,400 - 5th Av, April 30, (mtg $ 270) $100
MARMION AV, w s, 140 ft s of 176th St, 50x146; Elizabeth A. Heaney to P. J. Dwyer Building Co., 906 East 176th St, (mtg $4,500,) April 30; attorney, F. X. Dwyer $1
PLIMPTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 75x100; Kath. Merkel to John P. Leo, 765 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $5,250,) May 1; attorneys, Dalon & Dalon, 41 Park Row $100
PLOT lying n of n s of premises conveyed in Liber 76, Page 228, between 170th St and Cromwell Av; Merle I. St. John to Frederick Grasmuck, 267 Edgecombe Av, quitclaim, April 25 ..... $1
PYNE ST, e s, 568.9 ft n e of Bayard St, 18.9x107; Charles H. Lockwood to Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av, April 22. $100
UNION AV, e s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100; Harry Levy to Sophie Prager, 1,044 Forest Av, April 30; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 320 Broadway $1
UNION AV, n e corner of Home St, 42x—; Charles Barthen and another, executors, to Theresa J. Mc. Schneider et. al, 329 East 90th St, (mtg $7,000,) May 29, 1912; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $1
SAME PROPERTY; Lawrence T. Schneider and another to Thomas J. Houghtaling, 170 East 90th St, (mtg $7,000,) March 13; attorney same ..... Gift
THIERIOT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Ludlow Av, 200x—; Mc. M. Michelo, to Leonora Klinger, 4th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 14; attorney, Noble S. Nelson, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn $100
WEBSTER AV, w s, 175 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 50x120.11; Aletta & Co. to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, April 30, (mtg $37,000;) attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $1
3D AV, 3,068, s s, 24.9x99.6; Emanuel Lowinson to Lowinson Realty Co., 5 Beekman St, April 3, (mtg $15,000;) attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $100
3D AV, e s, 430 ft n of 174th St, 0.10x100; John Johnston to Co-Free Realty Co., 567 East 160th St, quitclaim, April 21; attorney, J. Freeman, 30 Nassau St. $1
141ST ST, n s, 859 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x 100; Robert J. Moorehead to Lena Shaln and another, 1,020 Flushing, L. I., April 30, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
149TH ST, 432 and 434 East, 37.9x—; E. M. Burghard to Emma Schwartz, Tarrytown, N. Y., (mtg $35,000,) April 30 ..... $100
167TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; Cioffi Co. to Hamilton Holding Co., 149 Broadway, April 30, (mtg $35,000;) attorneys, Aristein, L. & P., 122 Broadway. $1
167TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 100x 99.11; Sarah Friedman and another to Ellie T. Williams, 863 West 93d St, (mtg $90,000,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100
168TH ST, 762 to 768, s w s, 75x125, Lena Pahis and another to Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, (mtg $13,500,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5, per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 175th St, 16x73; Joseph Brucker to Elizabeth V. Irwin, 1,070 Lexington Av, May 1, 5 years; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway $100
AVENUE D, 24, s e s, 16x75; Henry Krauss to Isadore Berger, 434 East Houston St, (mtg $12,200,) April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
BROADWAY, s w corner Emerson St, 100x 107; T. G. Galardi & Co. to Carrie S. Weiss, 179th St. and Haven Av, May 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $65,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Thomas S. Walker, Long Lake, N. Y., prior mtg $63,-000, demand, 6 p. c., May 1; attorney, same $5,000
CANNON ST, 60, e s, 25x100; Hattie Brandt to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 1, 5 years; attorney, Amend & Co., 119 Nassau St. $20,000
ESSEX ST, 11, w s, 25x87.6; Bertha Halmowitz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond. $27,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Fannie Klein, 116 East 7th St, prior mtg $27,000, April 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $6,000
FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 170th St, 50x100; Fouad Ayoub to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., 2,115 Broadway, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Geraty, 14 East 32d St. $12,000
HESTER, 123, to 125, 62x50; John C. Eberle to Lillius Grace, Great Neck, L. I., (prior mtg $80,000,) April 30, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $10,000
KLEINERT, w s corner of 90th St, 100.11x26; Albert J. Adams to Sarah A. Jefferson, 175 West 72d St, May 1, 3 years; attorney, W. W. Corlett, 71 Broadway. $48,000
PARK AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x25; Abraham Lipshitz to James S. Scott, 282 Manhattan Av, May 1, (prior mtg $20,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,900
RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; John Berg to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, May 1, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $1,000
WATER ST, 414 and 416, n s, 75.2x— J. Pitman Co. to Leopold Schepp, 32 East 64th St, April 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Butts & V., 51 Chambers St. $15,000
2D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 10th St, 105.2x— New York City Baptist Mission Society to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 54 Nassau St, April 30, due as per bond $68,000
6TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 89th St, 24.8x100; Julius Gumpel to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $34,000
6TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 48th St, 21x— John E. Whitaker to Robert W. Tailer, Richfield Springs, N. Y., April 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000
16TH ST, s s, 486 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 103.8; Rebecca Wolkenberg to Samuel Weil, 228 Lenox Av, April 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000
16TH ST, 606 East, 25x103.8; Martha A. Smith to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 86 Avenue C, April 15, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 5 p. c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200
16TH ST, 406 and 407 West, s s, 40x92; Charles A. Bendy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond $10,000
22D ST, 40 West, 24x98.9; Pentecs Holding Corporation to American Mortgage Co., 16-10 to beginning; Wall St, s s, 42 ft on street and 106 ft on s e s along land formerly of Charles Crooke, on n w s along land formerly of Stephen Callow, 72.8± s w 9.9± s w 47.3 and 48.9 in rear; Wall St, s s, a strip 0.6' wide opposite a 24-inch party wall between building of said bank at 31 and 33 Wall St, and the Mills Building, at 35 Wall St, runs s 106.7± e 0.5± n 106.7 to street x w 0.5 to beginning, all as above now known as 29 to 33 Wall St; The Mechanics and Metals National Bank to Drexel Building Corporation, 15 Broad St, all liens April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 56.8x irregular to Greenwich St x15.8x188.9; Charles Lane to Falcon Realty Co., 85 Nassau St, (mtg $70,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
WATER ST, 412 to 416, n s, runs n 120.9 to s s of Cherry St, (145, x w 25x s 80.4x w 50.5x s 80.5 to Water St x e 75.5 to beginning; Mary O. Borden and another to J. Pitman Co., Inc., 202 Franklin St, April 28; attorneys, Butts & Vining, 51 Chambers St $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 170th St, 17.11x92.10; Annie Williams to M. Carl Loving, 1,585 Anthony Av, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1
AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 176th St, 16x73; Joseph Brucker to Elizabeth V. Irwin, 1,070 Lexington Av, May 1, 5 years; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway $100
AVENUE D, 24, s e s, 16x75; Henry Krauss to Isadore Berger, 434 East Houston St, (mtg $12,200,) April 29, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
BROADWAY, s w corner Emerson St, 100x 107; T. G. Galardi & Co. to Carrie S. Weiss, 179th St. and Haven Av, May 1, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $65,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to Thomas S. Walker, Long Lake, N. Y., prior mtg $63,-000, demand, 6 p. c., May 1; attorney, same $5,000
CANNON ST, 60, e s, 25x100; Hattie Brandt to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 1, 5 years; attorney, Amend & Co., 119 Nassau St. $20,000
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FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 170th St, 50x100; Fouad Ayoub to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., 2,115 Broadway, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Geraty, 14 East 32d St. $12,000
HESTER, 123, to 125, 62x50; John C. Eberle to Lillius Grace, Great Neck, L. I., (prior mtg $80,000,) April 30, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $10,000
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RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; John Berg to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, May 1, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $1,000
WATER ST, 414 and 416, n s, 75.2x— J. Pitman Co. to Leopold Schepp, 32 East 64th St, April 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Butts & V., 51 Chambers St. $15,000
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6TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 89th St, 24.8x100; Julius Gumpel to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, May 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway $34,000
6TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 48th St, 21x— John E. Whitaker to Robert W. Tailer, Richfield Springs, N. Y., April 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000
16TH ST, s s, 486 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 103.8; Rebecca Wolkenberg to Samuel Weil, 228 Lenox Av, April 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000
16TH ST, 606 East, 25x103.8; Martha A. Smith to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 86 Avenue C, April 15, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 5 p. c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200
16TH ST, 406 and 407 West, s s, 40x92; Charles A. Bendy to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 30, due, &c., as per bond $10,000
22D ST, 40 West, 24x98.9; Pentecs Holding Corporation to American Mortgage Co., 16-10 to beginning; Wall St, s s, 42 ft on street and 106 ft on s e s along land formerly of Charles Crooke, on n w s along land formerly of Stephen Callow, 72.8± s w 9.9± s w 47.3 and 48.9 in rear; Wall St, s s, a strip 0.6' wide opposite a 24-inch party wall between building of said bank at 31 and 33 Wall St, and the Mills Building, at 35 Wall St, runs s 106.7± e 0.5± n 106.7 to street x w 0.5 to beginning, all as above now known as 29 to 33 Wall St; The Mechanics and Metals National Bank to Drexel Building Corporation, 15 Broad St, all liens April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 56.8x irregular to Greenwich St x15.8x188.9; Charles Lane to Falcon Realty Co., 85 Nassau St, (mtg $70,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100
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Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 80 ft s of 141st St, 20x80; Eugene J. McGuire to Ella McGuire, 814 Alexander Av, April 29; attorney, D. L. O'Reilly, 258 Broadway $100
ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 17.11x92.10; Annie Williams to M. Carl Loving, 1,585 Anthony Av, April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1
BECK ST,

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

38 EDGCOMBE AV.—Three-story-and-basement private dwelling, handsomely finished, in fine repair; must be sold. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

99 Bridgewood St., Prospect Park section; three-story house; every modern improvement; 20 rooms, 6 baths; rolling screens; double glades; beautifully decorated; a splendid opportunity to obtain beautiful home, conveniently located, within 1¼ blocks of Prospect Park; 7 and within a few blocks of all surface cars; quick sale necessary because of owner moving to country. Room 306, 100 Hudson St., New York.

One-family, easy housekeeping, model up-to-date house; near Shore Road, Brooklyn; choice neighborhood; overlooking N. Y. Bay; easy terms; sell at cost. Peake, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

2,072 Lafontaine Av.—6-room old house; sell or exchange. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.

$148 buys a 26-foot lot in the southern part of Jamaica; $10 cash; balance $3 per month; this is a real bargain and worth half again as much as the above asking price, as the lot is three minutes' walk from the L. & R. depot and six minutes' walk from the trolley. Room 1,089 Park Row Building, New York City.

JAMAICA TERMINAL PROPERTY.

Business property, Fulton St., between Post Office and new depot. For particulars John Distler, Jr., 9 Miller Place, East New York.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Southern Colonial house, with unobstructed view of Sound; 22 spacious rooms; 6 tiled baths; beautifully parked grounds; rare old trees; 410 feet on Davenport Drive; 200 feet deep; private right of way to water; living room, 18 by 35; huge fireplace; parquet floors; gas, electricity, and water supplied; sewerage connection; five minutes from Stamford Station on the Sound; price, $40,000; terms to suit purchaser; floor plan at office. Thos. J. Good, 505 5th Av. Phone 709 Murray Hill.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Gentleman's home of three acres in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries; within 30 minutes of 42d St.; three minutes from depot; house beautifully furnished and every room repapered and painted; five master's, four servants' bedrooms, three baths; plenty of purest water; fowers, splendid garage and stable; $200 a month; June 1 to October 1. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor. Tel. 1508—Pelham, and 450—Rector.

For Winter or Summer.—Excellent 11-room, 3-bath residence; well-shaded grounds, with unobstructed views over Sound; five minutes to station; fifty minutes to New York; all standard city improvements installed; golf, tennis, yachting, bathing, fishing; private and public schools; water rights and use of private dock; price, $11,500. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Beautifully located plot, about 300 feet from water edge, with fine shade trees; all improvements installed, including sewerage; has water rights and use of private dock; price, $6,500 for 100 feet frontage; unobstructed view over Sound of 30 miles; five minutes to Stamford Depot. Rob't T. Badgley, 505 5th Av.

Katonah, N. Y.—Farm, 100 acres; high elevation; five springs; good fruit; good neighborhood; old farmhouse; three fireplaces; numerous outbuildings; 1¼ hours from Katonah to Grand Central; $1,200 per acre; a bargain. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

HARTSDALE, N. Y.

Gentleman's country estate; modern house; 16 rooms, 3 baths; stable, garage, orchard, lake, stream; splendid neighborhood; terms most moderate. Address Owner, Box 260 Hartsdale, N. Y.

Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson—Property for sale and rent. River View Manor, Hastings vicinity.

Harmon-on-Hudson, 2 lots 50x125, on Irving Ave.; W. D., 16 E. 57th St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Amityville, east side Bay View Av., fifth house north Merrick Road; cottage, furnished, four bedrooms, tiled bath, water each bedroom; two acres ground; every vegetable, fruit or flower; hot water heat, gas, electric lights; large living room, dining room, kitchen, sitting room, large front and back porch; house screened and awnings; garage three cars; three rooms upstairs; child's playhouse, tool house, stable, chicken house, and run; garden planted; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; 56 minutes New York; $9.65 commutation; house now open. Wm. C. Hill, 1169 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Pretty south shore bungalow; parlor, dining room, pantry, entry to kitchen; open fireplace, den, pergola, porch, very classy; gas, electric range, heat, &c.; 4 bedrooms and tile bathroom; white enamel finish upstairs, hardwood floors; everything artistic; elegant water views; bathing, boating; 150 feet ocean front; $350 cash; $25 monthly; map, views. Arrow, 320 Times Downtown.

RENT A BUNGALOW

at Ocean Beach, Fire Island; $150 to $400; beautiful location; surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing, and shooting; also lots for sale on easy terms. Ocean Beach-Fire Island Co., 334 5th Av.

At Bronxville, in Westchester County, 23 minutes from Grand Central; charming homes, large and small, for rent and sale. Germain Realty & Construction Co., 6 Gramatan Bank Bldg., Bronxville, N. Y.

For Sale near Hicksville.

Plot 50x100; price $265; $5.00 down and $3.50 per month; first-class place for a home, farming and chicken raising. Address Dap, 244 Times Av.

Twenty-six Minutes Out.—The nearest real countryside suburb to Manhattan; modern cottages, $2,600 up; easy terms. W. Schabehorn, Springfield, L. I.

$7,000 buys beautiful new seven-room home, costing $8,000; large corner plot; choicest location; your terms. Johnson, 225 West 70th St.

Fort Washington.—New stucco home, 8 rooms, modern; $6,300; $250 cash, bal. monthly; photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 2060

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

A mountain home at the gate of New York; 80 trains a day; 35 minutes by express; Swiss Chalet, 9 rooms, bath, fireplace, beamed ceiling, gas range, concrete porch, plot 100 x150 feet; 4 minutes station; price exceedingly low; fireproof residence; white stucco; green tile roof; 10 large rooms, two baths; open fireplaces; 5 minutes station; 150x200 feet; unusual value at bargain; of course all city improvements both houses; ideal to-day for photos, prices, special terms, and illustrated booklet. WALTER W. WILSEY, WILSEY SQUARE, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Great Sacrifice.—Taken under foreclosure; beautiful cottage, 6 large rooms, bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; high, healthy location; large plot; 30 minutes out; 2 railroads, trolley; price $3,700; worth $4,500; $300 cash; $25 monthly. Photo sent. Carl Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Central location on trolley, 5 minutes to station; four modern semi-detached villas; 9 rooms and bath each; rented for $1,680 per annum; price $15,000; mortgage $8,000 at 5 per cent. Gennert, 554 Madison Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

In the Beautiful Ramapo Valley.

To rent, furnished, for the season, a most attractive house and grounds. Particulars of Oakland Realty Co., 500 5th Av., New York City.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE 42D ST.

Highwood Park, Weehawken, 51 Eldorado Place, seven-room cottage; lot 33.4x100; $6,000; 1% off for each thousand cash; it's a bargain; look at it. Owner, M 134 Times.

BARGAIN!—25 miles New York, on Lehigh Valley, eight-room house, improvements; one acre; 80 fruit trees; drilled well; two minutes station. Address B. M., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic; to let, 14-room cottage, furnished, facing river; gas and two baths; near golf and tennis grounds; stable. A. H. Matthews, 32 Nassau St.

A sacrifice, $5,500; large 8-room dwelling, all improvements; half acre plot; near station. New 7-room dwelling, $3,500; $20 monthly; send for photographs. Evan Hughes, River Edge.

20 ACRES; 400 FEET ELEVATION; superb views; half wooded; spring, lake, stream with waterfalls on property; mile station; commuting distance. S. R. Lamb, owner, 95 Nassau.

Cranford, six rooms and bath, $5,500, $300 cash, balance as rent; steam heat, oak floors, every improvement; near station; commutation, 10½c. Builder, Box 217, Cranford, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

furnished for the season; also unfurnished. Write for particulars, S. S. Hutchinson & Co., Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Bldg.

Bungalow, 4 rooms, large porch, $295, ¼-acre chicken farm, $100, $10 down, $5 monthly; 49 minutes; fare 14c.; shade trees; title guaranteed. D. Nichols, 298 Broadway.

Bungalow, new; charming; 7 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; ideal location, near station; $4,100; easy payments. Smith-Kingsley, Ridgewood, N. J.

JERSEY SUBURB.—Fine old Colonial home; all improvements; 12 rooms, acres. For full particulars, address Box 512, Boonton, N. J.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, BANTAM LAKE.

Nicely finished cottage, all furnished, with all improvements, at Bantam Lake shore front, Litchfield County, Conn. Particulars. Inquire P. O. Box 172, Waterbury, Conn.

Spofford Lake, N. H.—For rent or sale, house, 16 rooms; bath; cottage, 9 rooms, bath; furnished; 50 acres, overlooking lake; 50 minutes; artesian well. W. Bowyne, 37 Cedar St., N. Y.

Real Estate

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

124th, 501-503 West.—Desirable 4 and 5 room apartments in high-class houses; decorated to suit for May 1 or 15; all improvements; convenient all cars; 1 block park; rents reduced; $24-$28; liberal concessions; shown any time; agent on premises.

SUBLET.

unfurnished, 5 large, light outside rooms; reduced to $20. The Luxor, 600 West 115th, corner Broadway, one block from Subway.

40th St., 242 West.—Modern elevator apartments, five and six large, light, sunny rooms; reduced rental to desirable tenants; best value in Times Square section.

Four-room outside apartment; immediate occupancy; new; elevator, telephone, &c.; will sublet at a reduction; lease can be received Oct. 1. Apartment 6B, 561 West 180th St.

Seven rooms, ground floor apartment, now under lease; rent $67.50. Inquire Apartment 1-F, 339 West End Av., corner 101st St. Call before 3 o'clock.

Bargain—Seven large, sunny rooms, near Broadway, Riverside; 2 baths; $35 per month; will rent for $65. Apartment 42, 521 West 112th.

A.—6-room elevator apartment; all improvements; to sublet; very reasonable, till Oct. 1. Apply Rosenthal, 108 West 141st St.

Bargain to Desirable Tenant.—Five rooms; elevator apartment; convenient, healthy neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

89th St., 74 West.—7 large rooms; all improvements; cheap rent; select location.

To sublet, elegant 5-room apartment, from June 1 to April 12. St. Regis Court, 1523 St. and Broadway.

To Sublet.—Concession; 5 large, light rooms; foyer; elevator; near 145th St. Subway. 5,495 Broadway.

Sublet.—Four-room apartment, unfurnished, facing street. Apply 214 West 110th St., Apartment 94.

Light, airy room; private bath; gentlemen; maid service; $20 monthly. 302 West 99th St.

East Side.

RENTS $32.50 TO $47.50.

Corner apartment, facing Central Park, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; corner 5th Av. and 101st St. Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, agents, Madison Av. and 86th St.

RENTS $35.00 TO $45.00.

Single flat, 7 large rooms and bath; all improvements; perfect order; Nos. 58 to 66 East 96th St. Apply Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th.

RENT $25.00.

Six rooms and bath; all improvements. 1,051 Park Av., near 86th. Apply janitor.

Madison Av., 1,139, (85th St.)—Six-room single apartment; all improvements; moderate rent. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Immediately, four charmingly furnished rooms; exquisite view; breeze Hudson; mission Daveno in parlor; beautiful Knabe piano, linen, silver, books, gas, electricity, telephone, elevator, express Subway. The Sarsfield, 3,495 Broadway. Any reasonable offer if references satisfactory.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

I HAVE a handsomely furnished apartment in ideal location overlooking Hudson River to sublet from June 1 to Sept. 15; 8 rooms, 3 baths; elevator, telephone, hall, telegraph service; all rooms light and airy and artistic; near Riverside Drive; convenient to surface cars and Subway; rent $166.67 per month, same as unfurnished. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

124th St., 101-303 W.—Elegant 3 room and bath front apartment, on second floor; high-class house; newly decorated and furnished for Summer comfort; will sublet, Summer or longer, to party giving good care; $45 monthly. 'Phone 6650—Morningside.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway at 72d St.

Six and eight room suites and baths; newly decorated and furnished; ready for occupancy May 1. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

For rent, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West, fully furnished apartment four rooms and bath; hotel service. Can be seen any morning between 11 and 1 o'clock. Tel. 6700 Columbus. Apt. 614.

119TH ST. 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished front apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; strictly high-class; reasonable to October. Moore. Phone 8200 Morningside.

Studio apartment, furnished, for Summer; 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric light, telephone; moderate rent; seen any time. 62 Washington Square South.

Apartment for rent, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 270 Riverside Drive; furnished, $75, or will rent a part of same. Telephone Plaza 7370, 9 to 11 A. M., 6 to 6 P. M.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments; consult apartment specialist, office of Archibald Foss, 341 Madison Av. and 45 East 44th. Murray Hill 3596.

FORREST CHAMBERS,
Broadway and 113th; completely furnished; 6 rooms Summer months, 626—Morningside. Sachs.

80th St., 305 West.—To sublet, all improvements, 9 rooms; light and airy; private phone, 4893 Schuyler. Call or phone E. E. Sage.

Handsomely furnished apartment, corner, seven rooms, two baths, October or longer. 9D, Nevada Apartments, 70th St. and Broadway.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOUSE, 117 West 58th St.—Very desirable furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath, from May 1.

To Sublet.—Furnished or unfurnished, five-room apartment; reasonable terms. Phillips, 3,800 Broadway, corner 158th St.

Newly furnished three-room housekeeping apartments, complete; baths, kitchens, telephones. Caretaker, 155 West 84th St.

A comfortable three-room apartment on the eighth floor of Hotel San Remo at $50 a month, unfurnished. H 45 Times.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightful outside studio apartment; elevator; restaurant optional; piano; $55; references. Baxter.

134th St., 511 West.—Three and four rooms, completely furnished, every improvement, $8 and $10 weekly. Janitor.

For rent from May to Oct. 1, furnished duplex apartment, 257 West 86th. Inquire Superintendent of building.

Two airy rooms; bath; maid service; $35 monthly; references. 302 West 99th. (Riverside.)

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

TWO GENTLEMEN want 8-room apartment, furnished, 66th to 70th; state price; moderate. M 173 Times.

Studio apartment, vicinity Times Square; wanted May 1 to Aug. 15. Studio 157 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

46TH ST., 20 WEST.—Private Family Only—Four-story and basement house, 18 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. 'Phone 687 Broad.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Ten-room house, Marble Hill, near 225th St. Inquire Dr. Beyer, 168 East 38th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

3-Room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., adjoining aeroplane field; with use of boats; fine bathing and fishing; commutation from Battery, $5.25. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, or 205 East 9th St., Manhattan. Phone Orchard 3767.

On the Sound, Byron Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—New house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, electricity; large piazzas; large grounds; garage; moderate rent; furnished or unfurnished. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

White Plains, N. Y.—Furnished residences for rent near North Broadway; 1¼ acres, 9 rooms, bath, gas, barn, $150 monthly. William Keil, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Branch, West End, Elberon.—Furnished cottages for rent. "Remember the name." Conveyance by appointment. Wardell & Burke, West End.

Cottages for rent, furnished, $200 upward; have bargains. Rutzel, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Larchmont—Detached modern cottages; opposite golf grounds; 8 rooms, $40; 9, $45 monthly by the year. Collins, 64 Franklin St., New York.

SCARSDALE AND HARTSDALE.

Furnished and unfurnished homes for rent. Angell, 507 5th Av., and Scarsdale.

For Rent Unfurnished—Six-room house; shade, fruit, garden; prices reasonable. John A. Simms, Lake, N. Y.

House, barn; improvements; $40; 40 minutes by Harlem Railroad. Dallaser, 220 4th Av.

Country House Wanted.

Wanted—A bungalow or cottage at Placid, situated near the lake. May 10 to Oct. 1. H 41 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Desired, farm in exchange for good income property. Bayonne, N. J. Z 125 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part of loft wanted with five machines for manufacturing dresses; best references. M 175 Times.

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

West 44th St., 333 and 335.—Rear building; good light; size 35x50; cheap rent. Inquire janitor, or Joseph M. Adrian, 137 East 34th St.

A HANDSOME private office or desk room with service in the Long Acre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

$15 Up Month, 100 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Rare opportunity for right party secure desk space; excellent service. Measham Co., 149 Broadway.

Shop to rent; suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; excellent location. 515 West 59th St.

Automobile Exchange

MILLER-BRISBEN CO.
AUTO STORAGE MART.

BUICK, 1911, Model 17, touring	$450
CASE, roadster; elec. equip	575
COLUMBIA, Electric Stanh	175
FORD, 1911, rumble runabout	275
FLANDERS, roadster, perfect	400
HUDSON, roadster, perfect	475
HAYNES, 7p. touring, like new	475
MERCEDES, racer roadster	850
MOON, 4-door, 5p. touring	525
MITCHELL, rumble runabout	325
REGAL, 1912, 4-door, like new	875
NATIONAL, racer roadster	1,250
BUICK, roadster, like new	450
STOD. DAYTON, 4 top touring	675
PACKARD, 30, lim. touring	1,295
ELMORE, racer, '13 body	350
FLANDERS, delivery	425
BUICK, delivery	275
FORD, delivery	300
MAXWELL, delivery	325
THOMAS, truck	375

52 W. 63d. Phone 1242 Columbus.

NEW CARS 50% OFF.

New foredoor bodies 65% off.
100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $100-$3,000.
New tops fit Fords, others, $10 up.
Del'y wagons $150 up. Windsh'ds, speedm't'rs $5
Ford elec. lgt. outfits and others $5.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

Mercedes 7-passenger touring car for hire by day, week, or month; owner expert driver of long experience; rates reasonable. Address Schaffner, 80 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Phone Richmond Hill 659 Parry R.

Premier Big Six, one of fastest and most comfortable touring cars ever built; in perfect condition; completely equipped; cost and equipment cost $4,500; runs better than when new; a bargain at $3,000. Room 305, 100 Hudson St.

For Sale.—1913 Winton toy tonneau; run 2,000 miles; guaranteed in perfect condition; every equipment, including dynamo, electric lighting, shock absorbers, &c.; cost $3,500, sell for $2,400. Europe, K 206 Times Downtown.

Closing out 50 touring cars, trucks, and chassis, suitable for delivery and station wagons, from $100 up; great bargains; big money for dealers. Auto Finance Co., 248 West 50th St.

Automobiles for Sale.—Two Dayton trucks, two-ton and five-ton capacity; in service less than a year; both in first-class order. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

PACKARD THREE-TON TRUCK.—Just been overhauled in Packard shops; practically as good as new. Bedford Feldspar Co., Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

1911 Lozier, with touring and limousine body; cost $7,000; at right price to a prompt buyer. Youngs & Company, Newburgh, N. Y.

G. M. C. truck, 2,500 lbs. capacity; screen body; eight months old; in A1 condition. Box C 183 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Oldsmobile taxicab; Pierce Arrow touring car and Clement Bayard landaulet. 419 West 150th St.

Will pay cash for late model roadster; must be bargain; no dealers. Telephone Becker, 8748 Cortlandt.

Reo the Fifth, 1912; centre control; equipped like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo roadster, torpedo; foredoor; late model; equipped; $460. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Cadillac five-passenger; fully equipped; $550. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Hudson roadster, 1911 model; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

New 1913 Overland exchanged for Reo car, $875. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Ford roadster, 1911; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Knox, 1911; practically as good as new; big bargain. Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

New Detroiter, taken in exchange for Reo, $675. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring cars; 7-passenger; prices reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 143 West 51st St.

Expert chauffeur rents fine Peerless touring; newly painted; monthly preferred; references. Telephone 2504 Columbus.

Brand new 7-passenger Premier touring; expert driver; reasonable rates; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Packard.—Private seven-passenger touring; owner drives; low rates. Phone 2850—Morningside.

For Hire, National touring, 1912, with services, Summer months. Ajax, 170 W. 65th St.

For Rent—Beautiful Packard; trip, week, month; owner drives. Murphy, 6701 Plaza.

Automobile Repairing.

Foredoors a specialty by experienced body builders. Renshaw & Ingraham, basement, 244 West 40th St.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 926 8th Av., near 55th St.

Business Opportunities.

Corner cafe, completely furnished, with large basement, located Bowery and Canal St., opposite entrance to Manhattan Bridge, on both streets; one-half block from Atlantic Athletic Club; this will be the only cafe on any of the four corners after May 15, 1913. Inquire Schulte Realty Co., 68 Park Row, New York City. Telephone No. Beekman 2810.

Have a patented Surelock door fastener for sale; wanted a purchaser to buy this outright; have sold and installed thousands of these in apartment houses, &c., in New York City and vicinity; good article for a man who can devote his whole time marketing this lock; reason for selling is have other business and can't attend to both. J. H. Hoegger, Jersey City, N. J.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No brokers commissions. S 223 Times.

RENTED FURNISHED APTS. FOR SALE.—Leaving, going abroad to live must sell five beautiful furnished apartments; subject to leases; fine percentage profit; all rented. Apartment 92, 609 West 114th St.

Delicatessen, grocery, on main avenue; 8 years established; no opposition; cash business $450 weekly; terms reasonable for cash; lease if desired. Inquire 1,928 Himrod St., Brooklyn. William Aldag.

Cigar manufacturing business, Brooklyn, for sale; established thirty years; because of ill-health and increasing age owner will sell fixtures and good will cheap. Opportunity. H 555 Times Downtown.

Have you a moderate amount of money to invest to be the owner of a legitimate business paying big money? A chance to be independent; rigid investigation invited. Y 136 Times.

A well-known ladies' hand-blocked hat factory, fully equipped, must be disposed of at once; good reasons for selling. Address Box K 204 Times Downtown.

For Sale—18-room boarding house, completely furnished; established 10 years; Washington Heights, near Drive; low rent; long lease. Y 136 Times.

Will buy profitable textile or any other good business; state price, particulars. M 172 Times.

For Sale.—¼ interest in a railroad patent just out (no collision;) no agents. Box 19, 1,515 8d Av.

Business Notices.

We are doing the detail work for a number of successful mail order houses; why not let us do yours? For full particulars address Farmer Smith, Incorporated, 123 N. Summit Av., Cedar Grove, N. J.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 98 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5900 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER.—Tailored suits, afternoon, evening dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 120 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

DRESSMAKER.—Afternoon and lingerie gowns at reasonable prices. Anna, 97 Lexington Av.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; sell for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap. 86 West 14th St.

Lost

LOST.—Wednesday evening, Times Square, silver mesh bag, containing small amount money and name plate, H. W. Polack. Return to Hotel Wellington, 7th Av. and 55th St. Reward.

LOST.—At Central Park Menagerie or between there and 6th Av., 59th St. elevated station, black and white cameo pin, surrounded with pearls. Return to 215 7th Av. Reward.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, initials "M. K.," inscribed "From P. W. D. to M. K., July 25"; reward. M. Klepper, 1,572 Broadway. Phone 4044 Bryant.

LOST.—Saturday, small open-faced gold watch, initials E. E. S.; reward if returned to E. E. Shaw, care Astor Trust Co., 389 5th Av., New York.

LOST.—Vicinity Broadway and 160th St., black seal billfold, with money, marked "A. G."; liberal reward. Dr. Grimm, 47 West 34th St.

LOST.—Dinner ring, platinum top, set with 28 small diamonds in grape design; liberal reward. Manager, Hotel Iroquois, 49 West 44th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram F. H., and ribbon fob. Finder notify F. Hall, Room 707, 42 Broadway.

LOST.—Unset pearl, Monday, between 30th and 40th, 3d and 5th Avs.; suitable reward for return. Klamroth, 150 East 35th St.

LOST.—Shrine watch charm; if pawned mail ticket or return charm and receive reward. W. D. Bird, 505 West 112th.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, H. G. H., vicinity of Central Park; reward. Apartment 4D, 220 West 98th St.

LOST.—A glove containing wedding ring. Finder please return to 364 Clermont Av., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—A diamond bow pin, platinum setting; $200 reward for return. M 146 Times.

LEFT in ladies' dressing room, Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday evening, ring containing two diamonds, one sapphire; large reward. T 138 Times.

$25 REWARD

for pearl and diamond crown brooch, lost Thursday, the 24th, at the Polo Grounds or the Claremont. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond platinum octagon scarfpin, lost Saturday around Maiden Lane. O'Donnell, 4,209 16th Av., Brooklyn.

Found.

FOUND—April 5, 6th Av. store, pearl lavaliers. Box 900, Arverne, L. I.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Brindle bull terrier, male, name Buster; white feet, white streak on face; $5 reward. Parker, 141 West 145th St.

LOST.—Toy French poodle; pure white; answers Reggie. Ostrander 534 West 147th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ADDING MACHINES

rebuilt, all styles and makes; Burroughs, Comptometers, Wales, &c., for sale or rent from $40 up, guaranteed for one year.

ADDING MACHINE INSP. & SALES CO., 'Phone 6739 Cort. 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
366 Broadway, 4th floor. } Franklin.
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, consisting of roll, flat, typewriter desks, chairs, tables, hat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 52 Reade St., New York.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

For Sale.—Large private stamp collection; opportunity for one desiring to start new collection. Call and inspect, Room 2,003, No. 2 Rector St., New York City.

For Sale.—Complete files of New York Times and Herald, during the war between the North and the South. Address A. D., No. 530 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

Typewriters rented, 3 months, $4.50 up; sold at lowest prices, cash or payments; expert repairing. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

150 typewriters costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 28 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks selling out. 393 Broadway.

Large carpet 12x33, mahogany china closet, fine lot of furniture. 781 8th Av., (48th.)

Cameras.

BARGAINS IN CAMERAS.

Come and look over our stock of second-hand Graflex, Premos, Centuries, film and plate cameras; lists discounted.
HERBERT & HUEGSEN CO.,
311 Madison Av., at 42d St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

57TH AV, 47.—Unusual accommodations; double and single rooms, with board; table board; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST. { Large and small rooms, with board.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable, furnished single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

16TH, 20, 22 83 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST, (the Elms).—Suite of 2 rooms, private bath; double, single rooms $18 two; $7-$10 single; home cooking. Tel. Chelsea 2554.

44TH, 256-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6968 Bryant.

51ST, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; superior cuisine; table guests; moderate; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; all conveniences; good board; reference; telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; convenient cars; reasonable.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, single or suite; board optional.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large comfortable room with dressing rooms; every convenience; board; best location.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

Attractive rooms; all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

73D, 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; phone; moderate.

73D, 161 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; absolutely clean, cool; double and single room; moderate.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, private bath; also medium; table board; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

79TH ST., 114-132 WEST.

Norece Hall, The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, unusual, homelike; Southrn cooking, white service; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Permanent business party desiring private atmosphere, true home surroundings; ladies' residence with all conveniences; superior table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; inducements to business people; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with beautiful bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome rooms; excellent table; beautiful street; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

92D, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; excellent table. Telephone 9089 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; newly decorated house; telephone; references.

95TH, 45 WEST. Cool, attractive dining; cuisine, service exceptional; telephone operator, hall boy attendance.

102D ST., 216 WEST.—In private family, two handsomely furnished sunny, front rooms, single or en suite; excellent table. Field.

103D ST., 252 WEST. — Attractive rooms, second, third floor; private bath; bachelors, couples; Riverside; Subway; table.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling overlooking Hudson, Riverside; extra large connecting rooms, private baths, electricity, parquet floors; absolutely superior to boarding house life; terms moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Double and single rooms; table guests; home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Table board that is unsurpassed; appointments of the best. Telephone Morningside 8186.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Superior food; breakfasts, 10c-25c; noon dinner, 25c; table d'hote evening dinner, 35-50c. Cooper's Kings Cots Restaurant.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated room adjoining bath; suitable for two; exceptional table board.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

123D, 156 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single; lavatory; all conveniences; references; table guests.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Private dwelling, nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two; also small room, with good board; reasonable.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant room overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; excellent board. Tel. 305 Aud.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Ideal Summer location; Washington Heights; large, comfortable rooms, with dressing room; also medium; absolutely clean; excellent table. 144th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 416th.)—Married couple or two ladies can secure accommodations in private adult family owning beautiful apartment; southwestern exposure; balcony; cool; references exchanged. Phone 9604—Morningside, (Apartment 43.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 853, (the Woodbury, 2 blocks north of 157th St. Subway.)—Wonderful spot; beautiful grounds; country house on Manhattan; references exchanged.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, whites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate; 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 379, (103d.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

**COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 147.—Convenient Subway, cars; large, small rooms, private bath;

MAY DAY PARADES BY 50,000 WORKERS

Men and Women, Marching in Two Columns, Meet at Last in a Big Rally.

SHOW STRIKERS' CHILDREN

Plenty of Revolutionary Oratory, but Day Passes Without Incident of Disorder.

Boastful in hundreds of banners and placards of strikes won in the last year, and denouncing in hundreds of red-lettered sandwich-signs the "capitalist system" and the "exploitation of labor," some 50,000 organized workers, men and women, wearing the bright red of Socialism and the worldwide blood bond of labor, marched through the streets of Manhattan yesterday to celebrate the 1st of May, the international holiday of workers.

It was a fine day and a fine parade, but, whereas, in former years May Day has always been attended with some great strike in this city for the marching Socialists to make capital of, this year there was none. It was a strikeless May Day for New York, and the paraders had to import some 110 children of Paterson silk strikers from New Jersey to give concrete embodiment to the woes of the workers. Pending the settlement of the silk strike, the children will be cared for in the homes of workers in this city.

Despite the many signs denouncing the capitalist system, moreover, this May Day parade was marked by a look of general sleek comfort and good cheer among the triumphant marchers, and was especially notable for a certain spirit of friendliness toward some of their employers hitherto absent in such parades, and this time manifested in many signs and banners advertising individual detachments of the parade as employes of this or that firm and shop.

Plenty of Fiery Oratory.

When the various parades through the city met in a final rally in Union Square Park, there was plenty of fiery and revolutionary oratory, lasting almost two hours, in English, German, Italian, and Yiddish. Care was taken by some of the speakers, however, to caution the assembled multitude against "falling into the trap the capitalists had laid for them" by resorting to deeds of violence.

The May Day paraders marched in two great columns, one starting uptown under the lead of the Socialist Party and the other downtown under the lead of the United Hebrew Trades. The latter parade which was the larger of the two, started at Rutgers Square at 1 P. M., and marched through Canal Street, Orchard, Broome, Attorney, Rivington, Eldridge, East Houston, Second Avenue, First Street, Bleecker, Lafayette, West Fourth, Washington Square, Fifth Avenue, Thirtieth Street, Fourth Avenue, and Seventeenth Street to Union Square.

In this line of march were various organizations of the United Hebrew Trades, the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party, the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, locals of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, Cloak and Buttonhole Makers' Union, the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, the International Furriers' Union, delegates of the United Garment Workers' Union, and of the Workmen's Circle Workers' Union. Over one thousand girl shirtwaist workers marched in white shirtwaists with red sailor collars and cuffs.

The banners and placards—red lettered most of them, in English, Italian, and Yiddish—gave expression to the spirit of the marchers.

"The Unionized Needle is Mightier than the Sword!" announced the banner of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union.

"Let Greed Not Feed on Need," rhymed another.

Recall Triangle Fire.

"We Want a Square Deal and No Triangle Disasters," read another placard, with a square and a black triangle to illustrate the sentiment. Persons in the building where the fire caused the death of more than one hundred workers had reason to remember that catastrophe yesterday, for almost every detachment of the two-hour-long parade of the downtown marchers, as it passed up Washington Square East, at that point broke off the blaring strains of quick martial music abruptly and slid into slow, solemn strains of a funeral march, the workers bareheaded falling into slower step behind the bands.

At Union Square North the downtown parade and the uptown parade, which had started from the Labor Temple, at Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and marched, 6,000 strong, down First Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street and then down Fifth Avenue, joined into one red-decked multitude. The cottage at the north end of the park had been draped with United States and Socialist flags and fitted up as a speakers' pavilion, while other platforms were arranged east and west of this on cart tails and moving vans. Here the crowds poured in to hear the speeches.

In the uptown parade, which arrived at the disbanding point late, was one of two vans of children of the Paterson silk strikers, who were greeted with tremendous cheers and waving of hands. Another picturesque feature of this parade was the show of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union, which came preceded by a huge cake, borne on the shoulders of sixteen men and portraying Eugene Debs on a tall Presidential chair.

Algernon Lee, Secretary of the Rand School, was Chairman of the speech-making rally at the cottage. He sounded a note of warning against violence to the multitude below.

The speakers on the cottage platform, besides Mr. Lee, were Ludwig Loree of The Volkszeitung, Mrs. Marie McDonald of The New York Call, Mrs. Anita C. Block, Augustus Claessens, Jacob Panken, Meyer Wanhope, Charles Matchett, the first Socialist candidate for President of the United States; William Karlin, B. Feigenbaum, Victor Grayson, and Lucien Sanial of the French Commune of 1848.

Over in the east end of the park a wagon drew up bearing a great red banner of the Industrial Workers of the World, whom the Socialists hate just about as religiously as they do the anarchists of the Ferrer school, also represented in the marching columns yesterday. The I. W. W. orators were not suffered to speak from the main platform, but they spoke the louder from the cart-tail in Italian and Yiddish.

At the northwest end of the park the United Hebrew Trades orators held forth in loud and gesticulative Yiddish, assisted by the Society for the Relief of Exiles in Siberia, and expressed almost exclusively by B. Weinstein, general organizer and secretary.

PATERSON KIDDIES POPULAR.

Biggest Enthusiasm of Day When They Arrive in Union Square.

Two automobile vans loaded with children of the striking silk workers of Paterson left that city under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World yesterday for New York to take part in the workers' May Day parade and thereafter to be cared for by workingmen's families here until the strike in Paterson is settled. An offer by the city to care for the children was refused.

At 11:30 o'clock the first auto van, in charge of Sumner Boyd of the I. W. W., left Paterson with eighty-five children of eighteen different nationalities. The second, under Miss Margaret H. Sanger, containing twenty-six more children, left a little later. Most of the 110 children, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, were healthy-looking and bright-eyed and eager for the trip.

The first van reached New York at the Forty-second Street Ferry at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was taken to Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, where it fell in the line of march of the uptown parade. The second van arrived here too late to take part in the parade.

The big auto labeled "Children of Paterson Strikers" in great red letters reached Union Square at 4:10 o'clock, and was greeted with the greatest burst of cheering of the day.

Last night the youngsters were distributed at the Labor Temple among various families and organizations here that have been investigated and guaranteed as thoroughly able to care for them until the silk strike is settled. Dr. Warbasse, a Brooklyn physician, who took care of half a dozen of the Lawrence strikers' children some months ago, took care of as many of the Paterson strikers' young. The Ferrer School, at 103 East 107th Street, turned one of its rooms into a dormitory and took care of three.

There were other children that figured in yesterday's May Day celebration. Some 2,000 children of the free schools of Manhattan and Long Island City started a parade from the Labor Temple yesterday morning. Most of them wore red, and carried banners announcing that they were against child labor, drudgery, and consumption, and wanted health, knowledge, and pleasure.

PLANS REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

Gardner Out to Head National Committee and Oust McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, has organized a revolt within the Republican membership of the House of Representatives, with the object of bringing about a reorganization of the Republican National Congressional Committee, so that those who have heretofore been foremost in this organization will be eliminated or kept in the background.

Mr. Gardner fired his first shot to-day when he issued a statement, announcing that he intended to be a candidate for membership in the new committee, and if elected would seek to be chosen as its Chairman. The Republican Congressional Committee is composed of one Senator or Representative from each State having Republicans in their Congressional delegations, and a prominent Republican from every State which has a solid Democratic delegation in Congress.

William B. McKinley of Illinois is the present Chairman of the committee. A recent movement among friends of Mr. McKinley in the House to have him again chosen as Chairman of the committee, though he is out of Congress, aroused Representative Gardner's ire, and he has been endeavoring to arrange a combination among the Republican Representatives to defeat Mr. McKinley.

Representative Gardner in his statement says:

"If I am elected I shall try to unite my colleagues under a more liberal banner than some of the leaders of my party have displayed during the last few years."

FOLIES BERGERE FAILS.

Charges Troubles to Early Closing —Petition in Bankruptcy.

Mayor Gaynor's cabaret closing order was said yesterday to be the cause of the trouble into which the Folies Bergere Restaurant at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street has fallen. As a result of the strict enforcement of the 1 o'clock closing order the receipts on Saturday nights have been reduced by from $700 to $900.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Macon Hotel Restaurant Co., the owner of the establishment, and Judge Hazel appointed John B. Cartwright receiver and gave him authority to continue the business for ten days. The petition was granted at the instances of Waterman & Co., creditors for $438, Charles Schellenberger, who claims $3,500 and Julius E. Siegel, who asks for $250. William C. Rosenberg is their counsel.

Mr. Rosenberg set the liabilities yesterday at $75,000, a large portion of which he said was secured by collateral, while the assets he estimated at $5,000.

BOY ACCUSES TEACHER.

Says Miss Mehl Severely Punished Him—She Denies It.

The parents of eleven-year-old Carl Portoffe of 8,662 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, are intended as a result of a story told by the boy to the effect that he was severely punished by his teacher, Miss May Mehl of 144 Bay Sixteenth Street, during a drawing lesson in Public School 163 on Monday afternoon. The boy asserts that the teacher cuffed his ears and then thrust one of her fingers into his left ear, drawing blood. When she saw the blood, the boy says, she told him to go and wash his face, but instead of obeying he went home.

John Portoffe, the father of the lad, a carpenter, visited the school yesterday and made a complaint to the principal, Miss Margaret Lynch. The latter investigated the charge, but could find no corroboration of the story from the other pupils. Miss Mehl denied the charge. The boy is still ill from severe pains in his head, according to his parents.

POLICE HUNT HIGGINBOTHAM

Bail of ex-Magistrate Is Forfeited for His Non-Appearance.

Ex-Magistrate Higginbotham, who eluded a detective armed with a warrant for his arrest last October by appearing often in public places, was again the object of a police search yesterday when Magistrate Dooley declared the $1,000 bond for his appearance in the Brooklyn Domestic Relations Court forfeited.

Higginbotham was due to appear yesterday to answer a charge of non-support made against him by his wife, Mrs. Higginbotham was in court, but he was not. James J. Noonan, a saloonkeeper, of 391 Myrtle Avenue, who furnished the bail, told Magistrate Dooley that after a diligent search he had failed to find the defendant.

When the bond had been forfeited Detective Mulvaney was sent out to find Higginbotham. At 49 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, where he is living, it was said that he had not been seen there yesterday.

CHARGE OF MOUNTED POLICE QUELLS RIOT

With Red Shirt as Flag, Italian Strikers March from Jamaica to Richmond Hill.

BEGIN TO SMASH BOXCARS

Small Force of Police Arrives at Gallop and Dashes Into Them—Shots Disperse Mob Quickly.

Three hundred Italians employed in construction work on the Long Island Railroad gathered at the Jamaica station yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and demanded an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2 per day. It was refused, and the men hung about in angry knots until several policemen drove them away.

They started to march toward Dunton, where another gang of Italians was at work. Some of these joined the strike, but others refused and were showered with stones as they walked away to avoid trouble.

The strikers had gained, however, 300 recruits, and as they turned toward Richmond Hill one of them, divesting himself of a red flannel shirt, hoisted it as a flag on a pole. Every gang of Italian workmen along the tracks between Dunton and Richmond Hill was recruited from until the shouting procession as it reached the railroad yards at Richmond Hill was nearly 1,000 strong.

John Mogadden, the gang foreman there, hears by telephone that the strikers were coming. He was in charge of a crew of forty men, and, calling an interpreter, he explained to them that they were menaced by a great danger and must conceal themselves in the freight cars. The forty were quickly herded into two cars and the doors locked after them. Once inside they were told to be quiet, if they valued their lives.

A few minutes later the strikers from Dunton poured in. They knew the gang of Italians was there and were amazed and angry at not finding them. They swarmed through the yards and began throwing stones at the box cars and other destructible property. Hundreds of residents gathered to watch the cobbles rattle off the sides of the cars, and as the riot grew the police began to interfere.

Policemen Sheridan, Fleishmann, White, and Carson tried to rush the strikers on foot but were driven back by a volley of stones. In the meantime news of the riot had been telephoned to the Richmond Hill Station, where Acting Sergeant Albert Kolson, at the head of ten mounted policemen, was about to go out to drill. At once they started on a gallop for the railroad yards, four blocks way.

They found the four policemen on foot in danger of being rushed by the mob. Without wasting time in asking the strikers to withdraw Sergt. Kolson and his mounted men charged into the midst of the Italians and used their clubs on every head in range. For a minute a pitched battle raged. Then the police began shooting and the Italians fled.

During the minute of fighting, however, the police did not get off unscathed. The bridle of Policeman Albert Herter's horse was seized by an Italian, and the policeman was dragged to the ground. Before his companions could aid him he had been kicked and beaten and had three ribs fractured.

Sergt. Kolson's horse shied as a jagged stone struck its shoulder, and the Sergeant was thrown, dislocating his right shoulder. Policeman Joseph Probst was sent reeling from the saddle by a missile, which cut a deep gash in his forehead. He fell heavily on his head and suffered concussion of the brain.

But the cavalry charge routed most of the Italians, and those who stubbornly stood their ground turned and ran when the police opened fire. Most of the bullets were aimed into the air or the ground, but one Italian fell with a wound in his leg. The police swept past him, and his comrades helped him away.

Though most of the strikers fled in all directions, a few score continued together. At Atlantic Avenue and Willow Street, Sergt. Kolson, who had remounted in spite of his injury, ordered another charge, and the mob broke in two directions.

Sergt. Kolson and three men drove one division along Lefferts Avenue until there was no longer any rioting to be feared from them. The other mounted men pursued the main body of the strikers along Jamaica Avenue for over a mile to Clarenceville. Capt. Dulfer and the reserves came up shortly after the battle in the yards was over, and broke up small knots of stragglers. They arrested six Italians who had taken part in the fight, two of them suffering considerably from the nightsticks of the mounted men.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR SON.

Father Get Writ to Remove Him from the Home of a Consumptive.

For the purpose of removing ten-year-old Leslie Caulfield from surroundings where he might contract tuberculosis Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday upheld a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by the boy's father, Ernest F. Caulfield of 139 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Pending a decision of a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Eleanor Caulfield, the boy's mother was made custodian of the child. According to Caulfield, after parting from him his wife went to live with her step-father, Gustav Frey, at 870 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. The father asserts that Frey is a consumptive and that the child is apt to contract the disease.

Justice Lehman directed that Leslie be removed from Frey's home by May 12 and that thereafter he should not be permitted to live there.

TELLS OF A DIPLOMA MILL.

Shoemaker Doctor Gets Suspended Sentence for His Information.

Domenico Cargulo, the "shoemaker doctor" of 2,251 Seventh Avenue, who was recently convicted of trying to work a "faith cure" on an agent of the County Medical Society, got a suspended sentence in Special Sessions yesterday after he had signified his willingness to testify against a so-called medical institute in Rochester, N. Y.

In pleading for a suspended sentence the defendant told the court that he had paid money to the heads of this "institute," and had in turn received a "diploma," which he supposed gave him the right to practice as a physician.

The District Attorney and the County Medical Society will conduct investigations into the methods of this "institute."

FOR AERO-DYNAMICS STUDY.

Smithsonian Institution to Reopen Langley Laboratory to This End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An important step in the development of aerial navigation was taken to-day, when the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution decided to reopen the institution's laboratory for the study of aerodynamics.

The laboratory, which is well fitted for such an investigation, has been closed since the death of Dr. S. P. Langley, formerly Secretary of the institution, who conducted experiments with the ill-fated airship Buzzard.

BUFFALO STORE STRIKE ON.

Between 2,500 and 4,000 Employes Out—Several Places Are Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 1.—The first day of the strike of the clerks and drivers of the Buffalo department stores and 5 and 10 cent stores for higher wages and shorter hours passed off with little disorder. The union leaders assert that at least 4,000 employes are out, and that at least 1,000 more will join the strike to-morrow, when they expect to tie up every department store in the city. The employers say their business is little hindered. One of them admitted, however, that probably 2,500 women and men were on strike.

Arrangements are being made to call out all of the telephone girls to-morrow. The union leaders say that the plan will be accomplished in all of the exchanges.

Two of the department stores and all of the Woolworth stores were obliged to close their doors to-day because of a lack of clerks. The other stores ran with curtailed forces. The greatest handicap is caused by the strike of the drivers, which makes it difficult to deliver goods. The strikers this morning overturned two delivery wagons, and scattered the goods in the street. After that none of the stores affected made any effort to run wagons.

About 2,500 strikers undertook to parade through Main Street after a permit had been refused. Mounted policemen charged the strikers, and dispersed them. Mounted police were kept on duty all day, breaking up the crowds almost as quickly as they formed. All the stores are picketed by strikers, and all are under police guard.

Eleven representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association met to-night, and voted to close their stores Saturday evenings. This was one of the demands of the strikers. The union leaders declare the clerks will not return to work until all the other demands are granted and the union is recognized.

NEW UNREST AT AUBURN.

Textile Strikers in Ferment—Carpenters and Railroad Men Out.

AUBURN, May 1.—The foreign element among the textile strikers here is in a ferment over the apparent determination of the police to punish the six strikers arrested during disorders yesterday. The strikers declare that Gov. Sulzer's representative, Edwin P. Chapman, promised the release of the prisoners. The latter denied to-day that any such promise was made, saying he merely promised to advocate leniency. The strikers insist that they will not go back to work unless the prisoners are released. The prisoners declined to give bail.

About 250 carpenters struck to-day for a forty-four-hour week and a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour. The teamsters' troubles were settled by State Organizer W. H. Ashton. The section men of the New York Central Railroad in this territory struck to-day.

Will Support Wilson Jury Reform.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 1.—Bergen County's three Democratic Assemblymen—Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Arthur M. Agnew, and C. G. Zisgen—came out solidly for jury reform last evening at a meeting here of the Federation of Civic Clubs of Bergen County.

ESCAPE FIRE OVER ROOFS.

Dwellers Above Restaurant in 34th St. Get Away Without Accident.

When a fire swept Carducci's restaurant on the second floor of 134 West Thirty-fourth Street shortly after midnight last night the flames cut off all hope of escape by way of the stairs for the persons living in the two upper stories. All made their way to the roof, however, and from there to adjoining buildings, except one man, who came to the fourth-floor window in his pajamas, climbed to the sill, and seemed about to jump.

Persons leaning from the nearest window of the adjoining house could almost touch him, and they beckoned to him to come their way. Without becoming confused and without any apparent hesitation he stepped from the sill of his window to the sill of the window next door and was safe.

The fire was practically out at 1:30 this morning, but it left little except the shell of the building.

McCooey Would Name Architect.

ALBANY, May 1.—John H. McCooey, leader of the Kings County Democratic organization, has asked Gov. Sulzer to appoint a Brooklyn man as State architect. Mr. McCooey favors Frank H. Quimby for the place, but it is understood the Governor will appoint L. F. Pilcher, if a Brooklyn man is chosen.

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Opportunity means Money to you as it does to us.

Opportunity to *save* money is just the same as opportunity to *make* money if the old saw, "A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned," be true.

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You can prove this statement if you will but come here and see the clothes.

So *don't pass by* again. Come in and see what $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 will buy in Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes here.

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The Tariff Did It!

Yes, and did it so well that you can buy a $30 Suit in my store now at $15. A manufacturer of woolens rushed to me the other day to sell out his stock—he was scared—he knew something was about to happen and he wasn't taking any chances.

I bought from him at far below his regular price enough material to make 965 Suits—then rushed them to completion, so as to give my patrons the benefit before the real warm weather set in. They're ready for you now.

Just take into consideration the value I am offering. Remember that I manufacture these garments myself, that I am selling them to you without adding a retailer's profit, and that, besides this, I am making and retailing them in the same building—in a building out of the high rent district, where I save thousands of dollars a year. Deduct these amounts—then, again, deduct 40% off the cost of material—that's what I am giving.

$30 Pencil Stripe Suits $15

Yes, $30 Pencil Stripe at $15—and 32 other different stylish patterns and fabrics among these 965 Suits. They are indeed beyond description—$30 doesn't begin to tell the story. I have tailored these garments up to the very essence of the $30 material used in their making. I have designed them in all the fashionable models, following both English and American ideas and styles. The soft rolling lapel patch pocket Suit a la London, the swaggering, dashingly popular Suit a la Broadway. In fact, everything and anything you could desire.

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The range of fabrics is wider than any one else can show you. See the chalk lines and black and white effects, so much in vogue this season, and decide whether this is not the best ready-made suit you ever saw.

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Every New Style 50c to $1.00 Saved!
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The Lightest Stiff Hats Made

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MISS BILLIE BURKE IN THE AMAZING COMEDY, THE AMAZONS. A. W. PINERO'S
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KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL.

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Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

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THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL.

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RICHARD BENNETT AND CO-WORKERS present
DAMAGED GOODS

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mat. Tomor
THE MASTER MIND With EDMUND BREESE.

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The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

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The Biggest Musical Success of the Season.
The Purple Road
"Charming." Charles Darnton. | "Exquisite." Alan Dale. | "Delightful." Acton Davies

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GLOBE MONTGOMERY & STONE. ELSIE JANIS. Mat. To-m'w. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

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Large rooms, with private bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor bedroom and bath, $2.50 per day.

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GRACE GEORGE in Garden's
Grace George in Her Best Role, *Alan Dale.* DIVORCONS

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WEBER & FIELDS' 44th St. Thurs. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
THE GEISHA JAS. T. POWERS and STAR CAST.

Princess 39th St., Bet. B'way & 5th Av. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:30.
5 ONE ACT PLAYS THAT MADE THE GRAND GUIGNOL OF PARIS FAMOUS.

THEATRE OF THRILLS

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-morrow 2:15.
Gilbert-Sullivan Company in THE MIKADO
NEXT WEEK. PINAFORE

48TH ST. THEA. East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w 2:15.
WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY
with OLIVE WYNDHAM
Entire 1st Balcony, $1; entire 3d Balcony, 25c.

William Collier's Comedy 41st, E. of 8th. Mat. To-m'w & Sat.
A new comedy by C. W. Bell Her First Divorce
with LAURA HOPE CREWS and JULIAN L'ESTRANGE, ALLAN POLLOCK, RUTH HOLT, BOUCICAULT, AND OTHERS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Thurs. & Sat. Evs. & Mat. To-m'w 2:15. 25c. to $1.50.
24th St. & 8th Av. THE WHIP
Mat. Sat. 25c. to $1.50.
Half Price to All Matinees Except Saturday.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES (same prices as at the Garden) at Hahn's Cigar Store, Broadway and 8th St.; Gimbel Bros., 33d St. and 6th Avenue; also at the Garden every day from 9 A. M.

CENTURY Thurs. 62nd & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:15.
Angelina-Gattini Opera Co. In repertoire. 50c. to $2.
All This Week—"I SALTIMBANCHI"—Mat. Sat.

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST. JUST WEST OF BWAY. Tel. Bryant 23.
ARE YOU A CROOK?

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 44. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. COHAN'S THEA. B'way, 43. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10.
May Irwin in "Widow Bi. Proxy" and "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse." Next: Miss Irwin sing Old Songs and New Ones.

ASTOR B'way at 45th St. Every Day incl. Sunday 2:30 & 8:20. 25c & 50c.
THE MARVELOUS PHOTO DRAMA "QUO VADIS?"

GRAND O. H. 23d St. 8th Av. Officer 666
N't Week: Julian Eltinge, "The Fascinating Widow"

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 37th St. nr. 8th Av.
ALMA, WO WOHNST DU? Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

Palace THEATRE, B'way, 47th St. Evs. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. DAILY MATINEE 25-50-75c.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in a new play by Richard Harding Davis—Entitled "Miss Civilization." CLAYTON & Co. Nat. M. Wills, Fern Rest Huff, and Friar Husing, Courtney

—AND A BIG SHOW—
Next Week—MME. SARAH BERNHARDT & her Co. in Repertoire & Bis-vaudeville Bill—Seats Now.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. FRI. AFTERNOON MAY 9
SEATS NOW SELLING
LAMBS ANNUAL LADIES' GAMBOL
100 of America's Greatest Stars' Original Program of Drama, Comedy, Operetta, Monologue. 100

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Thurs. 2:15.
Years of Discretion

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Last 3 TIMES Matinee To-morrow 2:10.
A Good Little Devil

F. F. PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. THEATRE B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. 50.
NANCE O'NEIL Chief Cupucican. "The Morals of Sherman. Var & Hyman. Charnie Days. Others.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., nr. 7th Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Popular Prices. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
PHILA.-CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY
TO-MORROW "LUCIA" with TETRAZZINI
EVG. AT 8
GIORGINI, POLESE, NICOLAY, VENTURINI. Conductor, PEROSIO.

FAREWELL CONCERT OF JOHN McCORMACK
CELEBRATED IRISH TENOR
HIPPODROME, SUN. EVG., MAY 4, at 8:15
Tickets 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. JACK NORWORTH, Viola Daly, Cross & Josephine, Joe Welch, and 6 others.
B. F. KEITH'S Harlem Opera House 125 St., nr 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock Co. in "The Tailor." Vaudeville between Acts.

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:30 P. M.
PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR and "STEAM" IN KINEMACOLOR.

MINER'S Burlesque
IS THE PLACE for UP-TO-DATE
WILLIAM MORRIS' N. Y. THEATRE B'way 46 St. 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. Vaudeville and Kinemacolor. Diane, & 15 others To-day. Cake Walk Contest. N. Y. ROOF GARDEN—CABARET, DANCING.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1266 Stuy. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
TO-NIGHT. COUNTRY STORE. The Merry Whirl.

PROSPECT THEATRE Prospect and Westchester Ave. Mat. To-day 2:15. A FOOL THERE WAS By Porter Emerson Browne.

Tetrazzini in Lucia di Lammermoor
CHOICE SEATS, all parts of the house, and all THEATRES, Normandie Hotel Ticket Office, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 1182 Greeley

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day
Dave Marion and Co. Dreamland Co.

THALIA Thea., 46 Bowery. Tel. 2129 Franklin. To-night at 8:15. Special Performance. The Jessel Zuro Grand Opera Co. Pop. Prices.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Mack Mour. People Talked About. Concerts Afternoon & Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75c., $1. D'17 Matinees 25 & 50c. Kitty Gordon, Annie Abbott, "Girl of The Golden West," 15 other.

MURRAY HILL Burlesque. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. GAIETY GIRLS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC LAST MATINEES SATURDAY ALL STAR CAST ROSEDALE Next Week—Fargetheam in Julius Caesar.

ORPHEUM Maurice Levi & his Imitation Band of 12. MATINEE DAILY, 25c. Elizabeth Murray, Paul Dickey & Co., Walter Baker & Co., Etc.